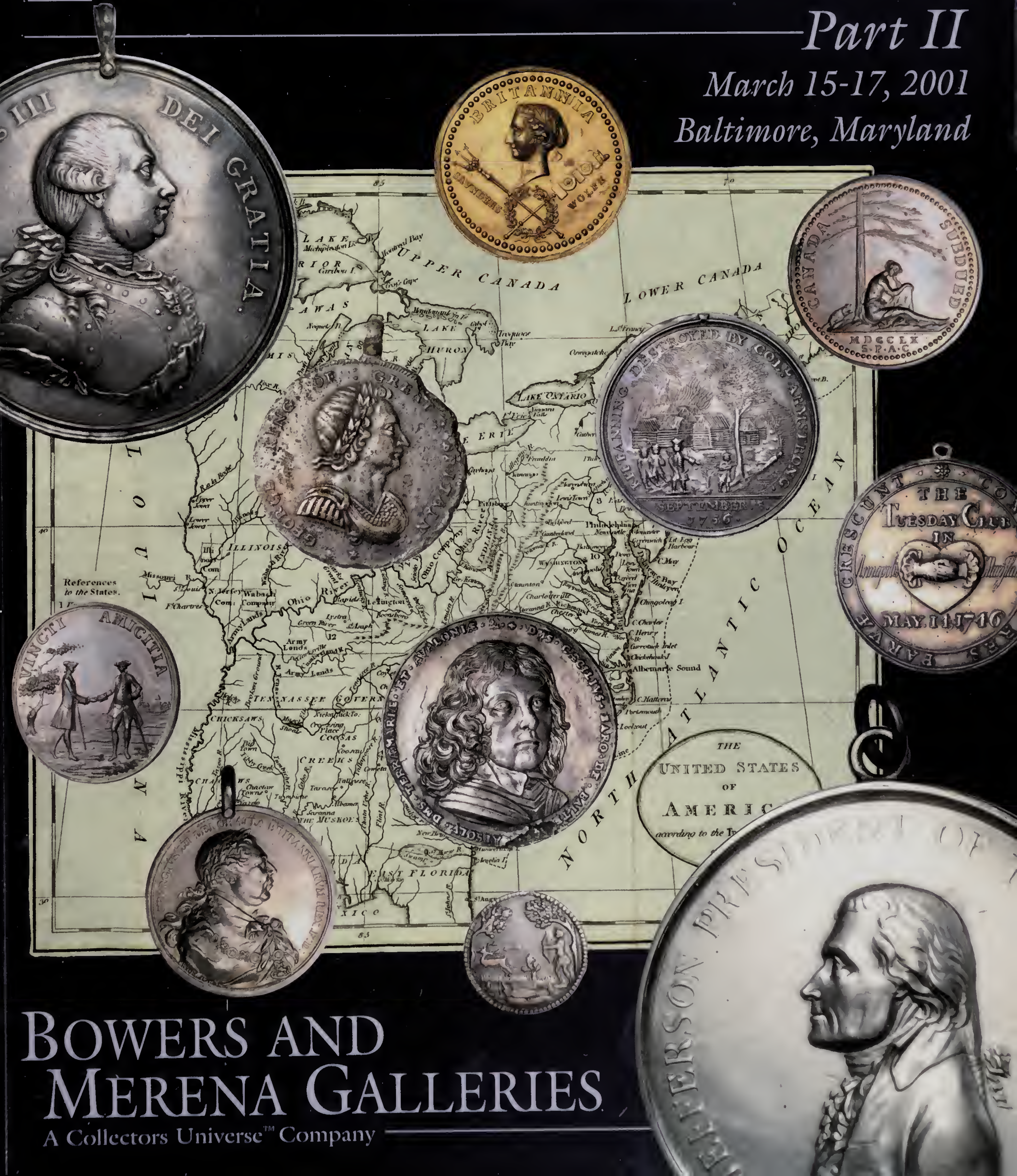
The Cabinet of

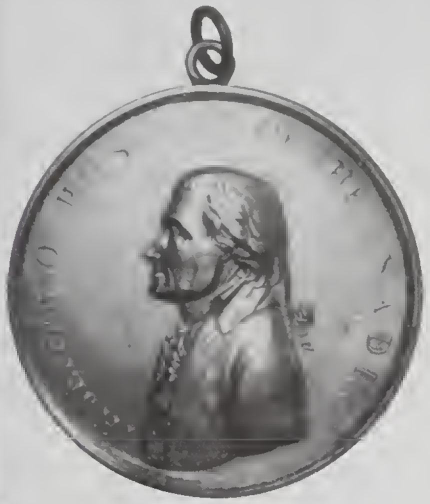
LUCIEN M. LARIVIERE

Part II

March 15-17, 2001
Baltimore, Maryland


DEI GRATIA
BRITANNIA
SAUNDERS
WOLFE
CANADA SUBDUED
MDCCLX
S.P.A.C.
KITTANNING DESTROYED BY COL. ARMSTRONG
SEPTEMBER 1756
THE TUESDAY CLUB IN
Annapolis Maryland
MAY 14 1746
VINCIT AMICITIA
UPPER CANADA
LOWER CANADA
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
ILLINOIS
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EAST FLORIDA
JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF

BOWERS AND
MERENA GALLERIES
A Collectors Universe™ Company



BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES

—A Collectors Universe™ Company—

Box 1224 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894

PRICES REALIZED

The Cabinet of

Lucien M. LaRiviere

Part II

Lot 2030
1801 Thomas Jefferson
Indian Peace Medal

Total Prices Realized $3,441,230.10

March 15-17, 2001 • Baltimore, Maryland

EF Grade
Realized $115,000
(Photo Reduced)

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	2415.00	62	3450.00	121	552.00	181	805.00	241	483.00	299	747.50	354	575.00	407	632.50	463	483.00	524	552.00
2	2875.00	63	3680.00	122	632.50	182	391.00	242	345.00	300	690.00	355	690.00	408	552.00	464	862.50	525	552.00
3	3910.00	65	1380.00	123	1265.00	183	2012.50	243	805.00	301	1725.00	356	546.25	409	460.00	465	1610.00	527	1725.00
7	3450.00	66	603.75	124	1380.00	184	28750.00	244	1897.50	302	1323.65	357	373.75	410	1610.00	466	460.00	528	1610.00
10	460.00	67	517.50	125	2645.00	185	2530.00	245	1092.50	303	345.00	358	805.00	411	661.25	467	552.00	529	1380.00
11	517.50	68	5520.00	126	920.00	186	4370.00	247	552.00	304	948.75	359	747.50	412	207.00	468	552.00	530	747.50
12	1265.00	69	1725.00	127	1380.00	188	1265.00	248	1035.00	305	690.00	360	805.00	413	977.50	469	483.00	531	506.00
13	1150.00	70	805.00	128	18400.00	189	517.50	250	1380.00	307	977.50	361	373.75	414	488.75	470	149.50	532	460.00
14	747.50	71	690.00	129	1955.00	190	747.50	251	805.00	308	1035.00	362	690.00	415	805.00	471	805.00	533	1035.00
16	402.50	72	161.00	130	977.50	191	517.50	252	690.00	309	1150.00	363	1725.00	416	5520.00	472	603.75	534	632.50
17	862.50	73	862.50	134	747.50	192	632.50	253	9775.00	310	690.00	364	20700.00	417	977.50	474	368.00	535	747.50
18	1265.00	74	690.00	135	1265.00	193	575.00	254	14375.00	311	2070.00	365	391.00	418	4600.00	475	414.00	536	862.50
19	1150.00	75	690.00	136	632.50	194	632.50	255	2070.00	312	1495.00	366	632.50	419	345.00	476	506.00	537	661.25
20	546.25	76	2530.00	137	3450.00	197	9200.00	256	920.00	314	1725.00	367	6900.00	420	632.50	477	529.00	538	414.00
21	460.00	77	1840.00	138	690.00	201	1380.00	257	5290.00	315	747.50	368	2530.00	421	805.00	478	747.50	539	920.00
22	747.50	78	632.50	139	460.00	202	1265.00	258	1610.00	316	1897.50	369	862.50	423	632.50	481	805.00	541	805.00
23	488.75	80	920.00	140	1150.00	203	4370.00	259	690.00	317	1437.50	370	747.50	424	690.00	482	51.75	542	414.00
24	920.00	81	4830.00	141	345.00	204	1610.00	260	1265.00	318	3910.00	371	632.50	425	805.00	483	747.50	543	805.00
25	747.50	82	632.50	142	1150.00	205	391.00	261	8625.00	319	1265.00	372	690.00	426	690.00	485	529.00	544	460.00
26	862.50	83	552.00	143	18975.00	206	759.00	263	1840.00	320	920.00	373	1322.50	427	632.50	486	747.50	545	460.00
27	402.50	84	1380.00	144	977.50	207	9545.00	264	1092.50	321	1552.50	374	552.00	428	483.00	487	575.00	546	575.00
28	805.00	85	920.00	145	276.00	208	805.00	265	1035.00	322	920.00	375	4025.00	429	391.00	488	747.50	549	747.50
29	1840.00	86	460.00	147	9200.00	209	920.00	266	805.00	324	132250.00	376	552.00	430	805.00	489	603.75	550	517.50
30	1840.00	87	690.00	148	483.00	210	690.00	267	920.00	325	2530.00	377	506.00	431	460.00	490	460.00	551	483.00
31	431.25	88	299.00	149	2817.50	211	603.75	268	805.00	326	1150.00	378	368.00	432	747.50	491	1638.75	553	690.00
32	402.50	89	1092.50	150	483.00	213	575.00	269	12650.00	327	862.50	379	805.00	433	414.00	492	1265.00	554	345.00
33	632.50	91	920.00	152	529.00	214	1092.50	270	322.00	328	920.00	380	1955.00	434	483.00	493	529.00	555	276.00
35	345.00	92	632.50	153	690.00	215	747.50	271	2760.00	329	3220.00	381	920.00	435	460.00	495	448.50	556	632.50
36	1840.00	93	506.00	155	747.50	216	862.50	272	920.00	330	2185.00	382	529.00	436	575.00	497	322.00	557	1150.00
37	488.75	94	1495.00	156	4600.00	217	460.00	273	2530.00	331	632.50	383	391.00	437	862.50	499	690.00	559	287.50
39	2990.00	96	540.50	157	747.50	218	977.50	274	862.50	332	3680.00	384	690.00	438	1150.00	500	517.50	560	805.00
40	632.50	97	718.75	158	368.00	219	1725.00	275	1552.50	333	7187.50	385	414.00	439	460.00	501	276.00	561	529.00
41	6325.00	98	1610.00	159	862.50	220	690.00	276	1150.00	334	632.50	386	862.50	440	1265.00	502	1092.50	562	747.50
42	6900.00	100	9200.00	160	805.00	221	575.00	277	690.00	335	747.50	387	805.00	441	552.00	504	552.00	563	391.00
43	4600.00	102	1265.00	161	862.50	222	368.00	278	437.00	336	862.50	388	391.00	443	345.00	505	575.00	564	253.00
44	1380.00	103	977.50	162	345.00	223	276.00	279	2415.00	337	6325.00	389	276.00	444	862.50	506	437.00	565	414.00
45	24150.00	104	977.50	163	747.50	225	632.50	280	690.00	338	632.50	390	747.50	446	471.50	507	632.50	567	1380.00
46	575.00	105	517.50	164	747.50	226	632.50	281	2070.00	339	690.00	391	529.00	447	1610.00	508	1207.50	568	391.00
48	437.00	106	2645.00	165	1265.00	227	1955.00	283	1150.00	340	2300.00	392	862.50	448	632.50	509	350.75	570	448.50
49	1207.50	107	920.00	166	483.00	228	1725.00	285	1092.50	341	805.00	393	2760.00	449	414.00	510	747.50	572	552.00
50	1265.00	108	1380.00	168	690.00	229	5980.00	286	1782.50	342	414.00	395	431.25	450	690.00	511	460.00	573	833.75
51	1265.00	109	546.25	169	402.50	230	345.00	287	632.50	343	1265.00	396	529.00	451	1035.00	512	718.75	574	598.00
52	345.00	110	1610.00	170	2875.00	231	402.50	288	1610.00	344	2185.00	397	632.50	452	529.00	513	552.00	575	552.00
53	460.00	111	3105.00	171	1265.00	232	379.50	289	322.00	345	920.00	398	1265.00	453	1035.00	514	494.50	576	805.00
54	690.00	112	41400.00	172	920.00	233	690.00	290	1552.50	346	977.50	399	862.50	454	1322.50	515	529.00	577	368.00
55	920.00	113	1782.50	173	402.50	234	345.00	291	1035.00	347	2300.00	400	632.50	455	2990.00	516	1380.00	578	5290.00
56	287.50	114	1265.00	174	776.25	235	920.00	292	644.00	348	2300.00	401	690.00	457	483.00	517	862.50	579	414.00
57	1035.00	115	7475.00	175	316.25	236	632.50	293	8625.00	349	1840.00	402	529.00	458	253.00	518	1495.00	580	4830.00
58	1092.50	117	575.00	176	862.50	237	632.50	294	1495.00	350	747.50	403	3910.00	459	529.00	519	552.00	581	506.00
59	1725.00	118	747.50	177	2357.50	238	805.00	295	575.00	351	1610.00	404	1495.00	460	632.50	520	483.00	582	805.00
60	1610.00	119	862.50	178	2415.00	239	1150.00	296	1495.00	352	506.00	405	632.50	461	1265.00	522	253.00	583	1610.00
61	345.00	120	1035.00	180	2300.00	240	517.50	297	575.00	353	632.50	406	575.00	462	575.00	523	322.00	584	1495.00

Prices realized include the 15% buyer's fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
585	1495.00	664	546.25	742	2760.00	1056	5060.00	1151	460.00	1232	977.50	1310	299.00	1386	391.00	1469	805.00	1553	690.00
586	1092.50	665	1035.00	743	3220.00	1057	805.00	1152	437.00	1233	437.00	1311	460.00	1387	1322.50	1471	9430.00	1554	1092.50
587	2990.00	666	920.00	744	805.00	1058	207.00	1153	632.50	1234	632.50	1312	218.50	1389	718.75	1473	2415.00	1555	414.00
589	862.50	667	483.00	745	718.75	1059	184.00	1154	1495.00	1235	483.00	1313	460.00	1390	862.50	1474	345.00	1556	2300.00
591	546.25	668	529.00	746	2300.00	1060	299.00	1155	632.50	1236	437.00	1314	575.00	1391	431.25	1475	747.50	1558	632.50
592	345.00	669	632.50	747	747.50	1061	632.50	1156	161.00	1237	391.00	1315	391.00	1392	529.00	1476	322.00	1559	483.00
593	276.00	670	437.00	748	690.00	1063	2990.00	1158	632.50	1238	1495.00	1316	977.50	1393	437.00	1477	1035.00	1561	345.00
594	460.00	671	747.50	749	1725.00	1064	138.00	1159	483.00	1239	4140.00	1317	575.00	1394	327.75	1478	414.00	1562	287.50
595	368.00	672	805.00	750	368.00	1065	1012.00	1160	460.00	1240	5750.00	1318	322.00	1396	805.00	1479	368.00	1564	2415.00
596	414.00	673	414.00	751	391.00	1066	86.25	1161	805.00	1241	747.50	1319	345.00	1397	2070.00	1480	529.00	1565	575.00
597	460.00	674	632.50	752	368.00	1068	488.75	1162	1063.75	1242	1035.00	1320	460.00	1398	2185.00	1481	414.00	1566	483.00
598	345.00	675	391.00	754	345.00	1069	506.00	1163	1495.00	1243	690.00	1321	345.00	1399	690.00	1482	1725.00	1567	471.50
599	632.50	676	690.00	755	253.00	1070	690.00	1164	805.00	1244	1725.00	1322	805.00	1400	603.75	1483	322.00	1570	3220.00
600	718.75	677	316.25	756	218.50	1071	977.50	1165	460.00	1245	920.00	1323	345.00	1401	632.50	1484	299.00	1571	368.00
601	920.00	678	1265.00	757	7130.00	1072	437.00	1166	4600.00	1246	1380.00	1324	2185.00	1402	690.00	1485	1265.00	1572	368.00
602	2645.00	679	414.00	758	862.50	1073	368.00	1167	575.00	1247	862.50	1325	632.50	1403	368.00	1486	552.00	1574	460.00
603	1725.00	680	379.50	759	632.50	1075	632.50	1168	345.00	1248	747.50	1326	253.00	1404	316.25	1487	299.00	1575	299.00
606	1380.00	681	2098.75	760	460.00	1076	529.00	1169	276.00	1249	747.50	1327	230.00	1405	402.50	1488	506.00	1576	1035.00
607	833.75	682	920.00	761	299.00	1077	632.50	1170	437.00	1250	529.00	1328	230.00	1406	414.00	1489	460.00	1577	230.00
608	552.00	683	1725.00	1001	1380.00	1078	632.50	1171	1265.00	1251	805.00	1329	552.00	1407	316.25	1491	529.00	1578	690.00
610	977.50	684	1150.00	1002	862.50	1081	345.00	1172	1035.00	1252	718.75	1330	276.00	1408	368.00	1493	552.00	1579	299.00
611	1351.25	685	483.00	1003	1092.50	1092	488.75	1173	805.00	1253	632.50	1331	1840.00	1409	529.00	1494	1955.00	1580	299.00
612	920.00	686	862.50	1004	1667.50	1095	460.00	1174	805.00	1254	632.50	1332	632.50	1410	316.25	1495	483.00	1583	897.00
613	690.00	687	575.00	1005	1495.00	1096	276.00	1175	506.00	1255	632.50	1333	437.00	1411	345.00	1496	437.00	1584	529.00
614	368.00	688	287.50	1006	2070.00	1097	12650.00	1176	437.00	1256	632.50	1334	483.00	1413	483.00	1497	391.00	1585	632.50
615	862.50	690	368.00	1007	1265.00	1098	6325.00	1177	368.00	1257	1265.00	1335	483.00	1414	747.50	1498	207.00	1586	2760.00
616	10350.00	691	862.50	1008	805.00	1099	5290.00	1178	529.00	1258	805.00	1336	327.75	1415	253.00	1499	253.00	1587	977.50
617	1840.00	692	368.00	1009	1495.00	1100	4600.00	1179	506.00	1259	414.00	1337	920.00	1416	299.00	1500	414.00	1588	862.50
618	977.50	693	460.00	1010	1150.00	1101	1725.00	1180	391.00	1260	488.75	1338	368.00	1417	368.00	1501	414.00	1589	552.00
619	632.50	694	1495.00	1011	529.00	1102	1150.00	1181	989.00	1261	747.50	1339	431.25	1418	2012.50	1502	414.00	1590	1955.00
620	690.00	695	977.50	1012	1092.50	1103	632.50	1182	632.50	1262	230.00	1340	391.00	1419	862.50	1503	322.00	1591	575.00
621	460.00	696	3220.00	1013	977.50	1104	690.00	1183	460.00	1263	316.25	1341	805.00	1420	1725.00	1504	299.00	1592	1610.00
622	632.50	697	1035.00	1014	1955.00	1105	747.50	1184	506.00	1264	230.00	1342	1610.00	1421	2300.00	1505	1725.00	1593	3220.00
623	1006.25	698	546.25	1015	920.00	1107	5520.00	1185	2300.00	1266	6670.00	1343	350.75	1422	431.25	1506	368.00	1594	322.00
624	2300.00	699	575.00	1016	5290.00	1108	920.00	1186	1265.00	1268	230.00	1344	356.50	1423	2185.00	1507	2185.00	1595	690.00
625	431.25	700	5750.00	1017	4140.00	1109	552.00	1188	483.00	1269	299.00	1345	402.50	1424	460.00	1510	782.00	1596	322.00
626	1035.00	701	1092.50	1018	3220.00	1110	747.50	1189	460.00	1270	437.00	1346	483.00	1426	632.50	1511	368.00	1597	391.00
627	287.50	702	483.00	1019	2990.00	1111	414.00	1191	345.00	1271	690.00	1347	1495.00	1427	368.00	1512	2530.00	1598	368.00
628	546.25	703	833.75	1020	4370.00	1112	862.50	1192	690.00	1272	747.50	1348	506.00	1428	1495.00	1513	322.00	1599	1380.00
629	776.25	704	195.50	1021	4370.00	1113	805.00	1193	483.00	1273	391.00	1349	316.25	1429	316.25	1514	483.00	1600	2530.00
630	1035.00	705	437.00	1022	1955.00	1114	2760.00	1194	391.00	1274	575.00	1350	391.00	1430	1236.25	1515	603.75	1601	1840.00
631	488.75	706	402.50	1023	3220.00	1115	235.75	1196	575.00	1275	2530.00	1351	368.00	1431	546.25	1516	1207.50	1602	747.50
632	517.50	707	287.50	1024	1150.00	1116	322.00	1197	3910.00	1276	1437.50	1352	345.00	1432	690.00	1517	333.50	1603	805.00
633	431.25	708	632.50	1025	2760.00	1117	391.00	1198	2650.75	1277	483.00	1353	368.00	1433	230.00	1518	402.50	1604	414.00
634	575.00	709	1035.00	1026	2185.00	1118	1552.50	1200	2070.00	1278	805.00	1355	3220.00	1434	368.00	1520	661.25	1605	632.50
635	575.00	710	1265.00	1027	2070.00	1119	3565.00	1201	1610.00	1279	437.00	1356	4830.00	1435	2185.00	1521	322.00	1606	920.00
636	373.75	711	529.00	1028	1265.00	1121	3680.00	1202	1725.00	1280	575.00	1357	2760.00	1436	690.00	1522	483.00	1607	258.75
637	805.00	712	287.50	1029	1725.00	1122	805.00	1203	920.00	1281	1380.00	1359	317.40	1437	2990.00	1523	483.00	1608	437.00
638	431.25	715	161.00	1030	1380.00	1123	632.50	1204	552.00	1282	345.00	1360	253.00	1438	2645.00	1525	322.00	1609	391.00
639	517.50	716	368.00	1031	3910.00	1124	575.00	1205	747.50	1283	437.00	1361	632.50	1441	552.00	1526	264.50	1610	632.50
640	862.50	717	402.50	1032	4600.00	1125	920.00	1206	402.50	1284	391.00	1362	747.50	1443	1035.00	1527	2645.00	1611	391.00
641	718.75	718	437.00	1033	1955.00	1126	690.00	1207	517.50	1285	747.50	1363	747.50	1444	264.50	1528	2357.50	1612	575.00
642	431.25	720	805.00	1034	2760.00	1127	506.00	1208	368.00	1286	322.00	1364	414.00	1445	460.00	1529	253.00	1613	2300.00
643	299.00	721	805.00	1035	1610.00	1128	437.00	1209	1955.00	1287	460.00	1365	632.50	1446	1840.00	1530	632.50	1614	356.50
644	529.00	722	264.50	1036	2300.00	1129	1265.00	1210	483.00	1288	747.50	1366	1035.00	1447	1207.50	1532	253.00	1615	747.50
645	747.50	723	776.25	1037	1725.00	1130	862.50	1211	862.50	1289	977.50	1367	833.75	1448	862.50	1533	690.00	1616	3680.00
646	460.00	724	575.00	1038	1380.00	1131	690.00	1212	1495.00	1290	632.50	1368	322.00	1449	977.50	1534	672.75	1617	460.00
647	253.00	725	747.50	1039	977.50	1132	391.00	1213	920.00	1291	322.00	1369	299.00	1450	5060.00	1535	506.00	1618	10350.00
648	184.00	726	1092.50	1040	2645.00	1133	299.00	1214	552.00	1292	529.00	1370	1092.50	1451	1150.00	1536	690.00	1620	862.50
649	437.00	727	517.50	1041	1610.00	1134	862.50	1215	431.25	1293	414.00	1371	690.00	1452	546.25	1537	552.00	1621	3680.00
650	356.50	728	350.75	1042	805.00	1136	690.00	1216	402.50	1294	2300.00	1372	431.25	1453	529.00	1538	1380.00	1623	345.00
651	414.00	729	460.00	1043	2070.00	1137	483.00	1217	379.50	1296	483.00	1373	632.50	1454	368.00	1539	1610.00	1624	172.50
652	546.25	730	632.50	1044	2185.00	1138	1725.00	1218	632.50	1297	506.00	1374	1063.75	1455	690.00	1540	862.50	1625	368.00
653	460.00	731	3220.00	1045	2300.00	1139	1380.00	1220	460.00	1298	805.00	1375	862.50	1456	2300.00	1541	391.00	1626	345.00
654	483.00	732	460.00	1046	2415.00	1140	575.00	1221	517.50	1299	471.50	1376	1955.00	1457	1955.00	1542	299.00	1627	718.75
655	6612.50	733	1725.00	1047	2990.00	1141	747.50	1222	747.50	1300	9775.00	1377	920.00	1458	517.50	1543	517.50	1628	690.00
656	1495.00	734	460.00	1048	2760.00	1142	2760.00	1224	747.50	1301	506.00	1378	483.00	1459	494.50	1544	747.50	1631	920.00
657	747.50	735	483.00	1049	1150.00	1144	529.00	1225	517.50	1302	529.00	1379	276.00	1460	253.00	1546	862.50	1632	391.00
658	460.00	736	718.75	1050	7820.00	1145	368.00	1226	1840.00	1303	1840.00	1380	391.00	1461	632.50	1547	862.50	1633	2472.50
659	316.25	737	2645.00	1051	2185.00	1146	977.50	1227	483.00	1304	345.00	1381	632.50	1462	690.00	1548	253.00	1635	575.00
660	1495.00	738	483.00	1052	6440.00	1147	1092.50	1228	920.00	1305	460.00	1382	437.00	1463	460.00	1549	747.50	1636	3220.00
661	575.00	739	2587.50	1053	5290.00	1148	299.00	1229	391.00	1306	1840.00	1383	437.00	1465	575.00	1550	414.00	1637	1840.00
662	437.00	740	2530.00	1054	1610.00	1149	1035.00	1230	483.00	1307	460.00	1384	483.00	1467	460.00	1551	1092.50	1638	460.00
663	1725.00	741	1955.00	1055	4025.00	1150	805.00	1231	690.00	1309	258.75	1385	862.50	1468	276.00	1552	460.00	1641	603.75

Prices realized include the 15% buyer's fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1642	1610.00	1716	1610.00	1796	1495.00	1883	718.75	2062	1610.00	2138	4600.00	2218	253.00	2312	862.50	2390	437.00	2466	1610.00
1643	2070.00	1717	1380.00	1798	805.00	1884	920.00	2063	345.00	2139	115.00	2219	207.00	2313	805.00	2391	253.00	2467	437.00
1644	345.00	1718	3335.00	1799	7475.00	1885	977.50	2064	1265.00	2140	138.00	2220	115.00	2314	207.00	2392	506.00	2468	632.50
1645	5750.00	1719	805.00	1800	414.00	1886	931.50	2065	632.50	2141	230.00	2221	3220.00	2315	253.00	2393	483.00	2469	690.00
1646	776.25	1720	437.00	1802	977.50	1887	747.50	2066	690.00	2142	3910.00	2222	322.00	2316	690.00	2394	575.00	2470	5290.00
1647	1035.00	1722	483.00	1803	402.50	1888	776.25	2067	57500.00	2144	3220.00	2226	207.00	2317	345.00	2395	920.00	2471	1638.75
1648	5405.00	1723	460.00	1804	1121.25	1889	1610.00	2068	1035.00	2145	6325.00	2227	276.00	2318	552.00	2396	690.00	2472	1725.00
1649	316.25	1724	368.00	1805	431.25	1890	690.00	2069	345.00	2146	3220.00	2229	431.25	2319	316.25	2397	747.50	2473	1265.00
1650	316.25	1725	368.00	1806	2875.00	1891	805.00	2070	517.50	2147	2070.00	2230	92.00	2320	276.00	2398	690.00	2474	414.00
1651	1380.00	1726	1955.00	1807	1840.00	1892	977.50	2071	488.75	2148	3220.00	2231	69.00	2321	575.00	2399	517.50	2477	483.00
1652	1955.00	1727	1610.00	1808	8050.00	1893	529.00	2072	460.00	2149	2990.00	2233	431.25	2322	506.00	2400	4370.00	2478	299.00
1653	1495.00	1728	862.50	1809	431.25	1895	552.00	2073	529.00	2150	1035.00	2235	92.00	2324	747.50	2401	2300.00	2479	1092.50
1654	747.50	1729	431.25	1810	805.00	1896	368.00	2074	1150.00	2151	2185.00	2236	126.50	2325	253.00	2403	506.00	2480	391.00
1655	575.00	1730	483.00	1812	690.00	2001	2760.00	2075	66700.00	2152	1495.00	2237	126.50	2326	1265.00	2404	1265.00	2481	1207.50
1656	546.25	1731	552.00	1813	3335.00	2002	1955.00	2076	1955.00	2153	345.00	2238	276.00	2327	747.50	2405	2990.00	2482	862.50
1657	920.00	1732	483.00	1814	3680.00	2003	1035.00	2077	437.00	2154	718.75	2239	368.00	2328	632.50	2406	1454.75	2483	805.00
1658	517.50	1734	1150.00	1815	258.75	2004	18400.00	2078	483.00	2155	1380.00	2242	322.00	2329	207.00	2407	7130.00	2484	1150.00
1659	1840.00	1735	287.50	1816	2760.00	2005	7475.00	2079	506.00	2156	276.00	2243	69.00	2330	862.50	2408	1955.00	2485	747.50
1660	2415.00	1736	460.00	1817	316.25	2006	6037.50	2080	632.50	2157	575.00	2247	184.00	2331	460.00	2409	977.50	2486	805.00
1661	3680.00	1737	402.50	1818	1495.00	2007	52900.00	2081	632.50	2158	218.50	2248	80.50	2332	862.50	2410	920.00	2487	414.00
1662	391.00	1738	460.00	1819	1725.00	2008	373.75	2082	575.00	2159	506.00	2249	115.00	2333	1380.00	2411	713.00	2488	299.00
1663	862.50	1739	391.00	1820	10350.00	2009	2070.00	2083	3105.00	2160	276.00	2250	391.00	2334	529.00	2412	1955.00	2490	276.00
1664	603.75	1740	460.00	1821	4370.00	2010	632.50	2084	3680.00	2161	230.00	2251	299.00	2335	632.50	2413	2645.00	2491	632.50
1665	747.50	1741	483.00	1823	1265.00	2011	632.50	2085	3680.00	2162	414.00	2252	230.00	2336	1150.00	2414	2070.00	2492	230.00
1666	529.00	1742	207.00	1826	3105.00	2012	1495.00	2086	5980.00	2163	230.00	2253	138.00	2337	690.00	2415	414.00	2494	368.00
1667	632.50	1744	414.00	1827	3335.00	2013	21850.00	2087	805.00	2164	345.00	2254	977.50	2338	632.50	2416	632.50	2495	345.00
1668	460.00	1745	368.00	1828	3105.00	2014	33350.00	2088	483.00	2165	92.00	2255	345.00	2339	1380.00	2417	1840.00	2496	2760.00
1669	862.50	1746	195.50	1829	6900.00	2015	2300.00	2089	345.00	2166	115.00	2256	46.00	2340	747.50	2418	1610.00	2497	1955.00
1670	253.00	1747	4830.00	1830	1955.00	2016	6900.00	2090	977.50	2167	92.00	2257	207.00	2341	322.00	2419	414.00	2498	414.00
1671	431.25	1748	483.00	1832	391.00	2017	3910.00	2092	414.00	2169	115.00	2258	437.00	2342	1150.00	2420	690.00	2499	1092.50
1672	862.50	1749	414.00	1833	1552.50	2018	9200.00	2093	23000.00	2170	230.00	2259	483.00	2344	316.25	2421	690.00	2500	805.00
1673	437.00	1750	3910.00	1835	460.00	2019	6612.50	2094	3220.00	2171	172.50	2260	69.00	2345	483.00	2422	1725.00	2501	368.00
1674	1610.00	1751	391.00	1836	316.25	2020	920.00	2095	1610.00	2172	460.00	2261	368.00	2346	1380.00	2423	690.00	2502	253.00
1675	632.50	1752	517.50	1838	345.00	2021	517.50	2096	632.50	2173	184.00	2262	69.00	2347	747.50	2424	316.25	2503	1207.50
1676	690.00	1753	5750.00	1839	488.75	2022	1150.00	2097	368.00	2174	747.50	2263	69.00	2348	195.50	2425	345.00	2504	920.00
1677	805.00	1754	431.25	1840	4830.00	2023	1092.50	2098	299.00	2175	437.00	2264	115.00	2349	10925.00	2426	747.50	2505	230.00
1678	1288.00	1755	437.00	1841	345.00	2024	1840.00	2099	3910.00	2176	184.00	2265	138.00	2350	3910.00	2427	805.00	2506	322.00
1679	437.00	1756	517.50	1843	747.50	2025	18400.00	2100	1725.00	2177	161.00	2266	115.00	2351	575.00	2428	345.00	2507	862.50
1680	747.50	1757	471.50	1844	782.00	2026	1150.00	2101	920.00	2178	276.00	2267	184.00	2352	575.00	2429	368.00	2508	718.75
1681	603.75	1759	546.25	1846	483.00	2027	10925.00	2102	1092.50	2179	632.50	2268	632.50	2353	632.50	2430	230.00	2509	977.50
1682	632.50	1760	345.00	1847	483.00	2028	2990.00	2103	115.00	2180	138.00	2270	253.00	2354	391.00	2431	805.00	2510	1380.00
1683	805.00	1761	977.50	1848	368.00	2029	36800.00	2104	506.00	2181	460.00	2271	218.50	2355	552.00	2432	529.00	2511	920.00
1684	747.50	1762	9660.00	1849	425.50	2030	115000.00	2105	632.50	2182	230.00	2272	92.00	2356	506.00	2433	552.00	2512	1092.50
1685	506.00	1763	546.25	1851	661.25	2031	9775.00	2106	690.00	2183	184.00	2273	690.00	2357	632.50	2434	287.50	2513	207.00
1686	529.00	1764	460.00	1852	316.25	2032	862.50	2107	19550.00	2184	10062.50	2275	115.00	2358	661.25	2435	1840.00	2514	1265.00
1687	310.50	1765	575.00	1854	299.00	2033	747.50	2108	115.00	2185	253.00	2276	92.00	2359	506.00	2436	690.00	2515	747.50
1688	402.50	1766	575.00	1855	345.00	2034	690.00	2109	207.00	2186	207.00	2277	1035.00	2360	747.50	2437	161.00	2516	1380.00
1689	483.00	1767	1840.00	1856	529.00	2035	747.50	2110	230.00	2187	310.50	2278	1150.00	2361	483.00	2438	2127.50	2517	1380.00
1690	276.00	1768	920.00	1857	632.50	2036	1955.00	2111	1150.00	2188	414.00	2279	368.00	2362	161.00	2439	718.75	2518	690.00
1691	747.50	1769	1035.00	1858	460.00	2037	805.00	2112	299.00	2189	391.00	2280	575.00	2363	747.50	2440	299.00	2519	414.00
1692	368.00	1770	1380.00	1859	747.50	2038	2185.00	2113	1840.00	2190	207.00	2281	299.00	2365	368.00	2441	546.25	2520	207.00
1693	253.00	1771	1035.00	1860	391.00	2039	4830.00	2114	1150.00	2191	661.25	2282	2530.00	2366	230.00	2442	460.00	2521	977.50
1694	575.00	1772	690.00	1861	184.00	2040	2300.00	2115	92.00	2192	1150.00	2283	1092.50	2367	316.25	2443	747.50	2522	184.00
1695	529.00	1773	2185.00	1862	506.00	2041	506.00	2116	483.00	2193	276.00	2284	161.00	2368	230.00	2444	747.50	2523	1150.00
1696	437.00	1774	2185.00	1863	218.50	2042	2760.00	2117	299.00	2194	138.00	2286	391.00	2369	506.00	2445	977.50	2524	276.00
1697	373.75	1775	1610.00	1864	368.00	2043	3220.00	2118	1150.00	2195	115.00	2287	2875.00	2370	437.00	2446	345.00	2525	460.00
1698	368.00	1776	276.00	1865	506.00	2044	2300.00	2119	747.50	2196	253.00	2288	690.00	2371	316.25	2447	2530.00	2526	316.25
1699	1265.00	1777	483.00	1866	1380.00	2045	3680.00	2120	207.00	2197	287.50	2289	322.00	2372	161.00	2448	977.50	2527	747.50
1700	1150.00	1779	1265.00	1867	414.00	2046	575.00	2121	161.00	2198	632.50	2290	184.00	2373	506.00	2450	632.50	2528	483.00
1701	483.00	1780	2415.00	1868	621.00	2047	977.50	2122	287.50	2199	207.00	2292	483.00	2374	747.50	2451	483.00	2529	977.50
1702	316.25	1781	747.50	1869	276.00	2048	1495.00	2123	1495.00	2200	414.00	2293	575.00	2375	368.00	2452	862.50	2530	747.50
1703	460.00	1782	575.00	1870	460.00	2049	201.25	2124	12650.00	2201	483.00	2296	69.00	2376	575.00	2453	575.00	2531	690.00
1704	770.50	1783	632.50	1871	747.50	2050	747.50	2125	2415.00	2202	230.00	2297	184.00	2377	977.50	2454	414.00	2532	575.00
1705	414.00	1785	3795.00	1872	345.00	2051	1150.00	2126	1495.00	2203	299.00	2298	862.50	2378	862.50	2455	862.50	2533	632.50
1706	9257.50	1786	1150.00	1873	460.00	2052	1265.00	2128	3105.00	2204	138.00	2299	195.50	2379	575.00	2456	690.00	2534	437.00
1707	437.00	1787	805.00	1874	299.00	2053	1092.50	2129	207.00	2205	276.00	2300	57.50	2380	632.50	2457	529.00	2535	862.50
1708	747.50	1788	546.25	1875	575.00	2054	1150.00	2130	7820.00	2206	575.00	2301	552.00	2381	690.00	2458	1035.00	2537	632.50
1709	1610.00	1789	460.00	1876	690.00	2055	1265.00	2131	3105.00	2207	690.00	2302	391.00	2382	805.00	2459	287.50	2540	287.50
1710	414.00	1790	747.50	1877	345.00	2056	575.00	2132	5060.00	2208	92.00	2304	230.00	2383	437.00	2460	368.00	2541	747.50
1711	494.50	1791	1265.00	1878	920.00	2057	1380.00	2133	5980.00	2209	1150.00	2307	207.00	2384	862.50	2461	1322.50	2542	402.50
1712	5060.00	1792	1092.50	1879	1035.00	2058	437.00	2134	4370.00	2211	632.50	2308	414.00	2385	483.00	2462	1725.00	2544	414.00
1713	747.50	1793	690.00	1880	523.25	2059	1610.00	2135	1265.00	2212	1092.50	2309	506.00	2386	431.25	2463	2070.00	2545	718.75
1714	546.25	1794	431.25	1881	632.50	2060	690.00	2136	529.00	2213	184.00	2310	632.50	2387	276.00	2464	1150.00	2546	483.00
1715	3220.00	1795	517.50	1882	891.25	2061	322.00	2137	9200.00	2217	368.00	2311	529.00	2389	2185.00	2465	230.00	2547	345.00

Prices realized include the 15% buyer's fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
2548	253.00	2633	316.25	3076	632.50	3151	4600.00	3238	471.50	3322	57.50	3400	2530.00	3496	402.50	3580	1265.00	3658	69.00
2549	368.00	3001	483.00	3077	690.00	3152	184.00	3239	299.00	3323	1265.00	3401	92.00	3501	299.00	3581	69.00	3659	195.50
2551	299.00	3002	368.00	3078	402.50	3153	207.00	3240	506.00	3324	862.50	3402	138.00	3502	46.00	3582	437.00	3660	92.00
2552	322.00	3003	460.00	3079	460.00	3154	126.50	3241	115.00	3325	460.00	3403	23.00	3506	287.50	3583	1725.00	3661	69.00
2553	460.00	3004	322.00	3080	402.50	3155	460.00	3242	322.00	3326	1265.00	3404	1955.00	3507	149.50	3584	1265.00	3662	69.00
2554	391.00	3005	483.00	3081	776.25	3157	149.50	3243	184.00	3327	103.50	3406	69.00	3508	1265.00	3585	1955.00	3663	69.00
2555	345.00	3006	483.00	3082	201.25	3158	218.50	3244	149.50	3328	230.00	3407	34.50	3509	575.00	3586	3910.00	3664	161.00
2557	299.00	3007	862.50	3083	8337.50	3159	92.00	3245	230.00	3329	460.00	3408	57.50	3510	460.00	3587	2530.00	3665	264.50
2558	483.00	3008	345.00	3084	115.00	3161	115.00	3246	345.00	3330	115.00	3409	138.00	3511	80.50	3588	460.00	3666	230.00
2559	632.50	3009	506.00	3085	1150.00	3164	103.50	3247	195.50	3332	207.00	3410	80.50	3512	195.50	3589	230.00	3667	46.00
2560	149.50	3010	460.00	3086	442.75	3165	69.00	3248	414.00	3333	184.00	3411	57.50	3513	368.00	3590	287.50	3668	322.00
2561	805.00	3011	437.00	3087	1265.00	3166	115.00	3249	92.00	3334	253.00	3412	34.50	3514	805.00	3591	345.00	3669	80.50
2562	230.00	3012	529.00	3088	184.00	3168	207.00	3250	230.00	3335	345.00	3413	115.00	3515	303.60	3592	1380.00	3670	103.50
2563	437.00	3015	632.50	3089	1150.00	3169	69.00	3252	632.50	3336	460.00	3415	57.50	3516	241.50	3593	414.00	3671	402.50
2564	201.25	3016	322.00	3090	258.75	3171	69.00	3253	1380.00	3337	69.00	3416	23.00	3517	138.00	3594	437.00	3673	184.00
2565	201.25	3017	552.00	3091	184.00	3174	92.00	3254	92.00	3338	115.00	3417	46.00	3518	80.50	3595	69.00	3674	92.00
2567	460.00	3018	437.00	3092	1380.00	3176	161.00	3255	184.00	3339	80.50	3418	57.50	3520	402.50	3596	184.00	3675	103.50
2568	2185.00	3019	391.00	3093	805.00	3178	103.50	3256	69.00	3340	46.00	3419	103.50	3521	690.00	3597	2990.00	3676	373.75
2569	345.00	3020	391.00	3094	373.75	3179	161.00	3257	632.50	3341	1265.00	3423	34.50	3522	575.00	3598	316.25	3677	7187.50
2570	368.00	3021	299.00	3095	488.75	3180	661.25	3258	1840.00	3342	632.50	3424	80.50	3523	57.50	3599	103.50	3678	414.00
2571	2070.00	3022	552.00	3096	920.00	3181	575.00	3259	690.00	3344	172.50	3425	57.50	3524	172.50	3600	316.25	3679	276.00
2572	552.00	3023	1265.00	3097	316.25	3182	207.00	3260	805.00	3345	920.00	3426	34.50	3526	546.25	3601	977.50	3680	51.75
2573	1035.00	3024	1725.00	3098	517.50	3183	207.00	3261	80.50	3346	747.50	3427	115.00	3527	230.00	3602	690.00	3681	253.00
2574	253.00	3025	747.50	3099	690.00	3184	805.00	3262	126.50	3347	373.75	3428	34.50	3528	230.00	3603	299.00	3682	253.00
2575	316.25	3026	1092.50	3100	460.00	3185	431.25	3263	661.25	3348	2300.00	3429	34.50	3529	230.00	3604	287.50	3683	437.00
2577	276.00	3027	1035.00	3101	184.00	3186	299.00	3264	517.50	3349	805.00	3430	34.50	3530	575.00	3605	172.50	3684	1840.00
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2579	276.00	3029	747.50	3103	690.00	3188	149.50	3266	7590.00	3351	195.50	3432	34.50	3532	184.00	3607	23.00	3686	2415.00
2580	299.00	3030	1265.00	3104	431.25	3189	103.50	3267	92.00	3352	172.50	3434	115.00	3533	414.00	3608	253.00	3688	184.00
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2582	862.50	3032	1380.00	3106	575.00	3191	207.00	3269	69.00	3354	575.00	3439	253.00	3535	1265.00	3610	299.00	3690	920.00
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2588	483.00	3037	977.50	3111	1380.00	3196	184.00	3275	92.00	3359	632.50	3448	34.50	3540	368.00	3615	149.50	3695	80.50
2589	862.50	3038	230.00	3112	460.00	3197	92.00	3276	138.00	3360	69.00	3449	34.50	3541	747.50	3616	218.50	3696	287.50
2592	299.00	3039	632.50	3113	546.25	3198	322.00	3277	253.00	3361	115.00	3451	46.00	3542	368.00	3617	1955.00	3697	299.00
2596	126.50	3040	977.50	3114	184.00	3199	230.00	3278	126.50	3362	230.00	3452	201.25	3543	1092.50	3618	2990.00	3698	299.00
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2612	690.00	3055	488.75	3129	460.00	3215	299.00	3300	1035.00	3377	34.50	3471	92.00	3559	747.50	3634	488.75	3713	149.50
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2614	690.00	3057	488.75	3131	632.50	3217	103.50	3302	1150.00	3380	23.00	3475	172.50	3561	92.00	3636	253.00	3715	150.65
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2624	805.00	3067	1955.00	3141	69.00	3228	603.75	3312	115.00	3390	81.65	3485	989.00	3571	805.00	3646	57.50		
2625	115.00	3068	1380.00	3142	115.00	3229	172.50	3313	161.00	3391	80.50	3486	414.00	3572	287.50	3649	57.50		
2626	747.50	3069	1725.00	3144	69.00	3230	1207.50	3314	161.00	3392	92.00	3487	632.50	3573	437.00	3650	316.25		
2627	207.00	3070	3450.00	3145	920.00	3231	483.00	3315	172.50	3393	92.00	3488	747.50	3574	2300.00	3651	92.00		
2628	391.00	3071	1150.00	3146	977.50	3232	460.00	3316	287.50	3394	69.00	3489	368.00	3575	172.50	3652	172.50		
2629	460.00	3072	1725.00	3147	69.00	3233	207.00	3317	172.50	3395	34.50	3490	575.00	3576	805.00	3653	195.50		
2630	506.00	3073	1610.00	3148	92.00	3234	172.50	3319	57.50	3396	46.00	3492	299.00	3577	149.50	3655	57.50		
2631	345.00	3074	920.00	3149	103.50	3235	287.50	3320	23.00	3397	51.75	3493	1495.00	3578	2990.00	3656	126.50		
2632	414.00	3075	1265.00	3150	1610.00	3237	253.00	3321	34.50	3399	46.00	3495	218.50	3579	2185.00	3657	69.00		

Prices realized include the 15% buyer's fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

The Cabinet of
Lucien M. LaRiviere

Part II

also featuring other properties and selections from the Robert Lindesmith Collection

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About the Cover:

A selection of important medals from the Lucien M. LaRiviere Collection.

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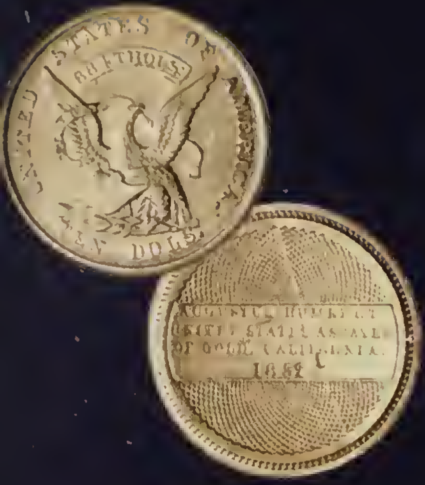
This sale will be held in cooperation with James Reid Edwards Auction Service, Joppa, Maryland.

COLOR PLATE I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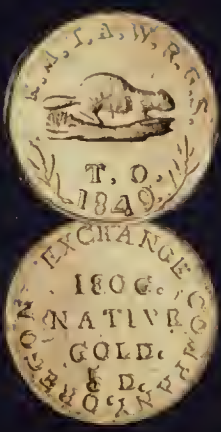
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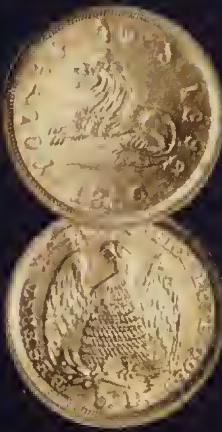
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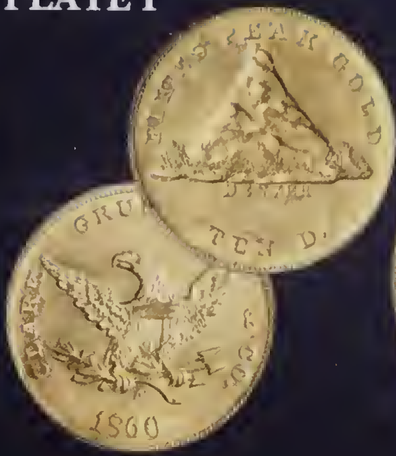
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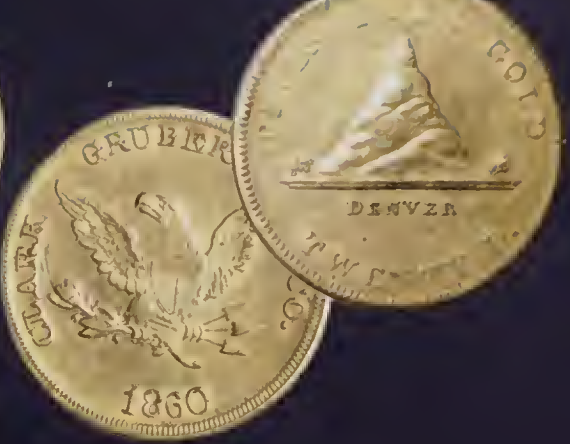
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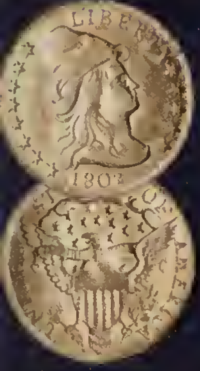
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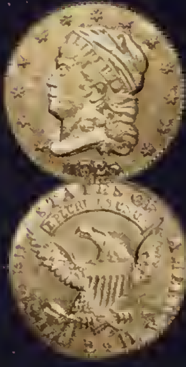
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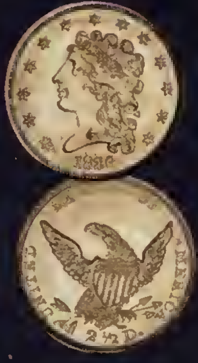
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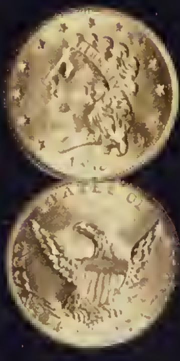
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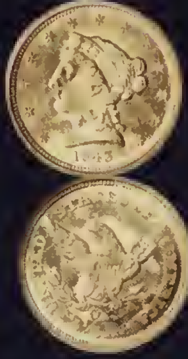
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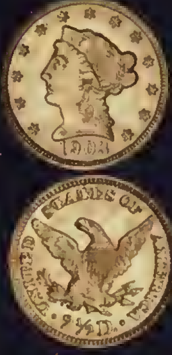
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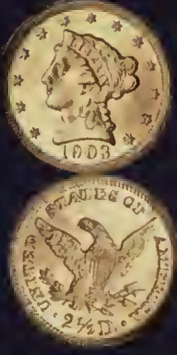
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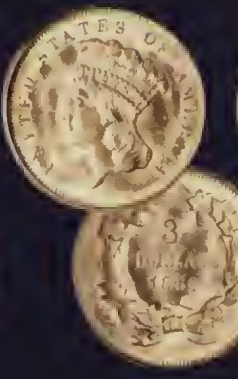
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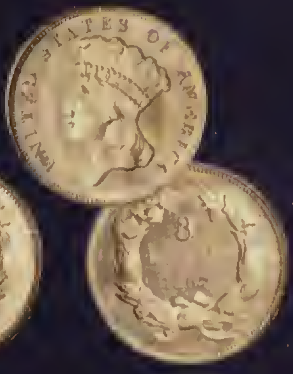
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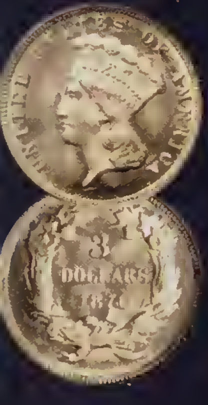
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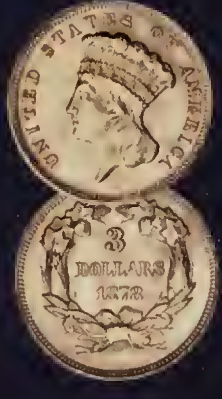
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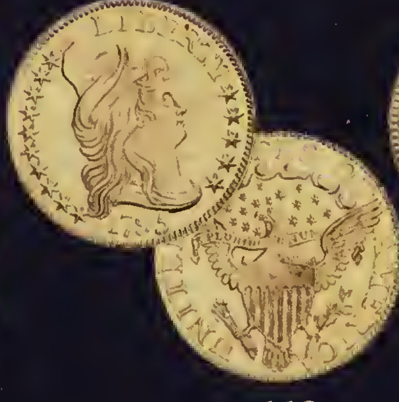
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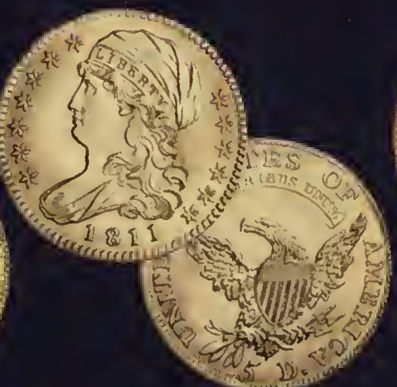
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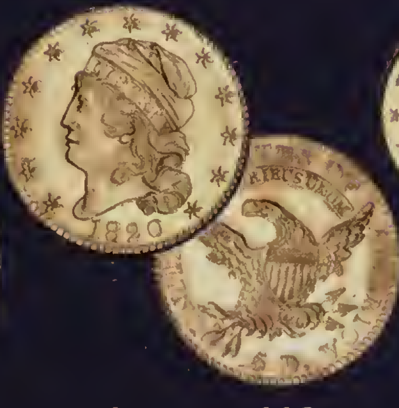
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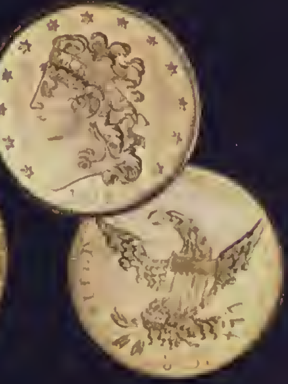
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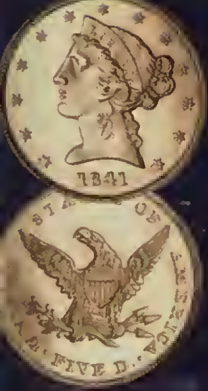
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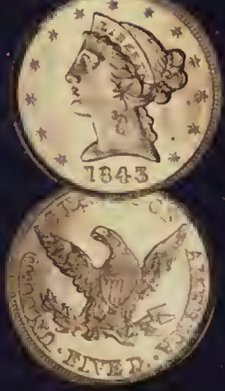
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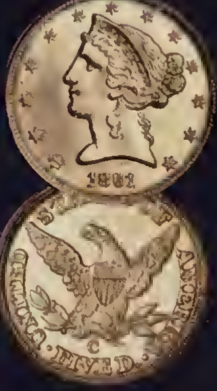
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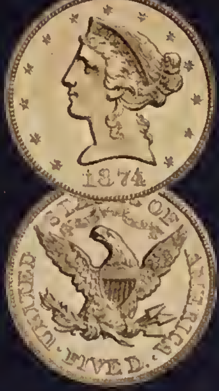
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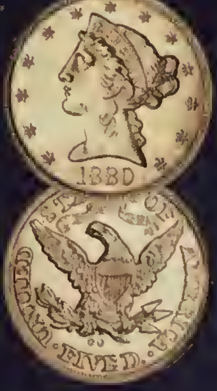
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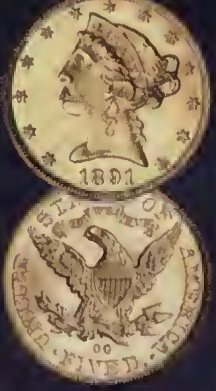
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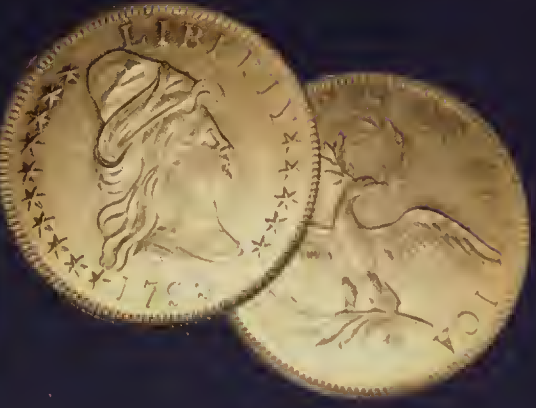
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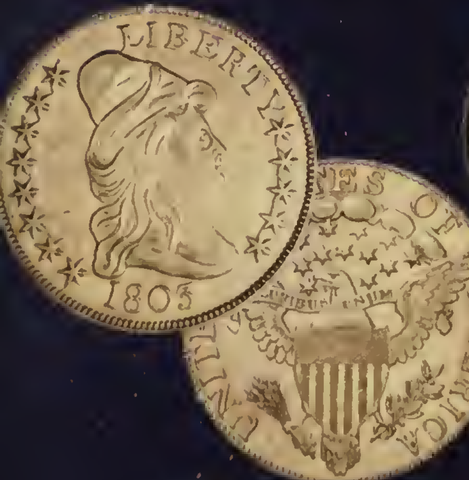
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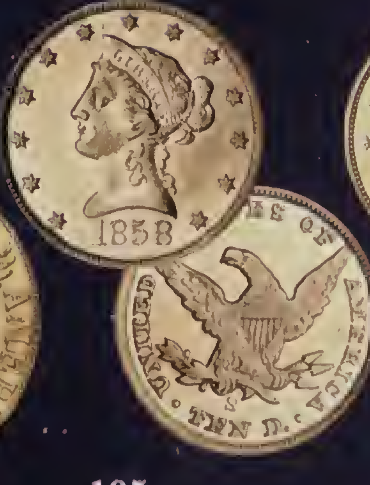
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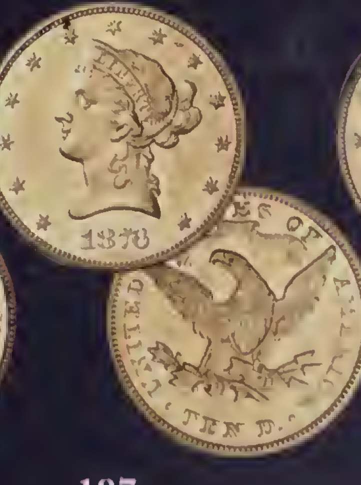
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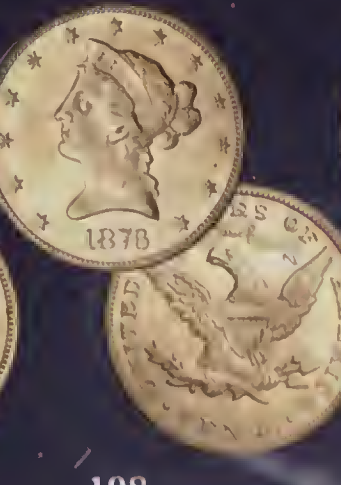
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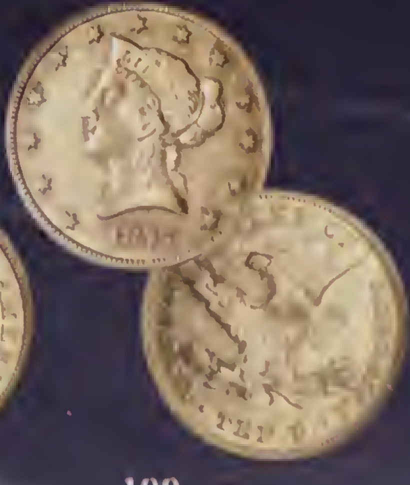
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COLOR PLATE II

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COLOR PLATE III

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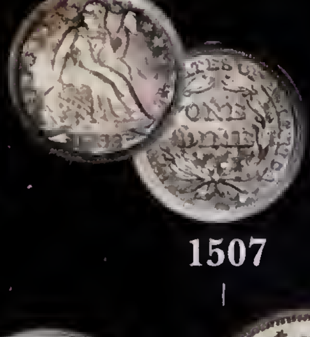

1507

1512

1560

1568

1570

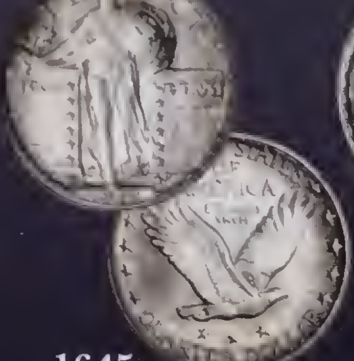
1593

1616

1618

1634

COLOR PLATE IV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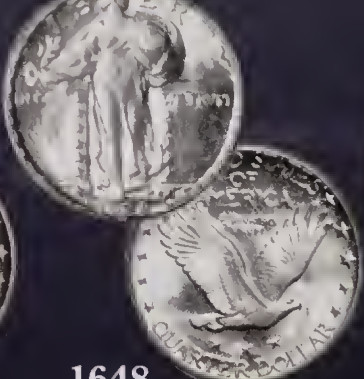
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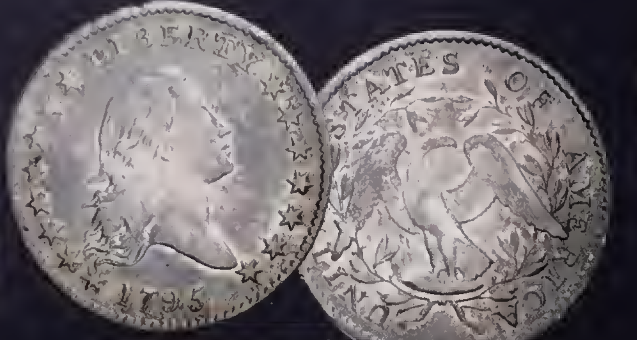
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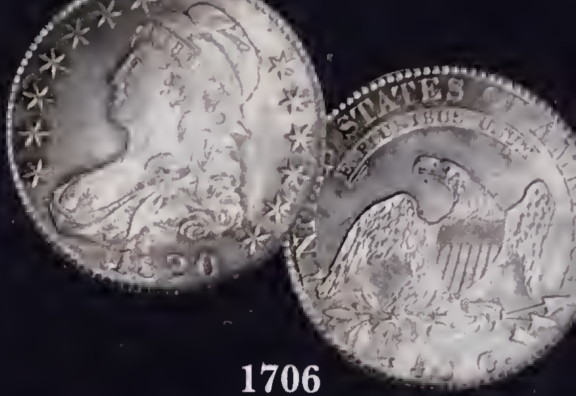
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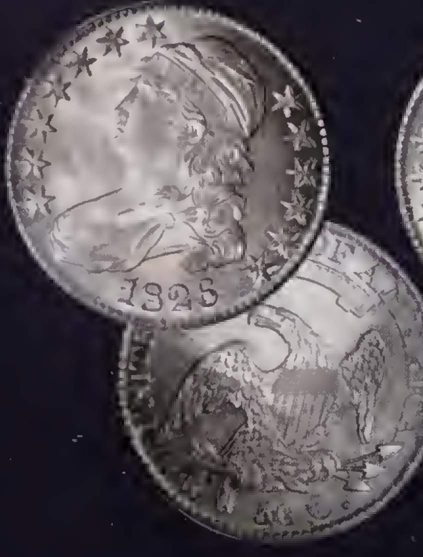
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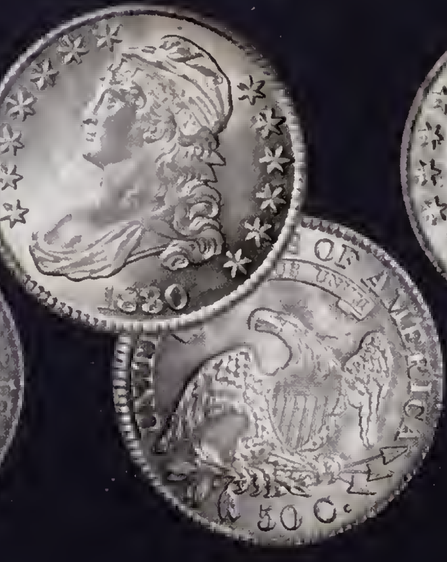
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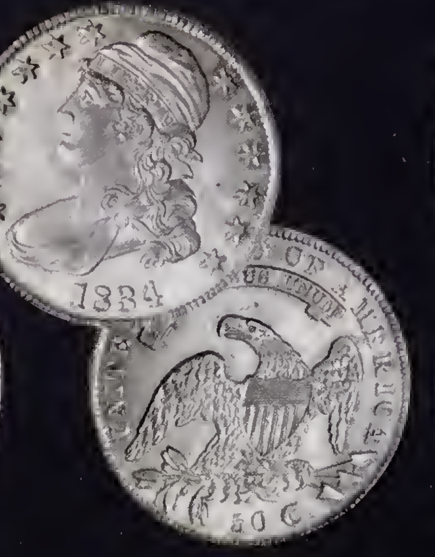
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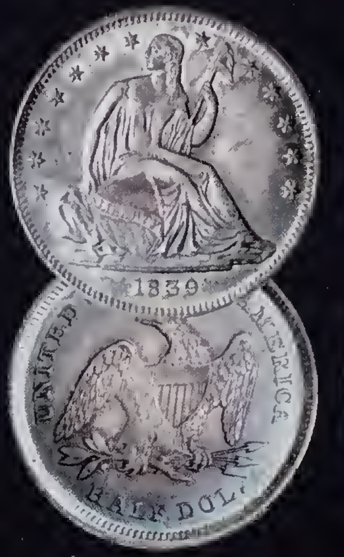
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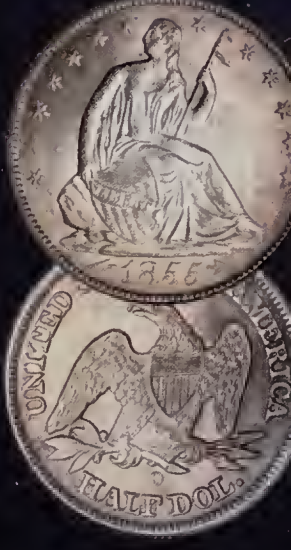
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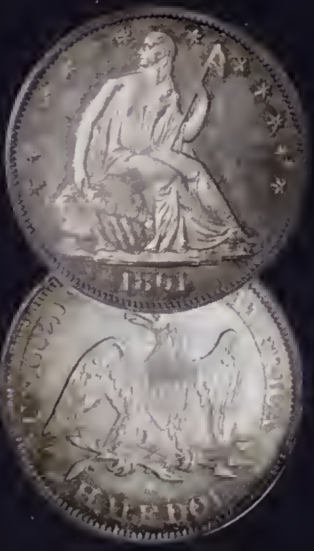
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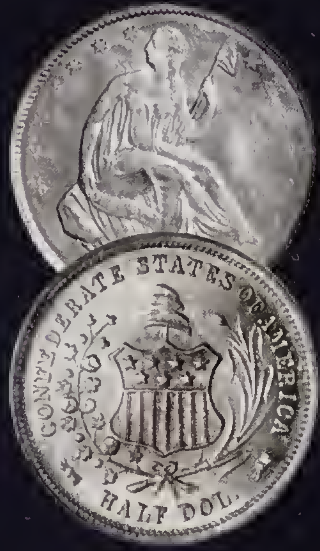
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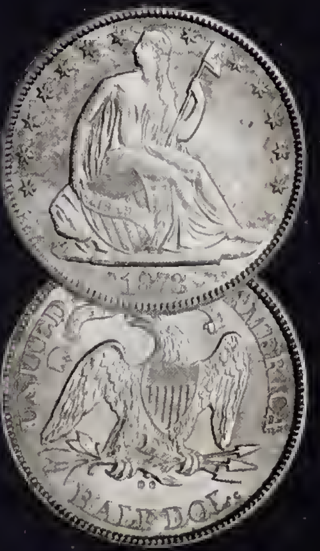
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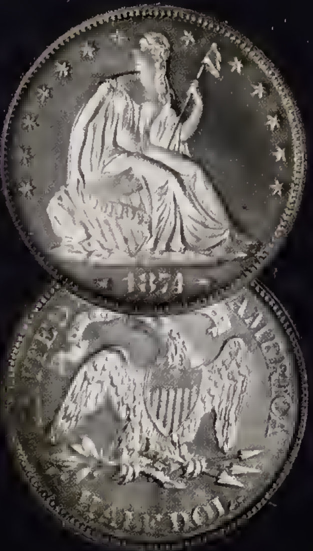
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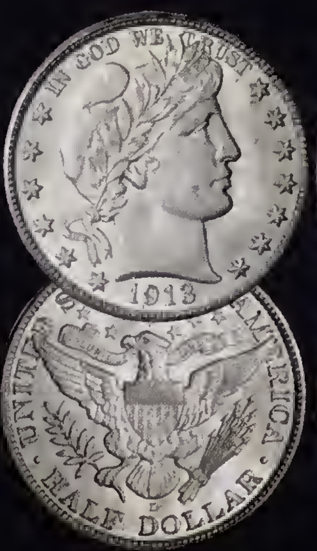
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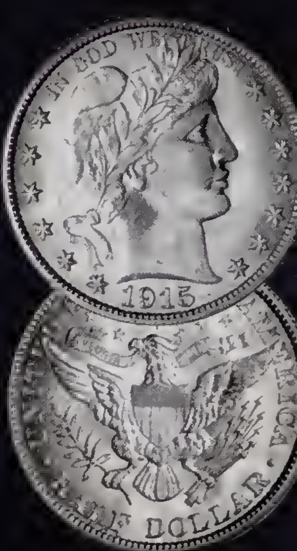
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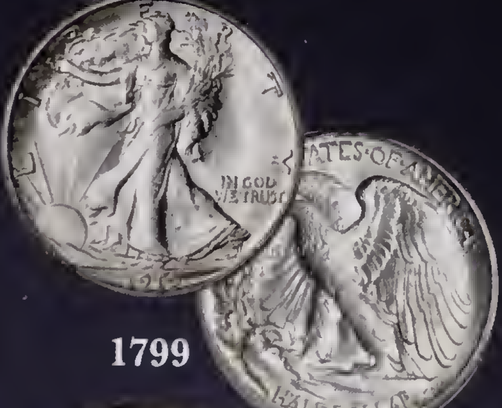
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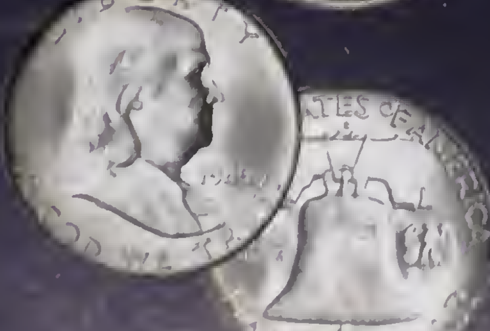
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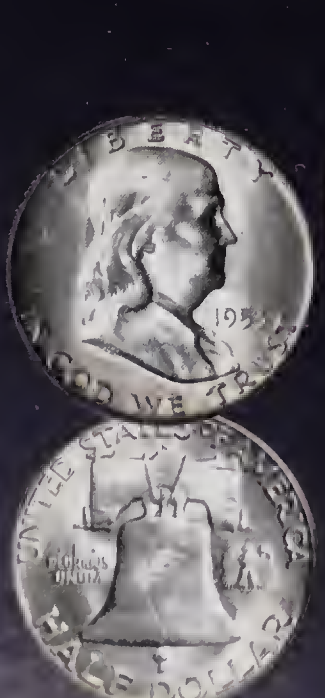
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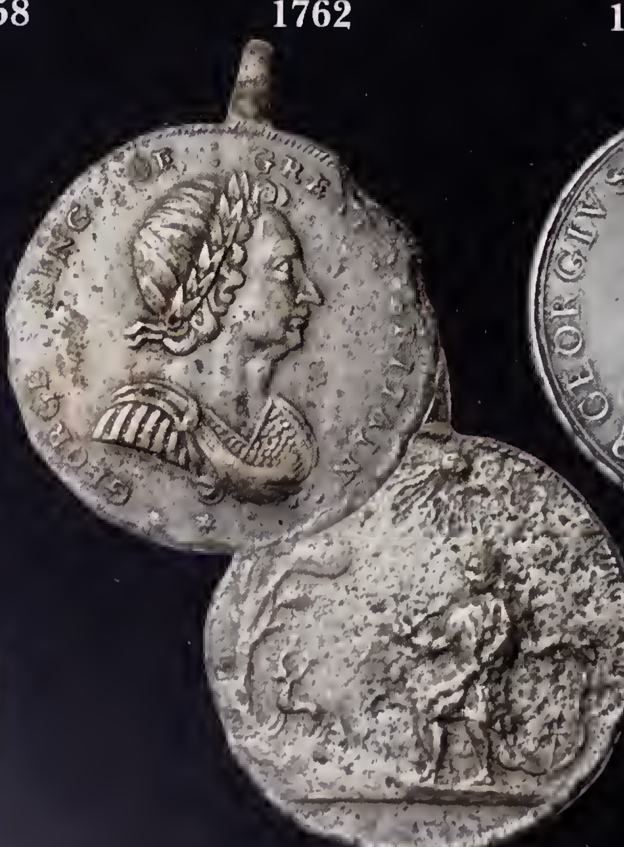
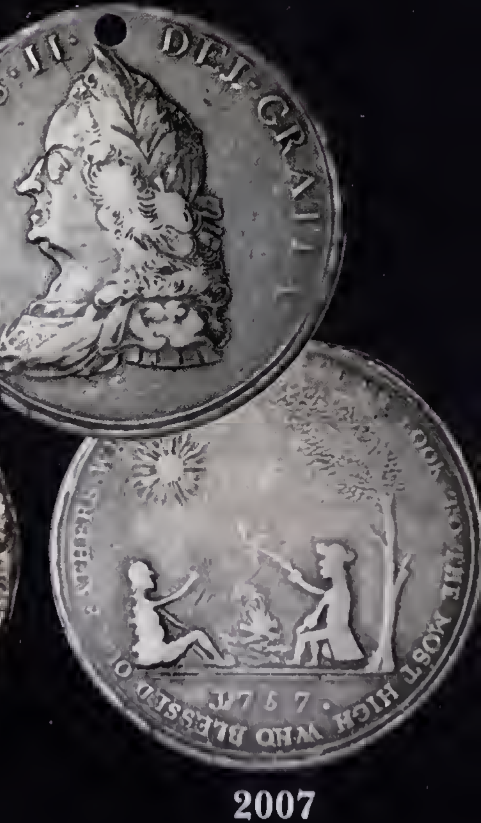
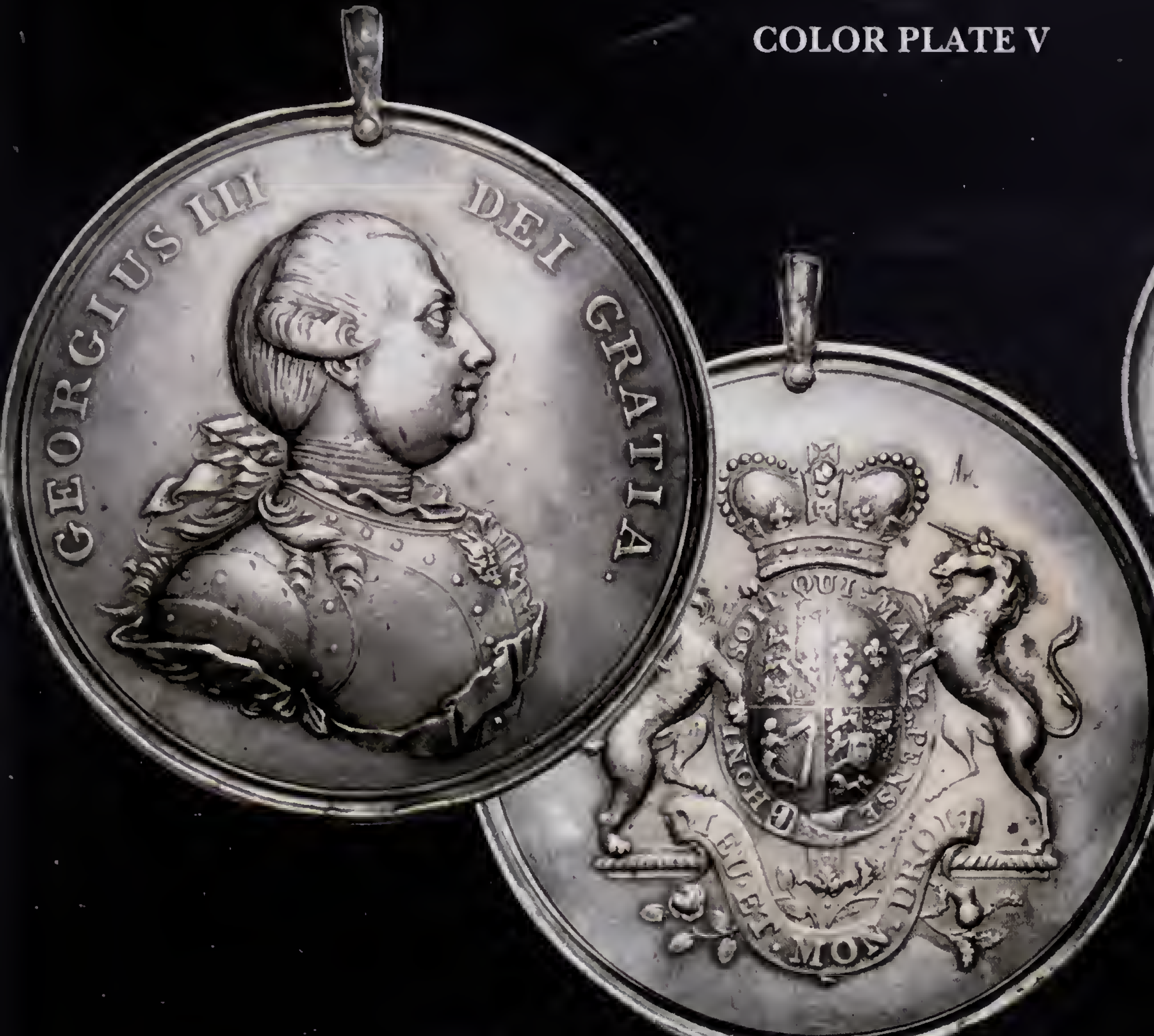
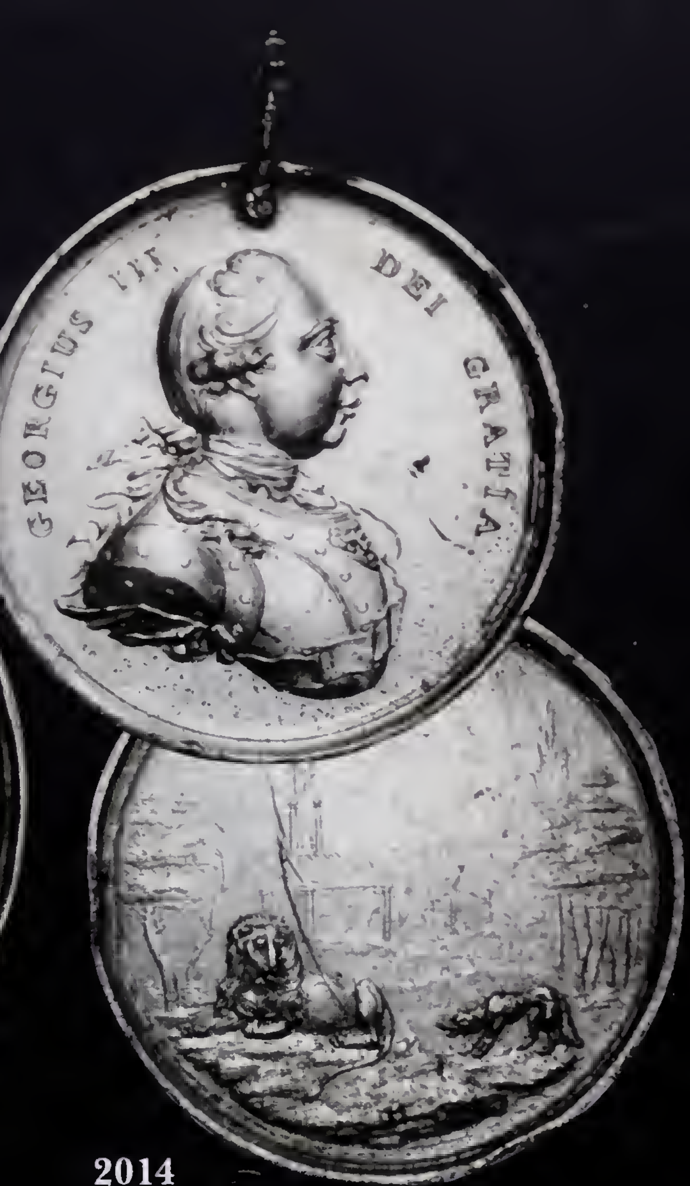

2005


2007

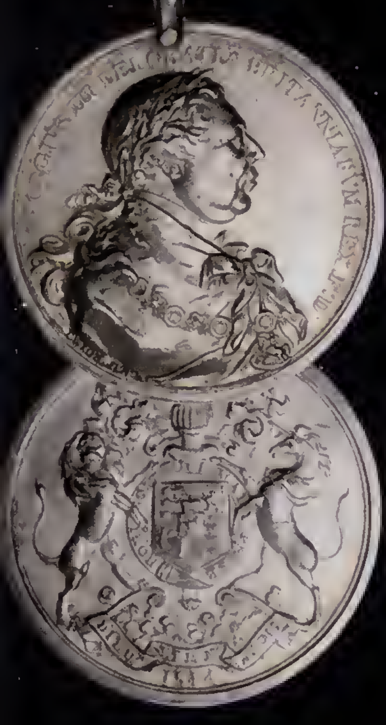
COLOR PLATE V


GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA.
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT

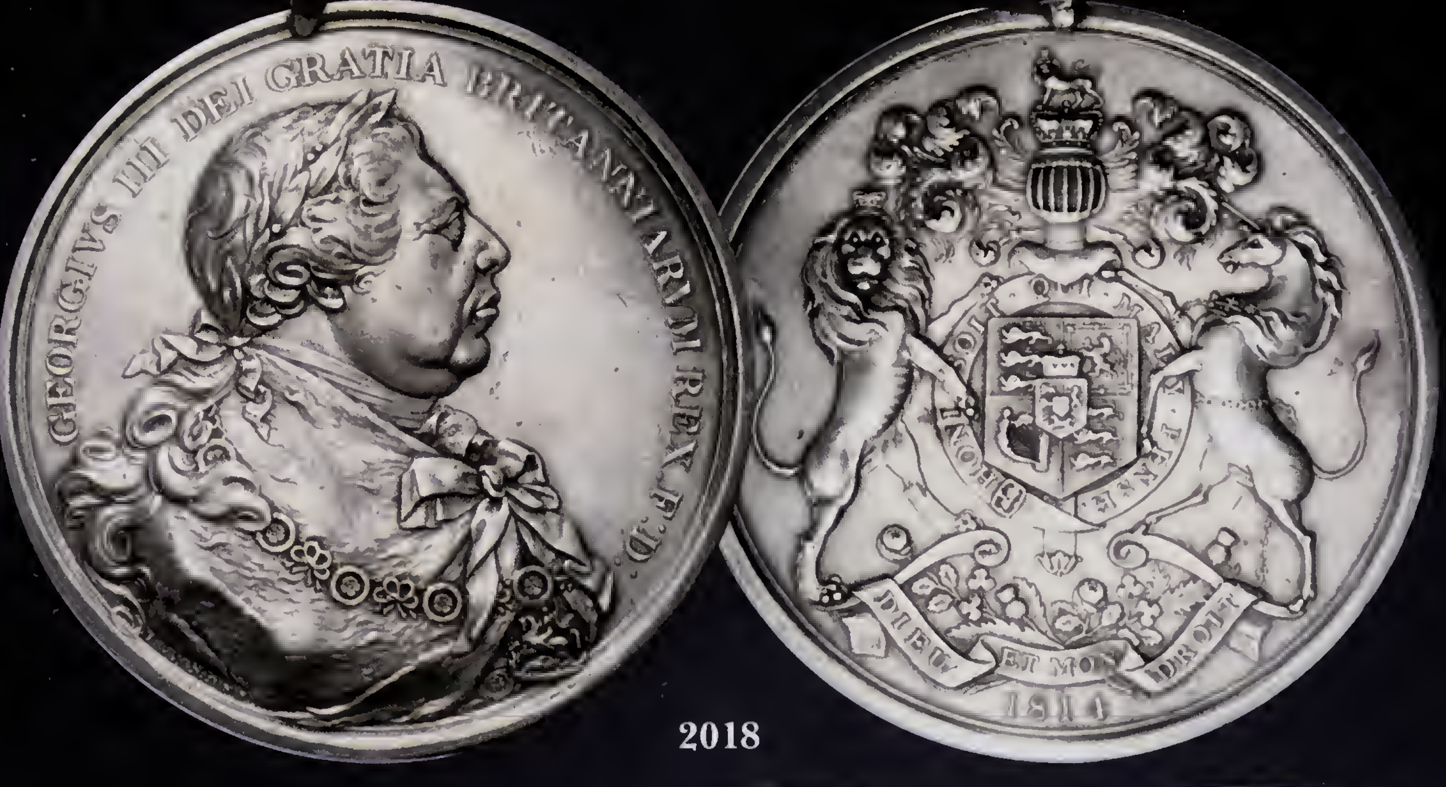
2013


GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA

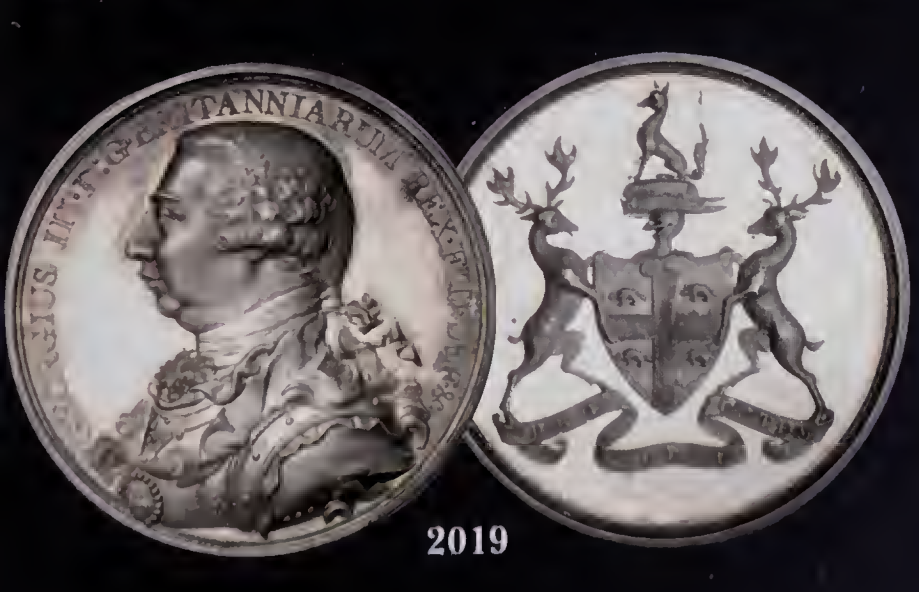
2014



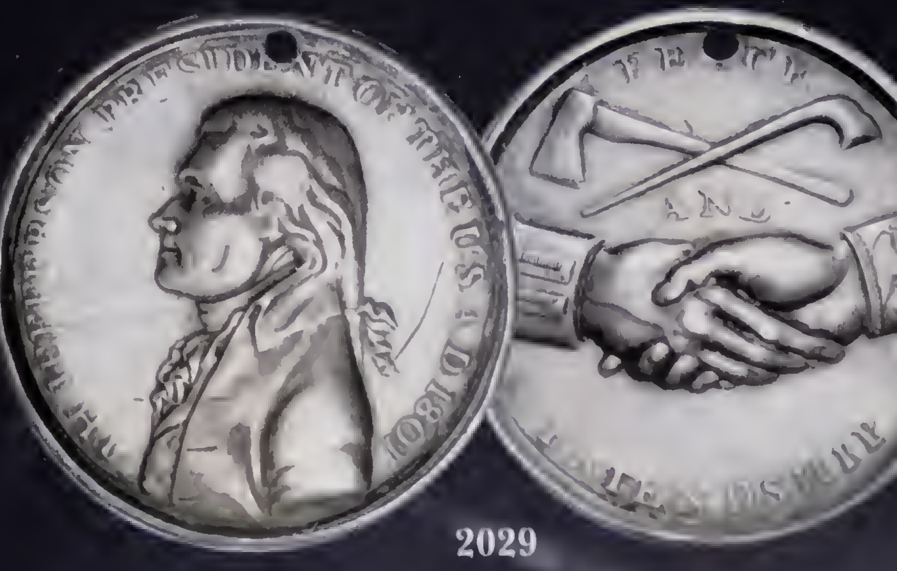
2016


GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REX F:D.
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT
1814

2018

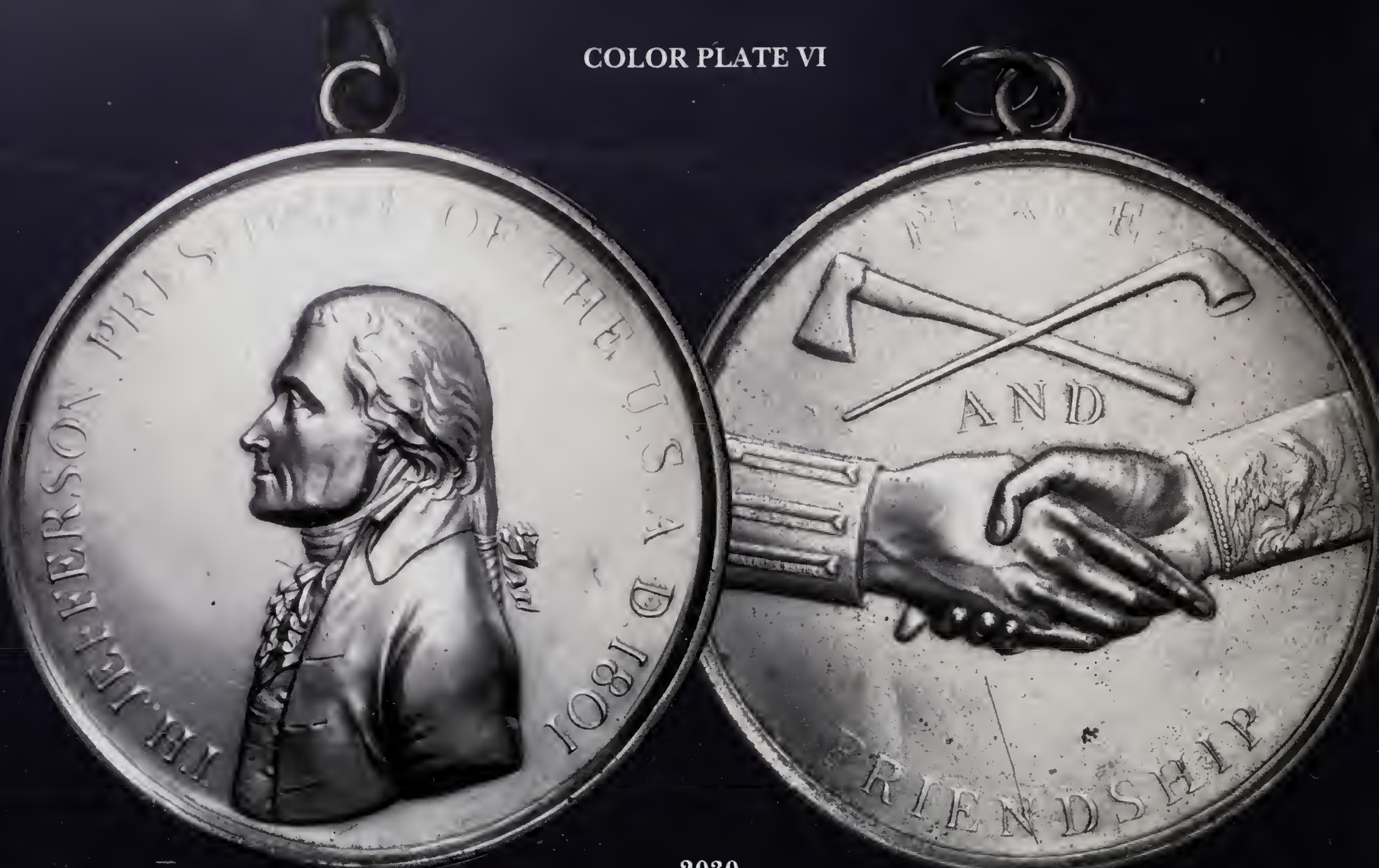

GEORGIUS III D:G BRITANNIARUM REX F:D

2019

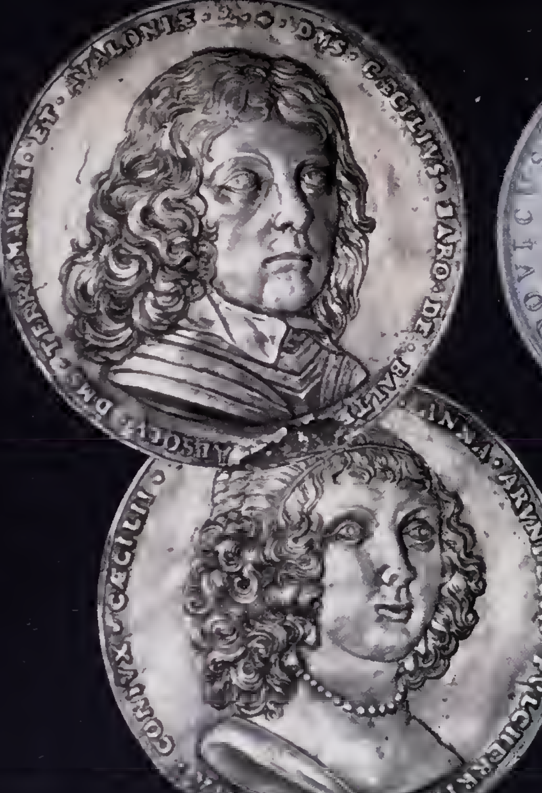

TH. JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. A.D. 1801
PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

2029

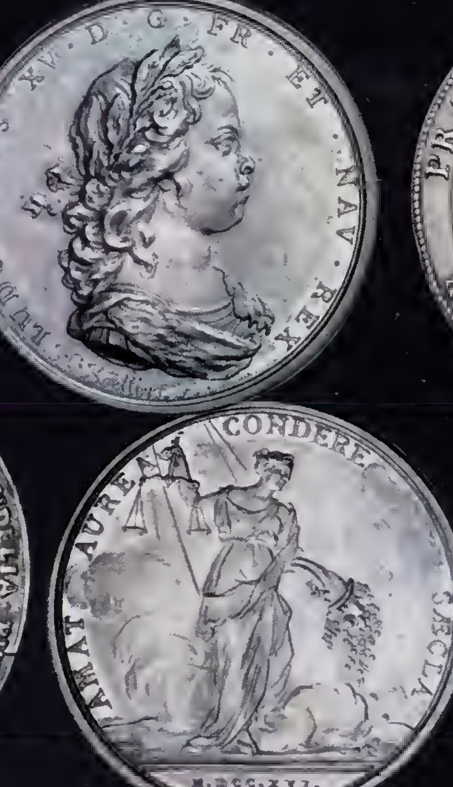
COLOR PLATE VI


TH. JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. A.D. 1801
PEACE
AND
FRIENDSHIP

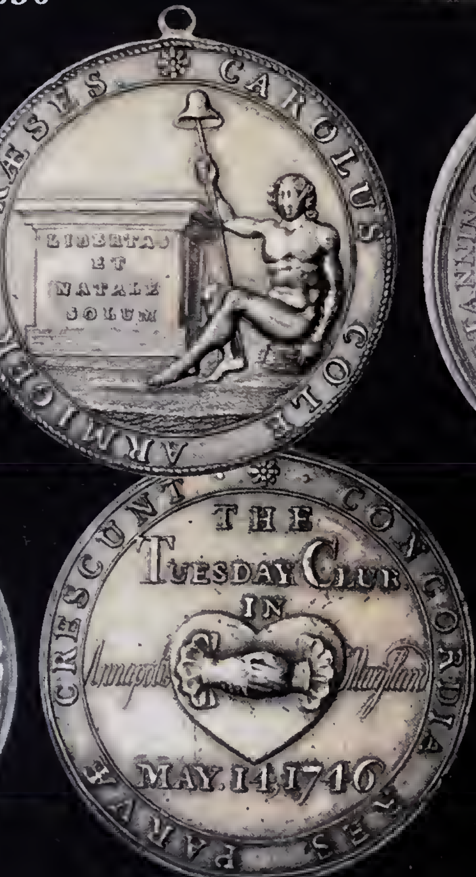
2030


ANNA ARUNDELIA

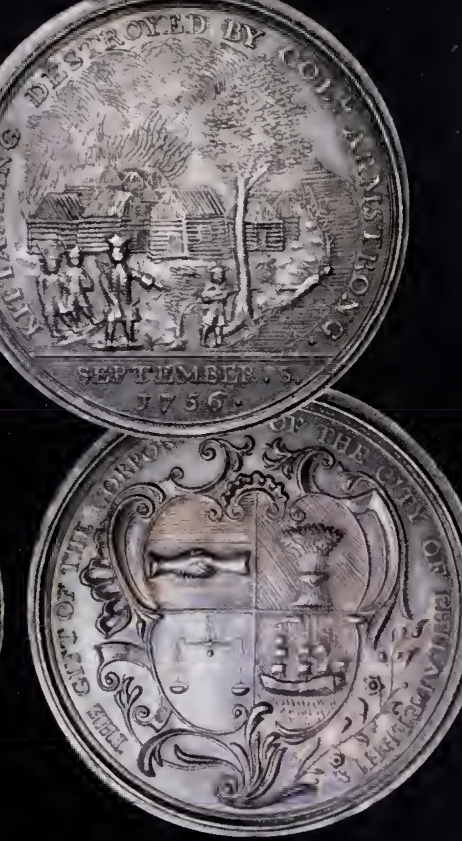
2031


LUDOVICUS XV D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX
AMAT AUREA CONDERE SECLA
M.DCC.XVI.

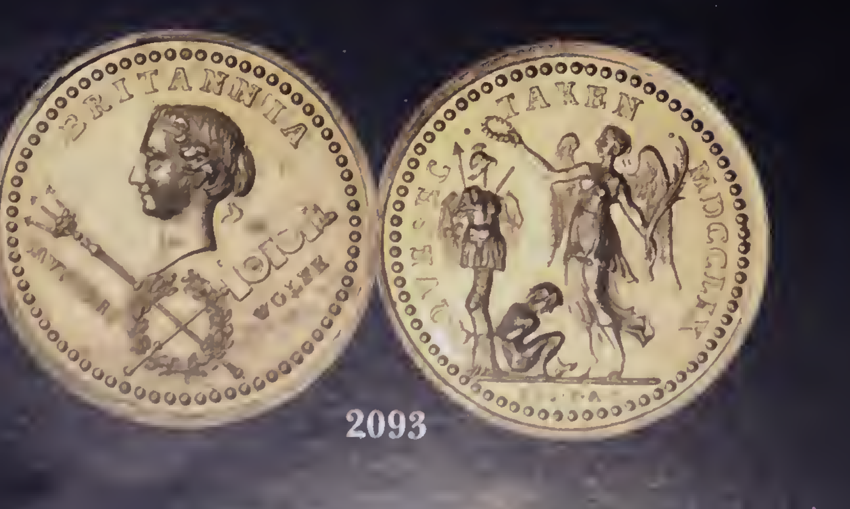
2045


CAROLUS COLE ARMIGER PRÆSES
LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM
THE TUESDAY CLUB IN Annapolis Maryland
MAY 14 1746
CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT

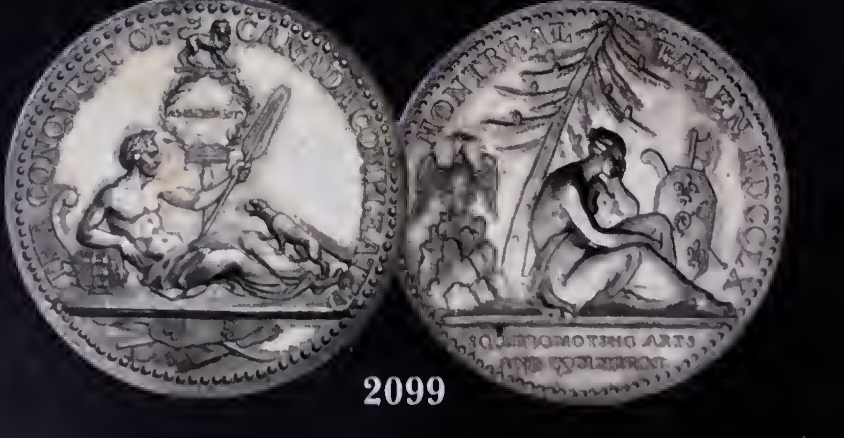
2067


KITTANNING DESTROYED BY COL. ARMSTRONG
SEPTEMBER 8 1756
THE GIFT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

2075

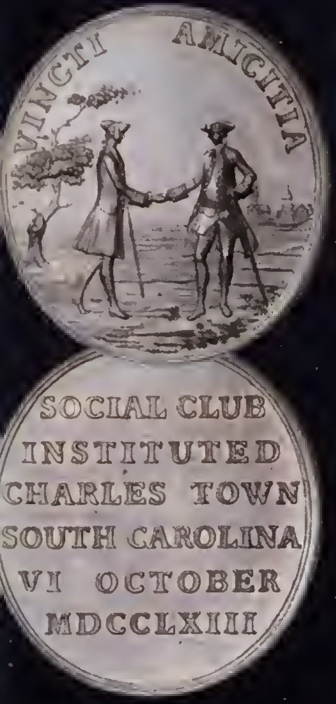

BRITANNIA
QUEBEC TAKEN MDCCLIX

2093

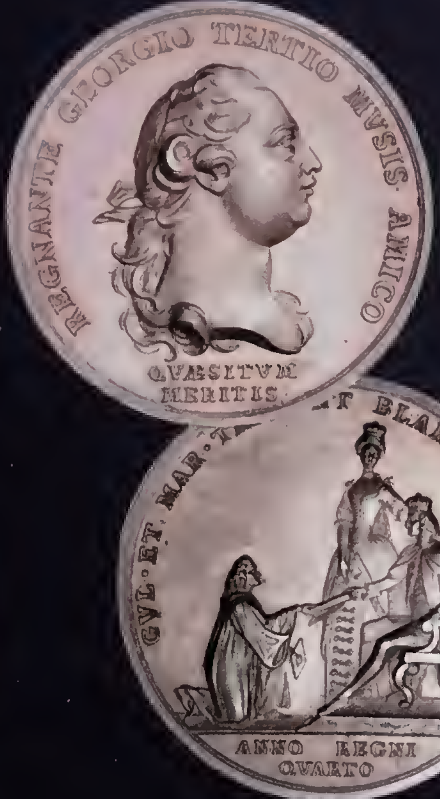

CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLETED
MONTREAL TAKEN MDCCLX
SOC. PROMOTING ARTS AND COMMERCE

2099

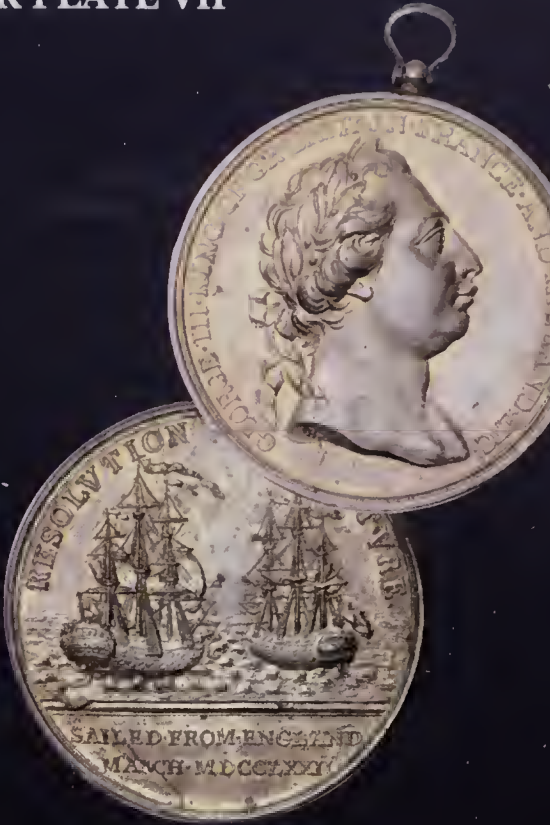
COLOR PLATE VII


VINCTI AMICITIA
SOCIAL CLUB
INSTITUTED
CHARLES TOWN
SOUTH CAROLINA
VI OCTOBER
MDCCLXIII

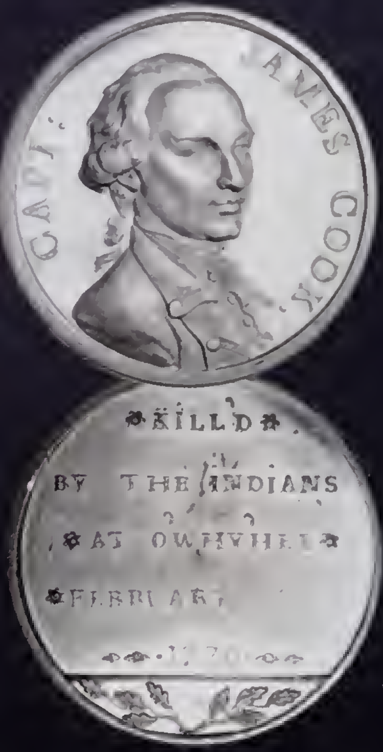
2107


REGNANTE GEORGIO TERTIO MVSIS AMICO
QVAESITVM MERITIS
GVL·ET·MAR· BLAEO·CHART·COL·
ANNO REGNI QVARTO

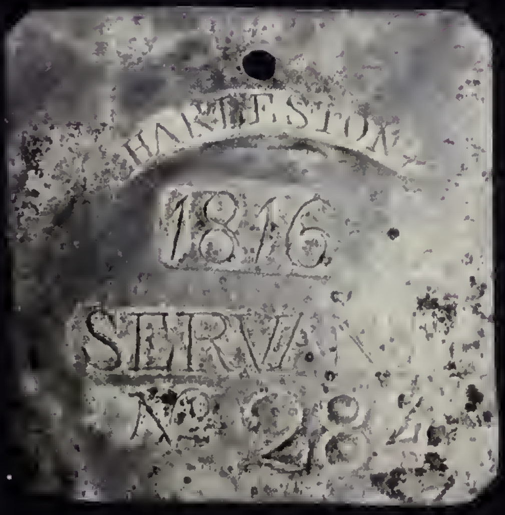
2124


GEORGE·III·KING·OF·GREAT·BRITAIN·FRANCE·AND·IRELAND·ETC
RESOLUTION
SAILED·FROM·ENGLAND
MARCH·MDCCLXXII

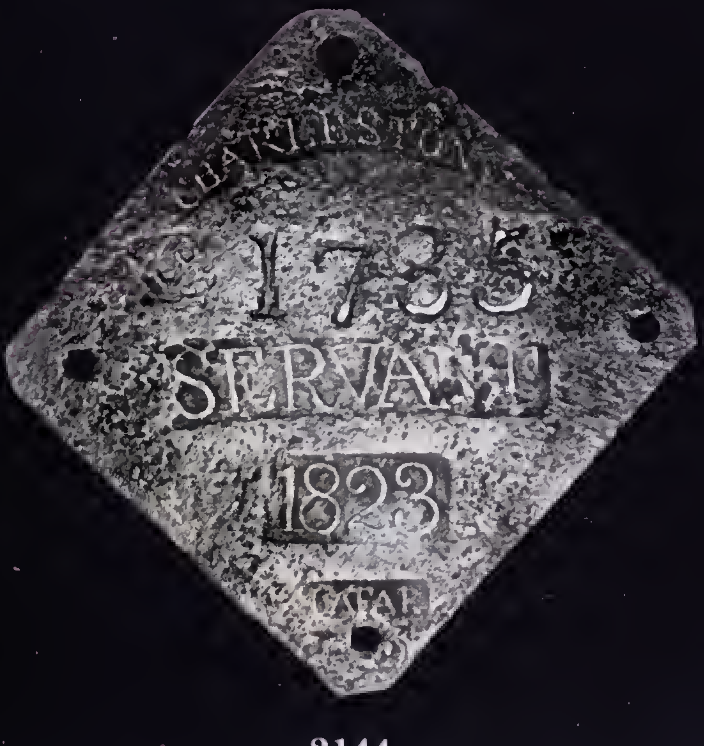
2133


CAPT: JAMES COOK
KILL'D
BY THE INDIANS
AT OWHYHEE
FEBRUARY
1779

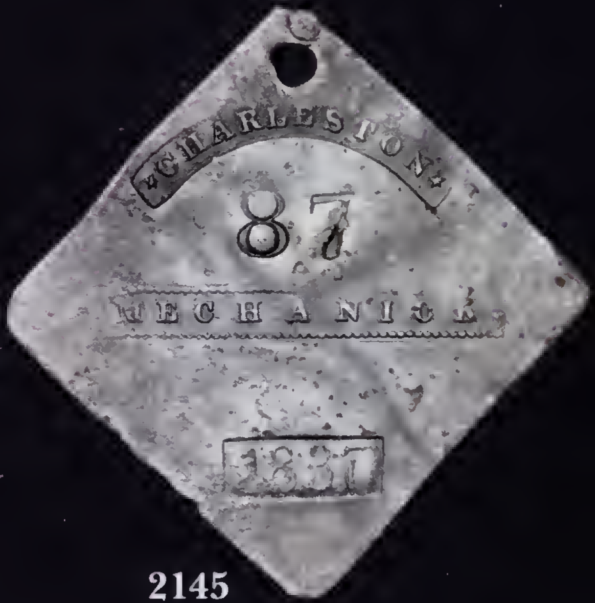
2137


CHARLESTON
1816
SERVANT
No 282

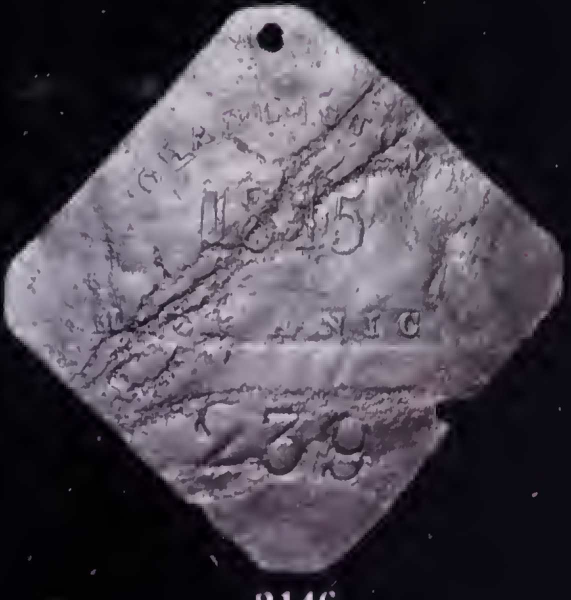
2143


CHARLESTON
1785
SERVANT
1823

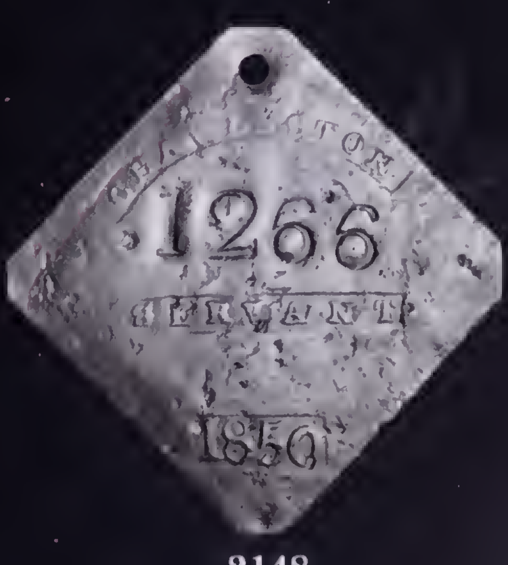
2144


CHARLESTON
87
MECHANIC
1837

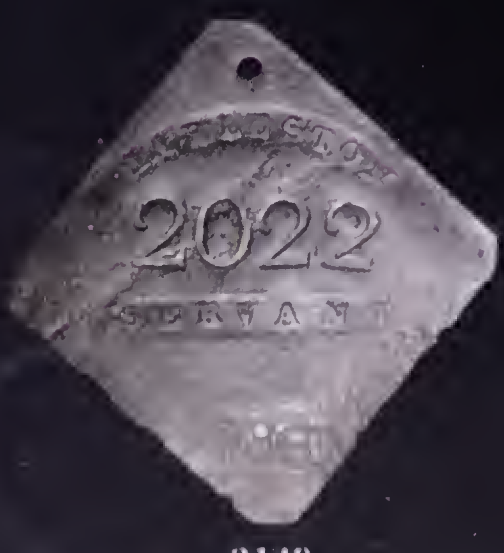
2145



2146

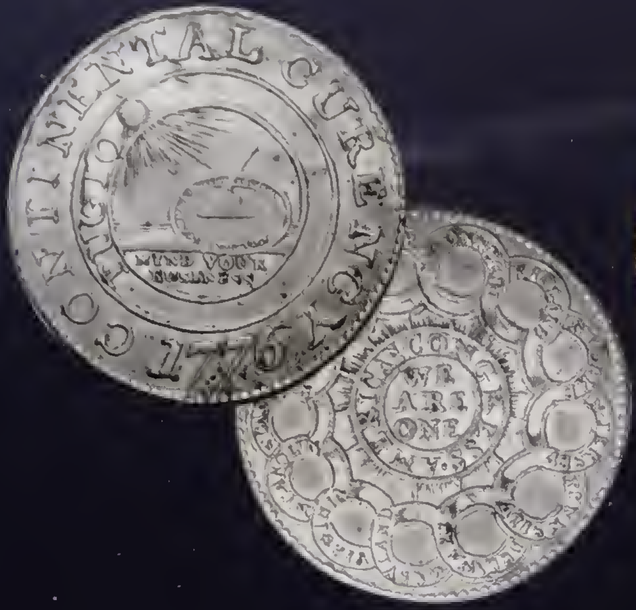

CHARLESTON
1266
SERVANT
1850

2148

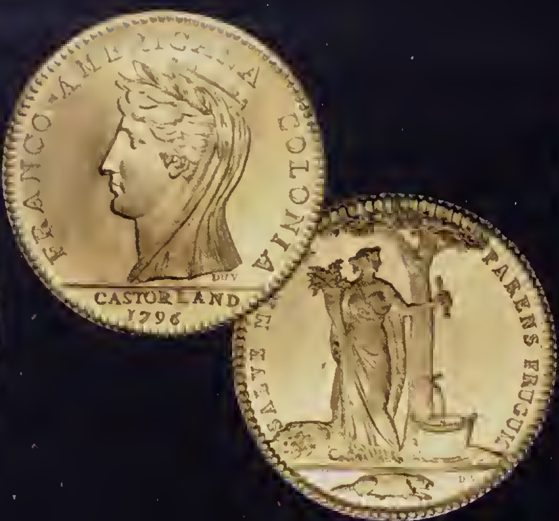

CHARLESTON
2022
SERVANT

2149

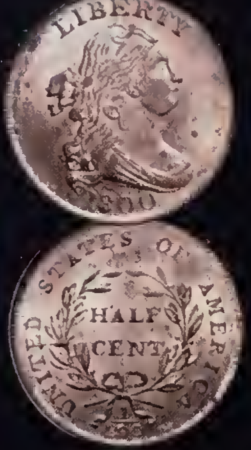
COLOR PLATE VIII


CONTINENTAL CURRENCY 1776
FUGIO
MIND YOUR BUSINESS
WE ARE ONE

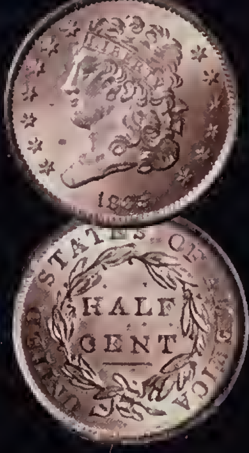
2184


FRANCO-AMERICANA COLONIA
CASTORLAND 1796
SALVE MAGNA PARENS FRUGUM

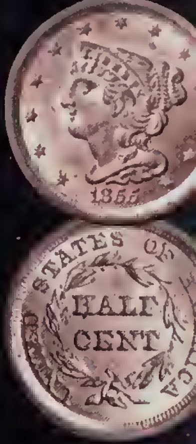
2306


LIBERTY
1800
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HALF CENT

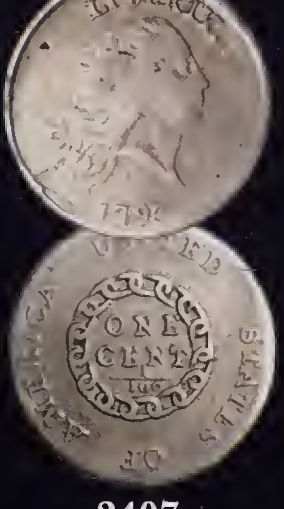
2349


LIBERTY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HALF CENT

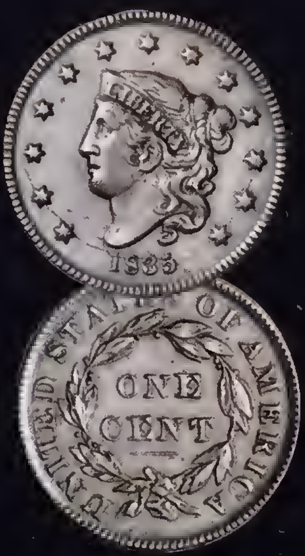
2400


LIBERTY
STATES OF
HALF CENT

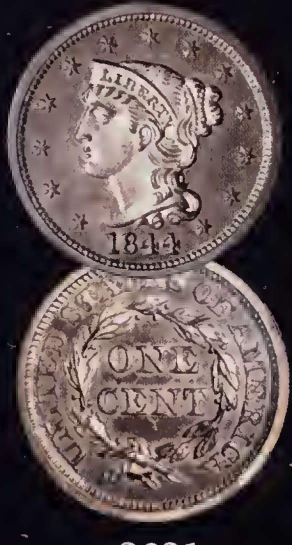
2401


LIBERTY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE CENT

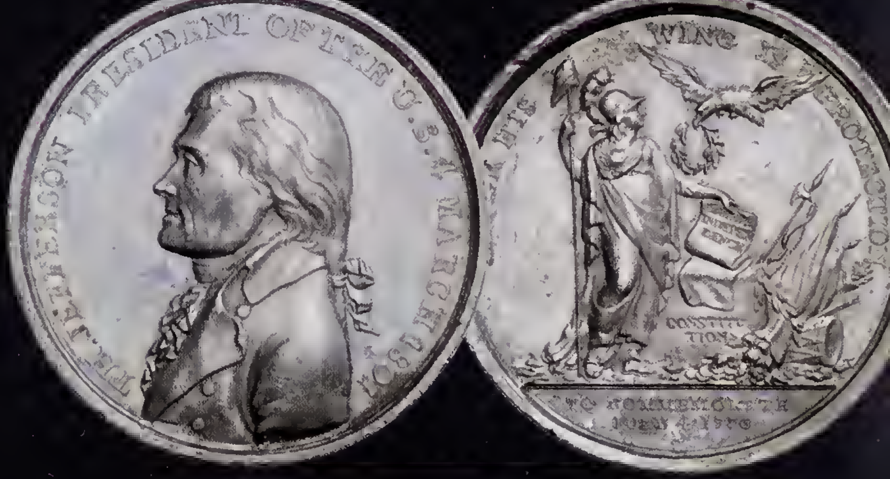
2407


LIBERTY
1835
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE CENT

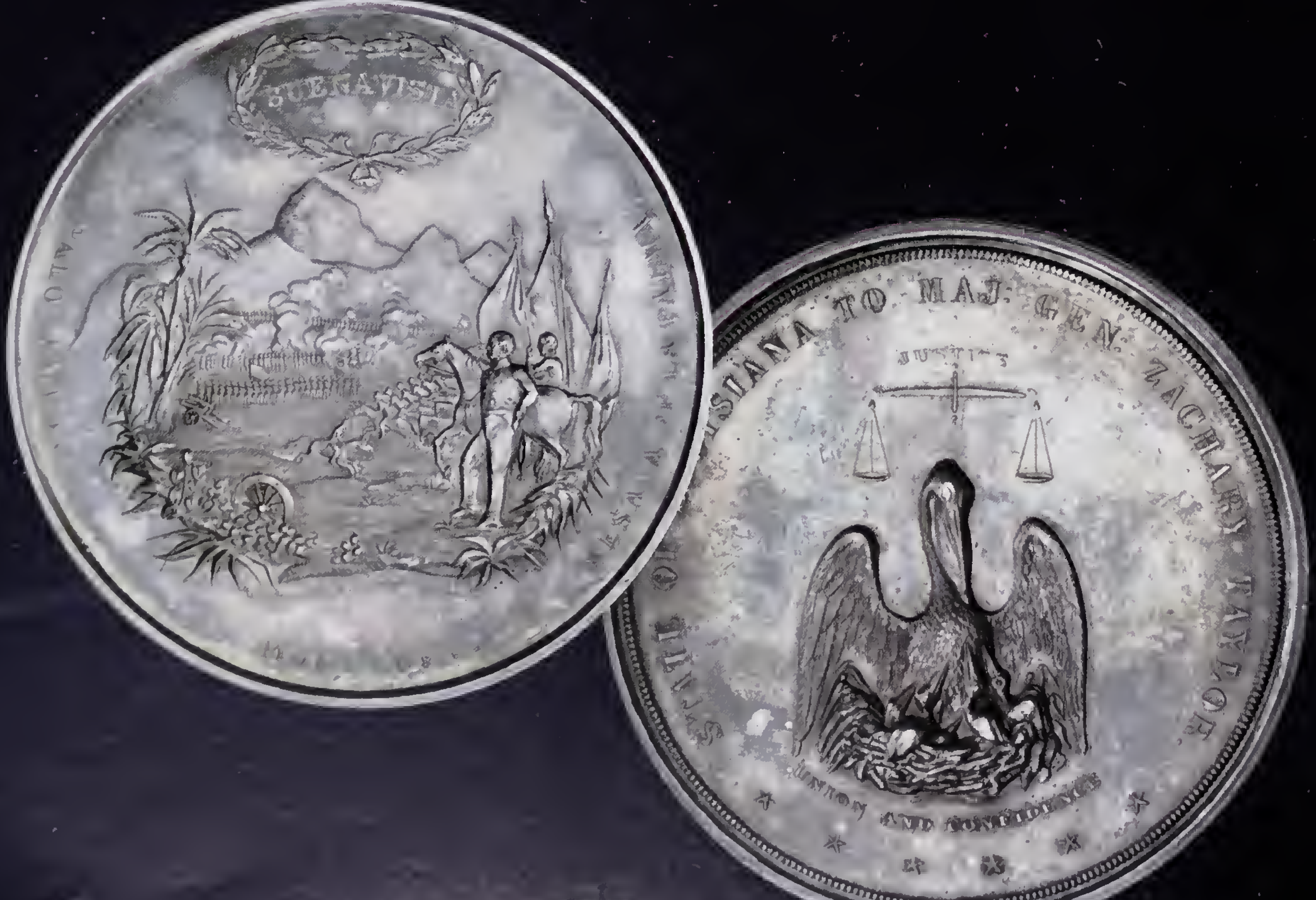
2600


LIBERTY
1844
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE CENT

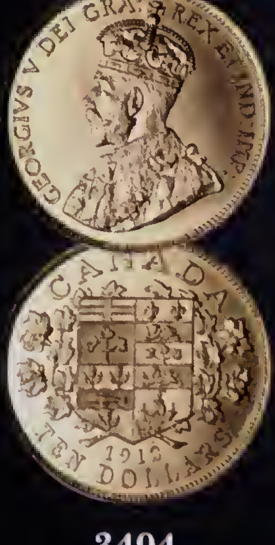
2621


TH. JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. 4 MARCH 1801
CONSTITUTION

3265


BUENA VISTA
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO MAJ. GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
JUSTICE
UNION AND CONFIDENCE

3266


GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: REX ET IND: IMP:
CANADA
1912
TEN DOLLARS

3494

SESSIONS

Stadium Ballroom, Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel

SESSION I - THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15

6:00 PM Sharp

Private and Territorial Gold Coins: Lots 1-9
California Small Denomination Gold: Lots 10, 11
United States Coins: Lots 12-617
Commemorative Coins: 618-757
Proof Sets: 758-761

SESSION II - FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16

10:00 AM Sharp

Pattern Coins: Lots 1001-1056
Mint Errors: Lots 1057-1096
United States Coins: Lots 1097-1896

We will serve a buffet dinner for registered bidders at 5:00 PM.

SESSION III - FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16

6:00 PM Sharp

Indian Peace Medals: Lots 2001-2030
Betts Medals: Lots 2031-2142
Slave Badges: Lots 2143-2149
Colonial and United States Coins: Lots 2150-2633

SESSION IV - SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17

10:00 AM Sharp

Colonial and United States Currency: Lots 3001-3137
Canadian Currency: Lots 3138-3140
Numismatic Literature: Lots 3141-3180
Numismatic Americana: Lots 3181-3302
Ancient Coins: Lots 3303-3467
Coins of the World: Lots 3468-3716

AUCTION LOCATION

Stadium Ballroom
Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel
110 South Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: (410) 962-0202

PRICES REALIZED

For prices realized after the sale, call (603) 569-5095, Ext. 98. Limit: 10 lots per caller.
A printed list of prices will be mailed to all subscribers after the sale.
Prices realized will be posted on the Internet soon after the sale at www.bowersandmerena.com

LOT VIEWING

Bourse Floor Hall A, Baltimore Convention Center

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14

1:00 PM – 6:00 PM

THURSDAY, MARCH 15

9:00 AM – 1:00 PM ◆ 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

FRIDAY, MARCH 16

9:00 AM – 1:00 PM ◆ 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

HELPFUL SUGGESTION

We strongly recommend that our clients who intend to view a large portion of the sale, plan to do so as early in the lot viewing schedule as possible.

LOT PICK-UP

Bourse Floor Hall A, Baltimore Convention Center

FRIDAY, MARCH 16

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

SATURDAY, MARCH 17

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

And approximately 45 minutes after the end of the sale.

LOT VIEWING/LOT PICK-UP LOCATION

Bourse Floor, Hall A
Baltimore Convention Center
One West Pratt Street
Baltimore, Maryland

BOWERS AND MERENA AUCTION SCHEDULE

APRIL 12, 2001
Kingswood Galleries–The Cantebury Sale *(Mail Bid and Internet Auction)*
Now accepting consignments.

MAY 21-23, 2001
New York City, NY
Now accepting consignments.

JUNE 7, 2001
Kingswood Galleries–The Durham Sale *(Mail Bid and Internet Auction)*
Now accepting consignments.

JUNE 28-30, 2001
Chicago, Illinois *(in conjunction with the MidAmerica Coin Expo)*
Now accepting consignments.

AUGUST 6, 2001
Atlanta, Georgia
The Rarities Sale
Now accepting consignments.

SEPTEMBER 14-16, 2001
New York City, New York
Now accepting consignments.

OCTOBER 11, 2001
Kingswood Galleries–The Enfield Sale *(Mail Bid and Internet Auction)*
Now accepting consignments.

NOVEMBER 29-DECEMBER 1, 2001
Baltimore, Maryland *(in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention)*
Now accepting consignments.

JANUARY 8, 2002
Orlando, Florida
Now accepting consignments.

PLUS:
Many more sales in 2002 and onward!

BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES
A Collectors Universe™ Company
Box 1224 ◆ Wolfeboro, NH 03894
Toll-free (800) 458-4646 ◆ In NH: 569-5095 ◆ Fax: (603) 569-5319
www.bowersandmerena.com ◆ e-mail: auction@bowersandmerena.com
NASDAQ: CLCT

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President, Q. David Bowers
Vice President, Christine Karstedt
Auction Director, John M. Pack

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Appreciation is extended to the following for the preparation of this catalogue:

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Catalogue production by Jennifer Meers, Roberta French, Robert Lawrence, Christine Metcalfe. Catalogue coordination and advertising by Christine Karstedt.

AND, thanks to the entire Bowers and Merena Galleries staff for help in many ways. The presenting of a sale such as this is a highly coordinated team effort involving many talented people.

All illustrations are of the actual items being sold.

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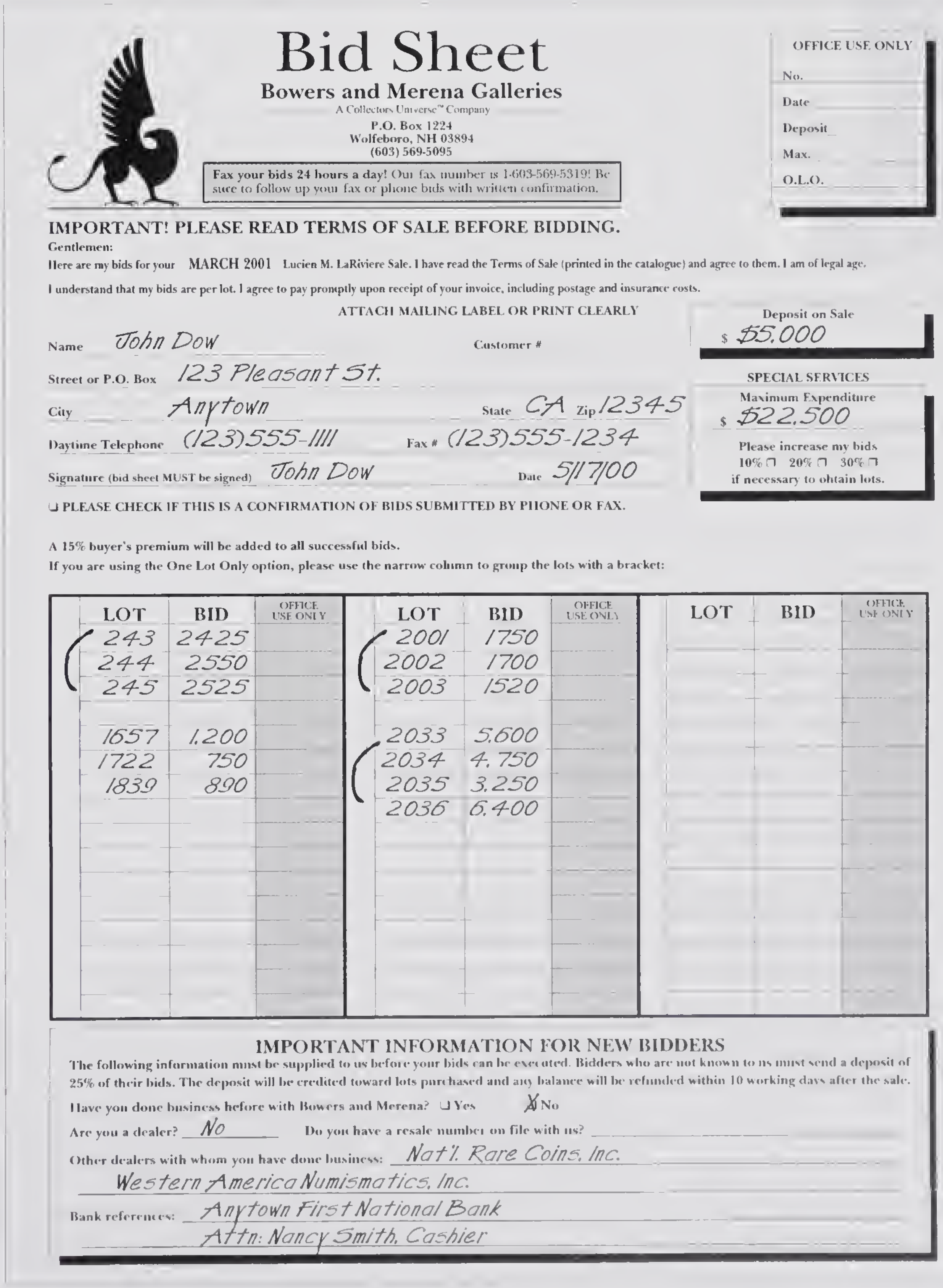
You can improve your chances of being a winning bidder in this auction sale! Take advantage of our Maximum Expenditure service—bid on lots totaling up to eight times the amount you wish to spend ($1,000 minimum), or use our One Lot Only service and bid on up to five lots and be assured of getting no more than one—or use both features together. Please see points 15 and 16 in the Terms of Sale.



Bid Sheet

Bowers and Merena Galleries

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Fax your bids 24 hours a day! Our fax number is 1-603-569-5319! Be sure to follow up your fax or phone bids with written confirmation.

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IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ TERMS OF SALE BEFORE BIDDING.

Gentlemen:

Here are my bids for your MARCH 2001 Lucien M. LaRiviere Sale. I have read the Terms of Sale (printed in the catalogue) and agree to them. I am of legal age.

I understand that my bids are per lot. I agree to pay promptly upon receipt of your invoice, including postage and insurance costs.

ATTACH MAILING LABEL OR PRINT CLEARLY

Name John Dow
Customer #
Street or P.O. Box 123 Pleasant St.
City Anytown
State CA Zip 12345
Daytime Telephone (123)555-1111
Fax # (123)555-1234
Signature (bid sheet MUST be signed) John Dow
Date 5/17/00

Deposit on Sale
$ $55,000

SPECIAL SERVICES
Maximum Expenditure
$ $22,500
Please increase my bids
10% ☐ 20% ☐ 30% ☐
if necessary to obtain lots.

☐ PLEASE CHECK IF THIS IS A CONFIRMATION OF BIDS SUBMITTED BY PHONE OR FAX.

A 15% buyer's premium will be added to all successful bids.

If you are using the One Lot Only option, please use the narrow column to group the lots with a bracket:

LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY	LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY	LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY
243	2425		2001	1750				
244	2550		2002	1700				
245	2525		2003	1520				
1657	1,200		2033	5,600				
1722	750		2034	4,750				
1839	890		2035	3,250				
			2036	6,400				

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR NEW BIDDERS

The following information must be supplied to us before your bids can be executed. Bidders who are not known to us must send a deposit of 25% of their bids. The deposit will be credited toward lots purchased and any balance will be refunded within 10 working days after the sale.

Have you done business before with Bowers and Merena? ☐ Yes ☒ No
Are you a dealer? No
Do you have a resale number on file with us?
Other dealers with whom you have done business: Nat'l. Rare Coins, Inc.
Western America Numismatics, Inc.
Bank references: Anytown First National Bank
Attn: Nancy Smith, Cashier

Fax us your bid sheet (any time, 24 hours a day). Our direct fax number is **(603) 569-5319.**

LUCIEN M. LARIVIERE

and his collection

Lucien M. LaRiviere was born on February 14, 1922 in Providence, Rhode Island and has always been a resident of Little Rhody. Rather than being an "estate collection," Lucien LaRiviere's specimens are being presented at a time when he is very much alive and still very much enjoying numismatics. Thus, it is a pleasure to give his own first-hand account:

My first experience with unusual coins was when I was about 10 years old. My grandmother gave me a 1793-dated six livres coin from France, which I still have as a keepsake. In the early 1930s Indian Head "pennies" were occasionally received in small change. I was fascinated with the depiction of the Indian and would put them away, especially if they looked brand new, as a few occasionally did.

When I was in high school my mother had a bridal gown shop in downtown Pawtucket where I would run errands for her and at the same time go to Woolworth's or Kresge's and buy a packet of foreign stamps and coins. Over a period of time, my interest grew and I continued to learn more.

After high school I attended the Rhode Island School of Design, Brown University, and then received a commission in the Navy at Cornell University Midshipman School. I subsequently served aboard various ships of the Pacific Fleet in World War II. At the end of the war, I was in Manila, P.I., but soon after I returned home and finished my college education. I married my World War II pen-pal and sweetheart, Yvette, and now have six adult children who visit us often, as my wife is an excellent cook. *Cuisinière*, truly.

One evening I attended a local coin club meeting at which Richard August gave an interesting talk and displayed some early state coinage and some early American medals. I found these early pieces absolutely fascinating. In popular phraseology, *I was hooked!*

From pocket change to Indian Head cents to colonial coinage to Washingtoniana and now to my intimate interest in early Americana: Betts medals.

Although I collected "according to Betts," many of these medals are to be found in well-respected numismatic publications such as Van Loon, *Medallic Illustrations of British History* published by Spink, *British Naval Medals and Foreign Naval Medals by the Marquess of Milford Haven, British Historical Medals by the Marquess of Milford Haven, British Historical Medals* by Laurence Brown, *Medals Awarded to North American Indian Chiefs* by Jamieson, and *Medals of The United States Mint 1792-1892* by R.W. Julian.

One evening while attending a Stack's auction in New York City, I met Ted Craige, an avid collector of colonial coins and medals. Ted really piqued my interest in these medallic pieces of history. Shortly thereafter I bought my first medal, on February 4, 1969: Betts #421 "Quebec Taken-1759" in copper. From then on my fascination in this field of collecting never ceased.

I added to my collection through collectors/dealers, for example: John J. Ford, Jr., of the New Netherlands Coin Co., Ralph Goldstone of Boston, Richard Picker, George Fuld, Richard Margolis, Jim King, and Charlie McSorley. I was frequently in touch with various auction houses including Bowers and Merena Galleries, Glendining, Sotheby's, Stack's, Spink and Christie's of London, Jacques Schulman of Amsterdam, and Joe Levine of Presidential Coin and Antique Company. In forming this collection my goal was a simple one: "Always buy the best." I have always felt that quality is the best value in the long run. No doubt about it.

The selection of Bowers and Merena Galleries to showcase my collection of Betts medals was a logical and easy one for me after their "grand format" sale of my Washingtoniana which crossed the block in November of 1999 in a memorable sale.

My present collection is in "good hands," and I know well that the pieces will be presented to their best advantage and that others will enjoy not only the descriptions of the medals themselves, but their history and other information. To you, a prospective bidders on my medals, I hope that you will enjoy your pursuit and will continue the never-ending search for special medals, some of which I hope you will acquire here.

Bonne recherche et bonne chance (good hunting and good luck).

Lucien M. LaRiviere

WELCOME TO THE SALE!

The Cabinet of Lucien M. LaRiviere–Part II

by Q. David Bowers

Welcome to our sale of the Lucien M. LaRiviere Collection. Lucien, whose name appeared on one of our auction catalogue covers in 1999 and whose biography is given on a separate page in the present catalogue, was so pleased with the results that he consigned to us his incredible specialized cabinet of early American medals. To be sold on Friday evening, these include over 100 pieces attributed to the catalogue numbers of C. Wyllys Betts, plus other important items. Also in the same session is an outstanding presentation of Indian Peace medals, particularly rich in early issues and highlighted by several highly important rarities. Early American and colonial coins will also delight, as will half cents and large cents.

Now that I have mentioned the LaRiviere Collection I will start at the beginning of the sale, which commences with a fine listing of territorial and private gold coins, then goes on to include some beautiful American gold from dollars to double eagles. Rarities abound as do "type" coins, interesting group lots, and more—sure to delight the most advanced specialist as well as the relative newcomer to what has been called the world's greatest hobby.

Silver dollars have been a trademark, so to speak, at Bowers and Merena Galleries, and over the years I believe we have handled far more than our share of great rarities, plus many other items as well. In the present sale, also in the first session, will be dollars from early to late, including many of America's most popular 19th-century silver series—dollars of the Morgan design. Trade dollars, commemoratives, and Proof sets fill out the session. By the time all is said and done, it is expected that many wonderful coins will change hands—highlighted in the silver dollar series by a remarkable AU 1794.

On Friday we offer a day's immersion in numismatics. Really. Pattern coins will fascinate, error coins will be of commanding interest as each one has its own story, after which will be found regular issues from Flying Eagle cents through half dollars, plus the ever popular "miscellany."

On Saturday, numismatists will have a field day, especially those with interests in series that offer a generous measure of historical interest and study. Many currency notes come from the fabled estate collection of Robert Lindesmith, whose collection has been an "annuity," so to speak, for Bowers and Merena Galleries—as we have been offering items in our sales for over a year now. In his era, Bob combined the finest in a numismatist: a careful, astute buyer who enjoyed reading about each and every item he acquired and spent many hours studying his pieces. Then follow an immensely important, indeed unique file of letters relating to Mint engraver Charles E. Barber—including those from Augustus Saint-Gaudens. There is also a "surprise" involving W.E. Woodward. Another selection of Americana includes the Zachary Taylor medal, Thomas Jefferson inaugural medal in silver, Hard Times tokens, Civil War tokens, Encased Postage, and other items, which will attract much attention.

Ancient coins are particularly important in our Saturday session and comprise several hundred lots from Rome and Greece. Coins of Canada and other coins of the world are important, among which will be found a very extensive collection of English hammered coins from a long-time specialist—a collection offering many choice and rare pieces and off the market for some time. Also among world coins there are some treasure recovered coins from various interesting ships. Coins of Great Britain are particularly extensive and include many issues dating back several centuries.

The Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention, held at the Baltimore Convention Center, at One West Pratt Street, furnishes the venue for our auction, and that is where lot viewing will be conducted (while our sale takes place in the Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel nearby, as noted elsewhere in the catalogue). This is always a great show, one with a lot of good old-fashioned numismatic appeal. There is plenty of opportunity to meet other collectors and dealers, look around, and enjoy the spirit of numismatics. Twice each year the show is a great attraction from collectors and dealers all over the United States, and some from foreign lands.

I invite you to participate in the LaRiviere Sale in person by attending the convention, or by e-mail, by mailing your bids, by fax or by sending your pre-sale bids via the Internet. The sale is extremely varied in its contents, and I readily imagine that 95% of all active numismatists in America can find multiple things that they have been seeking, perhaps for a long time. In the pursuit of rare coins, tokens, medals, and currency, the *opportunity* to acquire items is often more important than the price paid—as certain items are not apt to be found easily. Right now each and every item is available for your bidding competition. Study the catalogue carefully, and send us your bids.

Thank you for being a part of this great event. May the best of success be with you. On behalf of the entire Bowers and Merena Galleries staff I am very appreciative.

Sincerely yours,

Dave

Q. David Bowers

Another fine
Bowers and Merena sale
is about to begin...

SESSION ONE

Thursday Evening, March 15, 6:00 PM Sharp

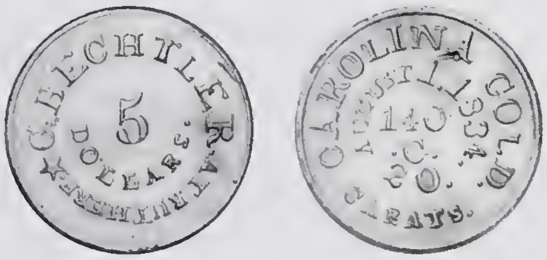
Private and Territorial Gold: Lots 1-9
California Small Denomination Gold: Lots 10, 11
United States Coins: Lots 12-617
Commemorative Coins: Lots 618-757
Proof Sets: Lots 758-761

PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS

Our sale begins with a very interesting selection of private and related gold coins–each one with a story, each one with a romantic link to American history. Each time we catalogue one of these it is an exciting event for us–the *personality* of each piece is such that one never tires of studying them.

Rare C. Bechtler $5

"At Rutherf:"



1 **1834 Christopher Bechtler. $5 gold. Kagin-19. Rarity-6+. 140 G. above 20 CARATS, 20 distant. Net EF-45;** sharpness of AU-58, bent and cleaned. Exceptional strike. Vivid green-gold with heavy hairlines from improper cleaning. Still a desirable example of this extremely important variety.

This variety was made in or after the summer of 1834 and was Bechtler's way of conforming with the new federal weight standards, per the Act of June 28, 1834, implemented on federal coinage on August 1, 1834.

Desirable 1849 Plain Edge $5

Norris, Gregg & Norris

2 **1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris. $5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5. Net EF-40:** sharpness of EF-45; cleaned. Plain edge. Bright greenish gold with a hint of orange patina. Numerous light hairlines are visible. Examples such as this with a plain edge are scarcer than those from the same dies with reeded edge.

Norris, Gregg & Norris

The firm of this name is believed to be among the very first private coiners of the Gold Rush era. The *Digger's Handbook*, published at Sydney, Australia, apparently early in 1849, stated concerning California:

> "There is no coinage in the country. A company, however, has been formed, which has imported from the United States all the material necessary for striking coins, and it is doubtless at the present time in full operation; that is, if it has succeeded in procuring coal to carry on the works, for wood is here much too dear for the purpose."

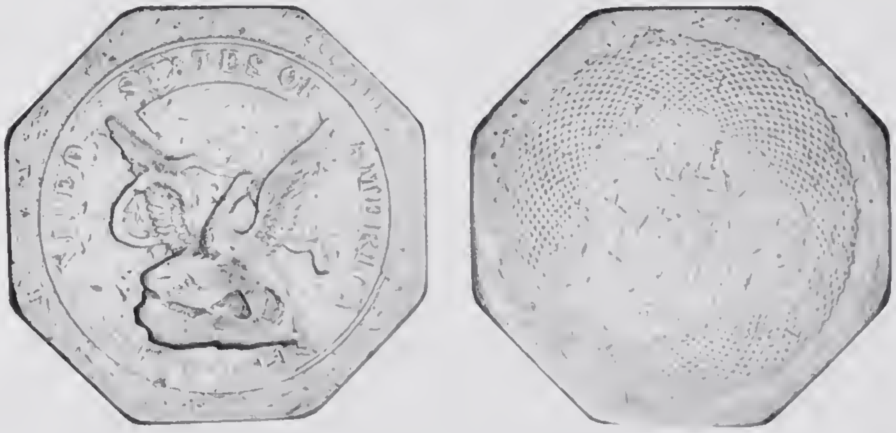
On May 31, 1849, the *Daily Alta California* informed readers of the existence of "a five-dollar gold coin struck at Benicia City, though the imprint is San Francisco. In general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the same value, but it bears the private stamp of Norris, Gregg & Norris and is in other particulars widely different."

The partnership was formed of Thomas H. Norris, Charles Gregg, and Hiram A. Norris, who earlier operated a firm of the same name, dealing in boilers, fittings, and plumbing supplies, at 62 Gold Street (between Beekman and Fulton streets), New York City. Interestingly, even after N.G. & N. was set up in California, the New York City company continued to operate.

Gold coins of the $5 denomination were subsequently made in several varieties by the Norris, Gregg & Norris firm in California. Three of the pieces were assayed at the Philadelphia Mint and showed finenesses of 870, 880, and 892 thousandths, and respective intrinsic gold values of $4.83, $4.89, and $4.955, not including the silver alloy (which if added would have given them each about 2-1/2 cents extra value). Examples of the coinage with the imprint of San Francisco were made in large quantities and circulated extensively. Varieties were made with plain or reeded edges.

It is not known by whom the dies for the N.G. & N. $5 coins were cut, but it seems likely that through punch linking they could be attributed to one of the New York City ateliers (we've tied a string around our editorial finger to remind us, and may do the research someday).

1851 Humbert $50 "Slug"

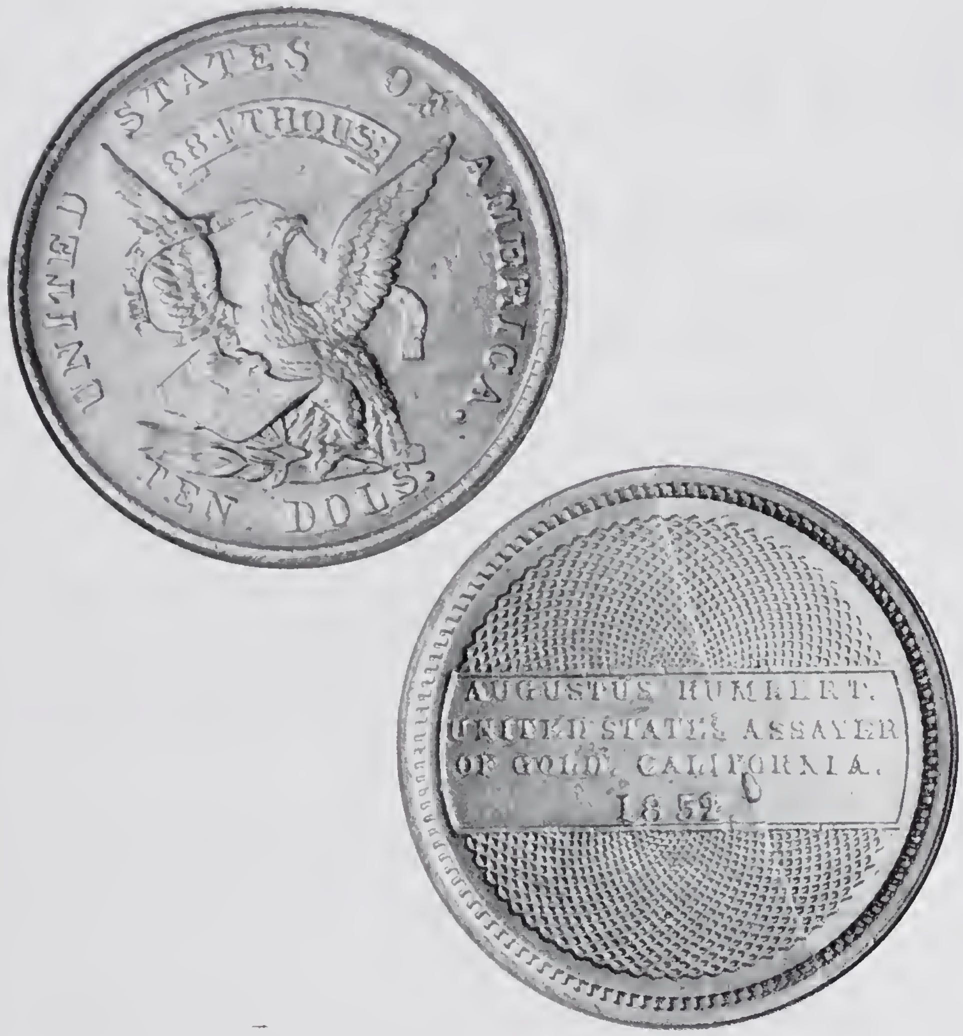


3 **1851 Augustus Humbert. $50 gold. 887 THOUS. K-6. Rarity-4. Net F-12;** sharpness of VF-30, lightly brushed. Reeded edge. Very light yellow gold with extremely heavy abrasions on both surfaces. The date is no longer visible. Either this example saw extensive circulation over several years, or it was a very heavy and expensive "pocket piece."

Weight: 1296.0 grains. Diameter: 41.6 millimeters.

Octagonal $50 pieces are *exciting*, and it is not often that the opportunity arises to acquire one for just a few thousand dollars–typically the value is higher, challenges the $10,000 mark and can even go up and past the next level.

Lustrous 1852/1 Augustus Humbert $10



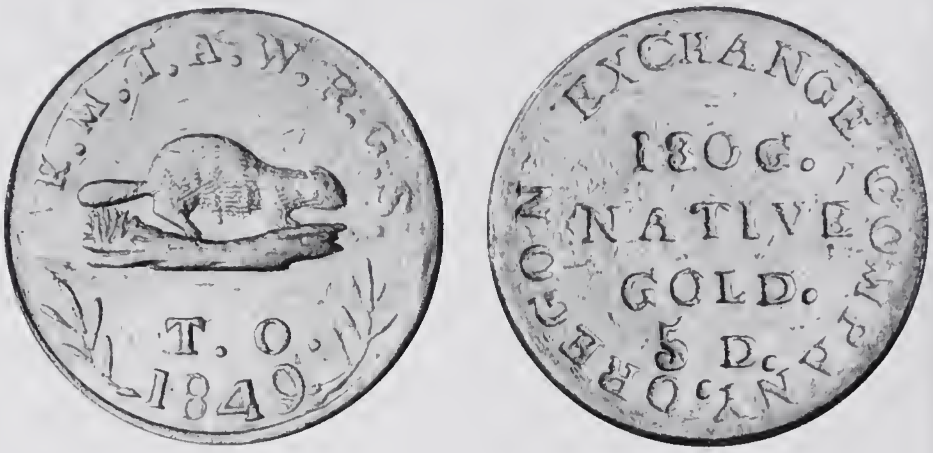
(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

4 **1852/1 Overdate. Augustus Humbert. $10 gold. 884 THOUS. K-8. Rarity-5+. MS-61 (NGC).** An attractive specimen with pleasing yellow gold lustre. Sharply struck and attractive in all respects. An excellent example of this classic and somewhat scarce issue.

The reverse die was prepared for 1851 but was not used in that year. Later overdated, it was employed as seen here. On the reverse a diagonal break begins left of the top center and extends downward through U (HUMBERT), second S (STATES), F (CALIFORNIA), at which point there is a raised cud or piece out of the die, then continuing down to the border at the right. This is the standard crack seen on the reverse, although some details of progression vary.

The stated fineness of 884 reflects a convenient figure for refining. It was difficult to bring lower value gold deposits up to the federal standard of 900 (although this was later accomplished), and such finenesses as 880, 884, and 887 helped facilitate the process. The amount of *net gold* remained the same, although the weights of the pieces varied due to the extra natural alloy.

Classic 1849 Oregon $5 Gold



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

5 **1849 Oregon Exchange Company. $5 gold. K-1. Rarity-5. EF-40 (PCGS).** Lustrous yellow gold with a trace of olive iridescence. Some scattered marks are present on both sides, few of which are discernible to the unaided eye. A notable rarity in all grades, with perhaps just 50 or so specimens known to today's collectors. An important opportunity.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with beaver on log facing right, T.O. (Territory of Oregon) / 1849 below, between sprigs, K.M.T.A.W.R.G.S. (initials of the coiners) curves above. Flaws at the top and bottom of K in K.M.T.A.W.R.G.S.; A. initial is from a smaller punch font than the other letters; 9 in date with flaws or traces of earlier number within lower section. Reverse with OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY around, 130 G. / NATIVE / GOLD. / 5 D. at the center. E's from a curiously defective punch with an enlarged serif to the center element; A's from a very unusual font showing the lower opening as a nearly complete circle and the top opening as a tiny circle.

The Oregon Exchange Company Coinage

Citizens of Oregon returning from the California gold fields in 1849 brought with them quantities of gold dust and nuggets. The Oregon Legislature on February 15, 1849, passed an act which provided for the establishment of a territorial mint. However, the governor declared this act to be in contravention to the laws of the United States, and plans were terminated. To remedy the situation a group of eight prominent merchants and citizens banded together to establish a private mint. The principals were W.K. Kilborne, Theophilus Magruder, James Taylor, George Abernathy, W H. Wilson, William H. Rector, J. G. Campbell, and Noyes Smith. The firm was designated as the Oregon Exchange Co. Hamilton Campbell, a Methodist missionary, was employed to cut dies for a $5 coin. Victor Wallace, machinist, engraved the dies for a coin of the $10 denomination. The coins produced were to be virgin gold without alloy.

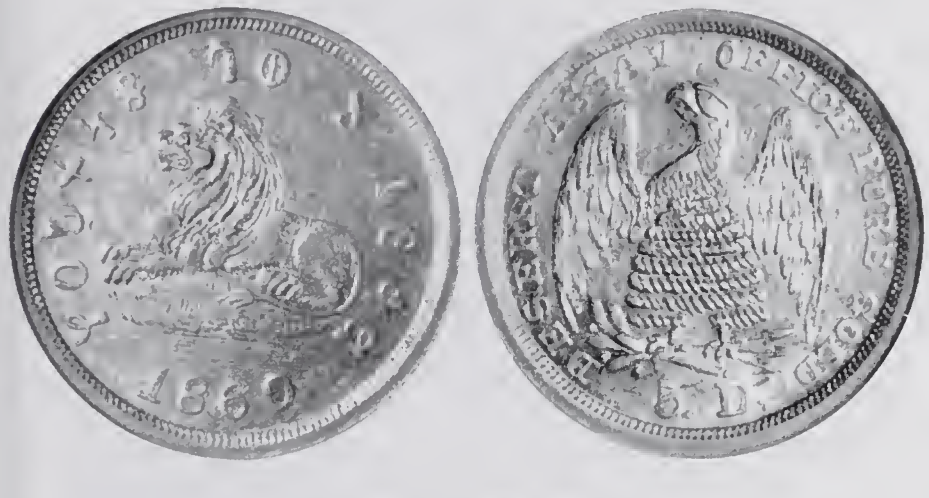
The $5 gold dies bore on the obverse the initials K.M.T.A.W.R.G.S., representing the names of the company members. The G was an error and should have been C for Campbell. The obverse of the $5 piece pictured a beaver on a log, facing to the right, the same animal which, being a trademark of the Territory, was earlier used on the Northwest Co. tokens. Below was the designation T. O. for Territory of Oregon, and below that, the year 1849, with branches to the sides. On the reverse appeared the notation OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY, 130 G. NATIVE GOLD 5 D. The pieces contained 130 grains of gold, or nearly 5-1/2 pennyweight.

Coinage amounted to approximately 6,000 of the $5 pieces and 2,850 $10 coins. These were accepted as legal tender throughout the Oregon Territory, which at that time included the present states of Oregon and Washington and all land toward the east reaching to the Rocky Mountains. Oregon City had approximately 1,000 white citizens, while the entire Territory comprised about 9,000 inhabitants. Many of the Oregon issues were sent to California in payment for merchandise. Eventually nearly all were melted. By a decade after the original issue only a small number of Oregon coins existed.

From our sale of the Paul S. Mory, Sr., Collection, June 2000, Lot 1054. Earlier from Superior's sale of August 1992, Lot 520.

Distinctive 1860 Mormon $5

Lion and Beehive Motif



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

6 **1860 Mormon. $5 gold. Kagin-6. Rarity-5+. Lion and Beehive. AU-58 (NGC).** Highly lustrous deep yellow gold with rich orange iridescence. The present specimen is both an aesthetic treat and a numismatic prize, and is probably among the finest known examples of the date. A beautiful coin in all respects. The desirability of the present piece is multi-fold—this being separated by a decade from the earlier dated coinage, having distinctive motifs not found elsewhere in the territorial gold coinage, being of unquestioned rarity, and also a piece engraved by one of the most famous artisans in the West.

The original mintage figure is not known, or perhaps a few thousand were made. Today it is believed that perhaps 50 to 100 exist.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with a reclining lion to left, HOLINESS TO THE LORD around in the Mormon alphabet, 1860 below. Reverse with DESERET ASSAY OFFICE PURE GOLD 5.D. around a stylized eagle, wings outspread but with a beehive for a body, claws hold arrows and olive branch.

In 1860, Albert Küner, the prominent San Francisco engraver, cut dies for a new Mormon $5 gold piece. The 1860-dated Mormon half eagle is separated by a decade from the earlier Mormon coinage of the same denomination. The devices and punches are completely different from anything used earlier, and are no doubt by Küner, with the regular letter punches probably being used elsewhere (perhaps a survey of Küner's output of medals would reveal a correlation).

From our sale of the Paul S. Mory, Sr., Collection, June 2000, Lot 1061. Earlier from Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions' sale of August 1991, Lot 783.

1861 Clark, Gruber $2.50

7 **1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. $2.50. Kagin-1. Rarity-4. AU-50 (PCGS).** Iridescent and magenta toning. Smooth, even wear. Lowest denomination made by this firm.

To our eye, the workmanship of this die indicates that it is from a different hand than the 1860 "Pike's Peak" motif coins. It would be an interesting exercise to endeavor to match up some of the punches, such as in the reverse lettering, with tokens and other items known to have been privately produced in the East, especially in New York or Philadelphia. Perhaps a correlation could be found.

Clark, Gruber & Co.

The firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., Leavenworth, Kansas bankers, established a branch in Denver following discovery of gold deposits in the area, primarily in the mountains to the west. From that beginning was to grow Colorado's largest mint, an operation which subsequently laid the framework for the government mint in the same city. Partners were Austin M. Clark, Milton Edward Clark, and Emanuel Henry Gruber. Framework for the minting business was begun in December 1859 when Milton E. Clark journeyed to New York and Philadelphia to make arrangements in person to acquire coining and metal processing machinery. It is believed that Bailey & Co., Philadelphia jewelers, made arrangements for the dies, possibly enlisting the services of Chief Engraver James B. Longacre at the Mint. The workmanship of the dies differs from one to another, and it is believed by the writer than more than one engraver was involved. In the spring of 1860 Austin Clark and Emanuel H. Gruber arrived in Denver and purchased several lots on the northwest corner of McGaa and F Streets, later to become Market and 16th streets. An imposing two-story brick structure with a stone basement was set up. In April the machinery arrived by an ox-drawn wagon. By July 16th the building was complete inside and out, and coinage operations were ready to begin. At first, $10 coins were minted.

The initial coinages were of the $10 and $20 denominations. Later, pieces of $2.50 and $5 were made. By October 1860 the coins were in wide circulation throughout the "Jefferson" Territory. The mint operated both day and night, and by October $120,000 worth had been struck. Toward the end of 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. opened a branch office in Central City, Colorado. At the time, Central City, and its neighbor, Black Hawk, were among the most active gold mining areas.

Austin M. Clark was the son of John and Eleanor Clark in Brown County, Ohio, on October 14, 1824. Milton Edward Clark was born on May 6, 1827, in the same area. Austin lived until 1877, and Milton's life span ended in 1904. Emanuel Henry Gruber was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, March 25, 1833. An interview with Emanuel Henry Gruber, then 71 years of age and a resident of Cripple Creek, Colorado, appeared in the *Denver Times* in 1904 and gave information concerning the firm's beginning and subsequent operations:

"My firm was one of the heaviest purchasers of gold dust in the early days. When we bought a large quantity of dust we had to ship it to the states to have it coined into money. This was a rather expensive proceeding, as there were only stage coaches and pony express reaching the city in those days, and we had to pay 5% of the value of the dust as an insurance against loss in transit and another 5% expressage. Our dust was out of our hands anywhere from three weeks to three months, and often times the cash we would have in transit would total nearly $300,000. This was considerable money to have and yet not be able to use for a month at a time, so one day the idea struck me that the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., bankers, should also be coiners. I spoke to one of my partners, Austin M. Clark, who with his brother, Milton E. Clark, was interested in all my enterprises in those days, about the matter. He was a lawyer, and after spending several days looking up the authorities, he gave it as his opinion that there was no law of the United States which could be construed as against the coining of money by individuals, provided it was made of full weight. Not entirely satisfied, I consulted two of the most prominent attorneys in the state of Kansas on this matter, and their opinion was the same as that of my partner. We went ahead then and ordered the machinery required in the coining of gold, and in 1860 built the old mint building, which still stands at the corner of 16th and Market streets, and having installed our machinery set to work to turn the dust of the miners into coin of our company. Our gold differed little from those of Uncle Sam. We had the Goddess of Liberty on the face of them, but in the fillet that bound her hair, instead of the word 'Liberty,' we placed the word 'Pikes Peak' and on the obverse side, instead of the words, 'United States of America,' we stamped 'Clark Gruber & Co.' In this year we coined only $10 and $20 pieces [also $2_ and $5]. We made them of virgin dust, without any alloy, they were really worth more than those of the government, which were alloyed.

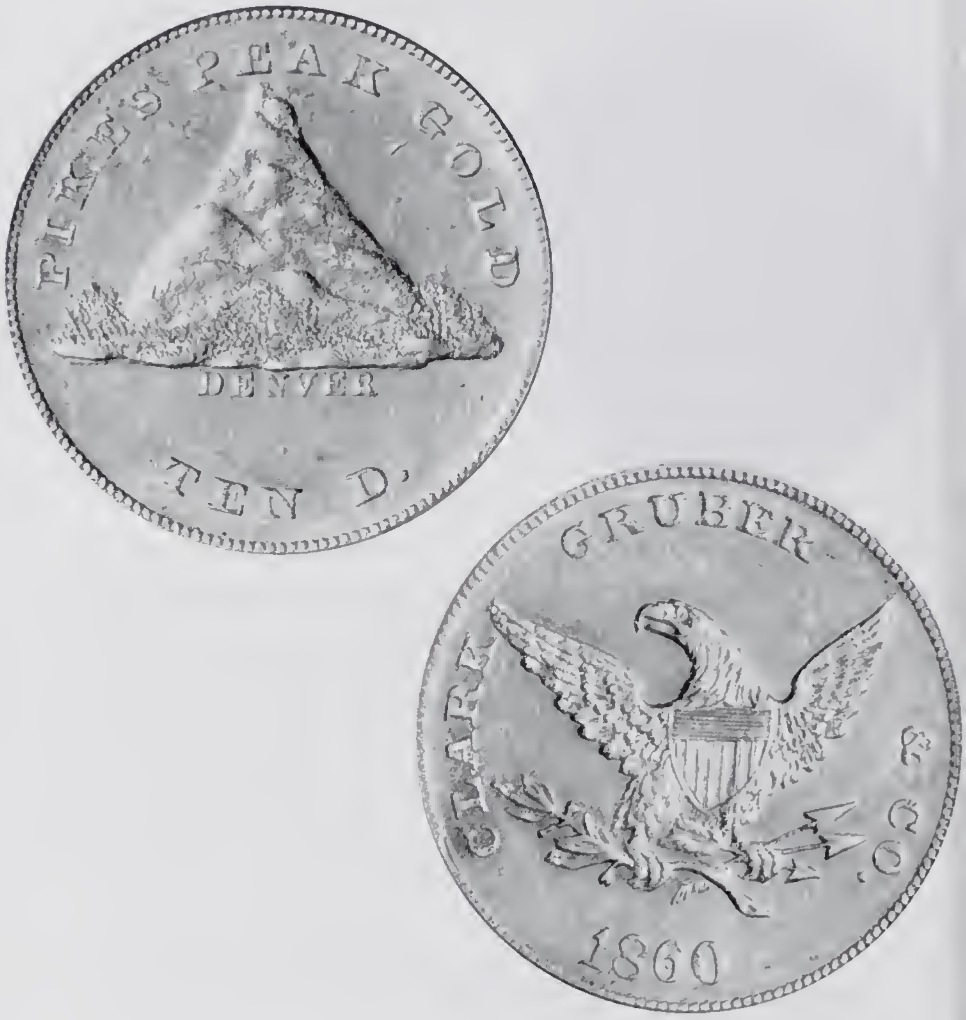
"The next year we coined $2.50, $5, $10, and $20 gold pieces, but having found our pieces of the preceding year a little soft, as they were pure gold, we did not make the coins of 1861 as pure as those of 1860; still they were purer than the government coin. In 1862 we did not coin very much money, as the conditions were changed and the government greenbacks did not fluctuate as they did in the first years of the war. Instead of putting the dust into coins this year we molded it into small bars, which we stamped with our firm's stamp, giving the value in ounces and its cash value. These ingots were accepted all over the world at their stamped value, some of them finding their way to Europe and even Australia. When Horace Greeley came west in the early 60s, he visited our mint and, seeing the gold ingots lying on the counter, sent the following message to his paper in New York: 'Colorado is essentially a gold state. In the establishment of Clark, Gruber & Co. I saw immense quantities of gold bars lying on their counters. COME WEST.' In 1863 Uncle Sam bought our machinery and the mint building from us. Besides gold pieces we issued greenbacks for the convenience of the miners, who did not wish to be weighed down with gold coin. These bills were always redeemed at their face value and did not fluctuate as did the in the first years of the war. Instead of putting the dust into coins this year we molded it into small bars, which we stamped with our firm's stamp, giving the value in ounces and its cash value. These ingots were accepted all over the world at their stamped value, some of them finding their way to Europe and even Australia. When Horace Greeley came west in the early 60s, he visited our mint and, seeing the gold ingots lying on the counter, sent the following message to his paper in New York: 'Colorado is essentially a gold state. In the establishment of Clark, Gruber & Co. I saw immense quantities of gold bars lying on their counters. COME WEST.' In 1863 Uncle Sam bought our machinery and the mint building from us. Besides gold pieces we issued greenbacks for the convenience of miners, who did not wish to be weighed down with gold coin. These bills were always redeemed at their face value and did not fluctuate as did the government greenback, but were in reality gold notes, having the same value as the yellow metal itself."

The citizens of Colorado Territory, nearly 30,000 in number, desired to have an official United States branch mint to provide a greater quantity of coins for circulation and to act as a depository for bullion. On December 19, 1861, a bill to this effect was introduced in Congress by Hiram P. Bennett. The legislation passed the House and Senate and became effective on April 21, 1862. By this time the owners of Clark, Gruber & Co., having minted gold coins in the total amount of $594,305, desired to sell the building and related facilities.

On November 25, 1862, the secretary of the Treasury offered $25,000 for the Clark, Gruber building and its contents. Congress on March 3, 1863, passed a resolution which enabled the secretary of the Treasury to obtain title to the mint. Actual government possession took place in April of the same year. Clark, Gruber & Co. vacated in May and moved to a building adjacent to Warren Hussey's Bank on F Street. It was intended to begin coinage in Denver right away, but this was not accomplished. It was not until several decades later, in February 1906, that coins were actually struck in Denver by the United States government, and that was done not at the Clark, Gruber & Co. plant but at the new Denver Mint. On June 30, 1906, Congress passed an act which provided for the sale of Clark, Gruber & Co. mint building, which it had owned since March 3, 1863. On August 28, 1906, the high bid of $31,000 offered by Charles Boettcher of Denver was accepted. The new owner tore the building down in September 1907, despite the fact that it was not until August 11, 1909, that the title transfer was finally completed.

Famous "Pikes Peak" 1860 $10 Gold

Clark, Gruber & Co., Denver



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

8 **1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. $10 gold. K-3. Rarity-5. Pikes Peak Gold. MS-60 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. A splendid specimen of this famous and very elusive issue.

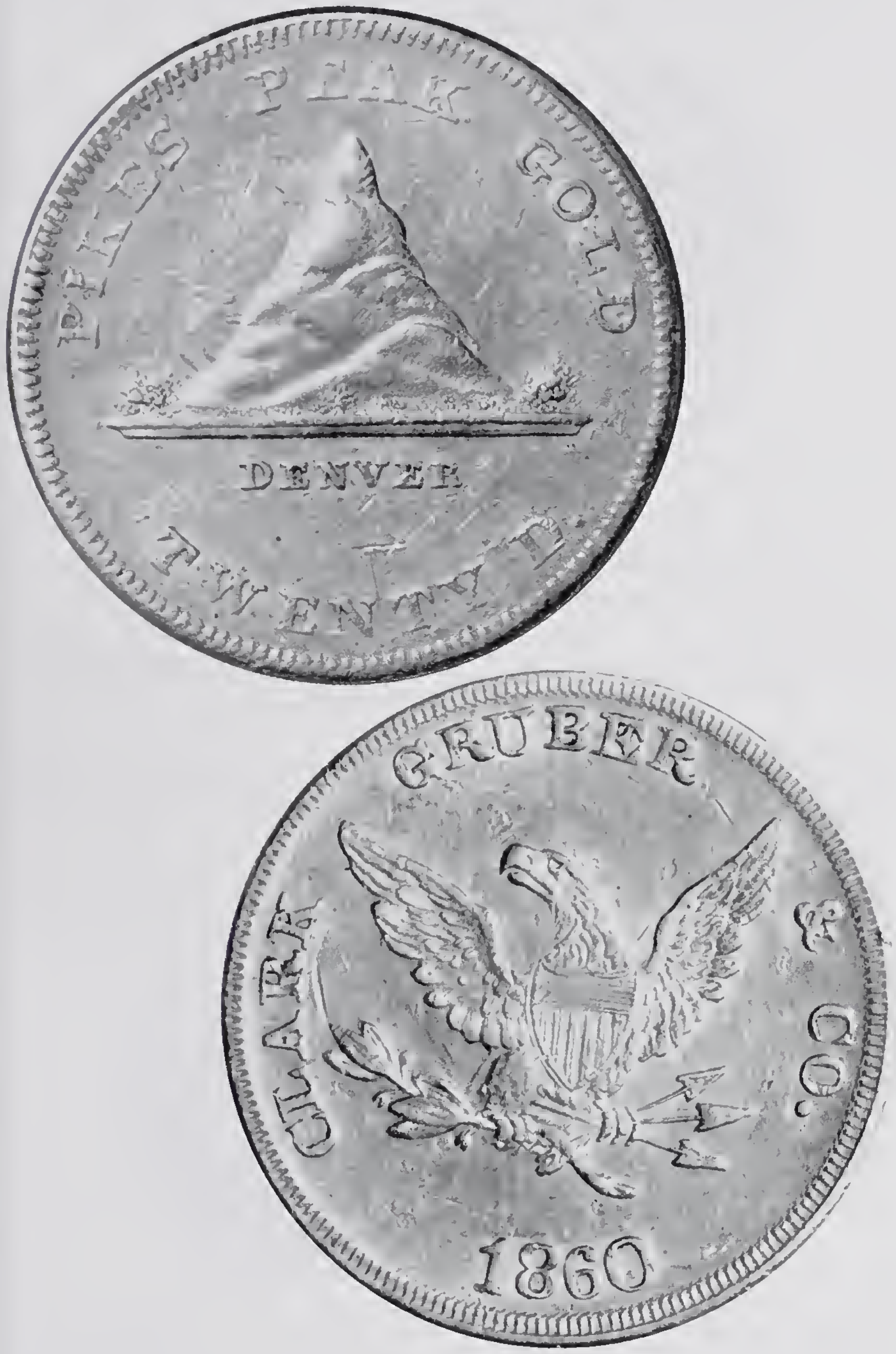
On the obverse Pikes Peak appears in distinctive *representative* form, although hardly actual, taking on the coin the shape of an equilateral triangle, reminiscent of a volcanic cone or even a small western America mineral deposit. In actuality, Pikes Peak is amorphous, and if viewed from the four different points of the compass, it has four entirely different configurations. The inscription PIKES PEAK GOLD is above, representative of the Pikes Peak district exploited in the late 1850s. This appellation was generally included gold strikes in the Denver area, although Pikes Peak is not particularly near that settlement (as it is situated about 75 miles to the south). Below the mountain is the word DENVER. At the bottom border is the denomination expressed as TEN D. The dies are believed to have been cut in Philadelphia, by parties unknown. The workmanship is of a high order of excellence, quite unlike certain of the very crude Liberty Head dies. No doubt some research and comparison of die punches would clarify the matter or at least shed some light on it.

The reverse illustrates a federal-style eagle with the inscription CLARK GRUBER & CO. above, the date 1860 below. The workmanship of the eagle is of a high order of excellence. Details concerning the operations of Clark, Gruber & Co. are given above under Lot 7.

For many years the Pikes Peak $10 eagle has been a numismatic landmark, a distinctive coin of a distinctive design eagerly sought. The present piece is a truly attractive example and should attract enthusiastic bidding.

Classic 1860 Pikes Peak $20 Rarity

Clark, Gruber & Co.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

9 **1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. $20 gold. K-4. Rarity-6+. Pikes Peak Gold. EF-40 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Some scratches and surface marks are seen on the obverse and reverse and undoubtedly were taken into consideration by the experts at PCGS when assigning the grade. Struck in bright yellow gold, the coin is quite attractive overall.

The designs closely follow the $10 described earlier, save for the denomination on the obverse expressed as TWENTY D. Pikes Peak is again seen in its conical stylistic form, not at all like its appearance in nature.

The reverse is similar to the foregoing but in larger format. The federal eagle is similarly well engraved, but in a larger size than found on any federal gold coin, as the federal $20 depicted a different style. The engraving is by the same artist, presumably from Philadelphia, who created the $10.

Among all private and territorial gold coins the 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. $20 has a special pedestal of fame. During any given era relatively few different pieces come up for auction competition. This is such an instance, and we expect great interest and enthusiasm.

CALIFORNIA SMALL DENOMINATION GOLD

10 Undated Round 25¢. MS-63. Trio of popular California Small Denomination gold issues, all of the round Liberty Head style: Quarters: ☆ Undated BG-2232. MS-63. Prooflike ☆ Undated BG-224. Rarity-4. MS-63. Prooflike. Half dollar: ☆ 1853 BG-428. Rarity-4. AU-55, creased but still attractive. (Total: 3 pieces)

11 1864 Round 50¢. BG-1016. Rarity-5. Liberty Head. MS-63 PL. Bright and lustrous yellow gold with warm orange highlights. Prooflike. A popular issue.

Liberty Head to right, 13 stars around, wreath reverse with star at top, HALF / DOLLAR / 1864 within wreath, die cracks present.

GOLD DOLLARS

Our selection of gold dollars comprises a number of popular "type" coins as well as several scarce issues plus several examples in exceptionally high grade.

Lustrous 1849 Gold $1

Open Wreath

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1 DOLLAR 1849

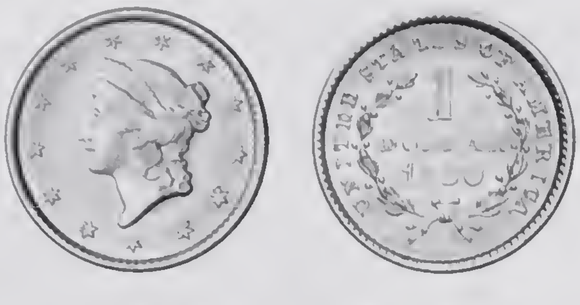
(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

12 **1849 Open Wreath. No L on Neck. MS-63 PL.** Rich medium yellow gold with reflective prooflike fields and bold frosted devices. Some light hairlines are noted on the obverse, not unusual for prooflike surfaces. Tiny rim break on reverse as struck. Exceptional aesthetic appeal.

13 **Grouping of gold dollars** each with minor problems: ☆ 1849 Open Wreath, Small Head, No L. Net VF-30 ☆ 1850 Net VF-20 ☆ 1851 Net VF-20 ☆ 1852 Net EF-45 ☆ 1853 (2). Net MS-60; Net F-12 ☆ 1854 Type I. Net VF-35 ☆ 1854 Type II. Net VF-30 ☆ 1857 (2). Net EF-40; Net VF-20 ☆ 1859 Net VF-30. All are finer for sharpness. (Total: 11 pieces)

An ideal set for the bargain hunting collector or for the dealer who sells on the Internet or other places in which quality does not seem to be particularly important.

14 1849-D VF-35. Pale yellow gold with a hint of green. Lightly cleaned at one time with very minor abrasions and hairlines visible. First year of issue of the gold dollar and, therefore, first gold dollar issue of the Dahlonega Mint.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

15 **1850 MS-63.** Frosty light greenish gold lustre with very slight weakness only on the highest points, representing as they do the deepest recesses of the coinage dies. A few light surface marks are noted, however, none are serious or particularly different from what would be expected on an MS-63 coin. The 1850 in Mint State is far rarer than any other Philadelphia Mint year in the Type I series. And yet, this elusive character is not widely recognized, with the result that the bidder can steal march on the numismatic crowd and capture this piece for much less than would be the case if its rarity were to be widely known.

Peripheral die cracks on the reverse connect most letters of UNITED STATES OF.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 38. Earlier purchased from Rowe and Brownlee, February 24, 1967.

16 Trio of gold dollars: ☆ 1850 VF-20. Attractive for the grade with no major marks or distractions ☆ 1853 EF-45. Subdued yellow surfaces ☆ 1862 EF-45. Lustre remaining. (Total: 3 pieces)

17 **Grouping of gold dollars:** ☆ 1851 (2). EF-40; VF-30 ☆ 1852 (3). EF-45; EF-40; VF-20 ☆ 1853 EF-45 ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. VF-30 ☆ 1857 EF-40. (Total: 8 pieces)

18 **Quartette of gold dollars:** ☆ 1851-O AU-55. Lovely golden surfaces ☆ 1854 Type I. MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1857 AU-50. Delicate toning on both surfaces ☆ 1858 AU-55. Lustrous yellow surfaces with splashes of red-gold at the devices. (Total: 4 pieces)

19 **Trio of gold dollars:** ☆ 1851-O EF-40. Mottled toning over both surfaces with some lustre visible ☆ 1854-S Type I. EF-40. Lustrous deep yellow surfaces ☆ 1855 Type II. VF-20. Yellow gold surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

20 Trio of gold dollars grading AU-55: ☆ 1852 ☆ 1853 ☆ 1874. Each with lustrous yellow surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

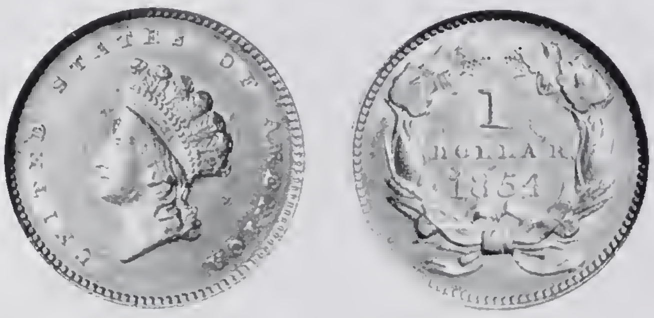
21 **Trio of gold dollars types:** ☆ 1852 Type I. EF-45. Yellow surfaces with just a whisper of rose at the devices ☆ 1855 Type II. VF-30. Heavy die clashing visible on both surfaces ☆ 1856 Type III. Slanting 5. EF-45. Yellow surfaces with a soft reddish gold at the peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)

22 **Trio of gold dollars:** ☆ 1852 MS-62 (PCGS). Subdued lustre ☆ 1854 Type I. AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous with die clashing visible on both surfaces ☆ 1889 Net AU-55; sharpness of AU-58, scratches. (Total: 3 pieces)

23 Pair of Type I gold dollars: ☆ 1853 MS-60 (NGC). Lustrous with faint copper spotting on both surfaces ☆ 1854 MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

24 **Trio of gold dollars:** ☆ 1853 AU-58. Lustrous with hints of delicate toning ☆ 1857 AU-58. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1871 MS-62. Brilliant with lustrous obverse and prooflike reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

25 **1853-O MS-62 (NGC).** Lustrous deep yellow gold with a trace of green. A few moderate hairlines and other abrasions are visible. Sharply defined central obverse and reverse. Tied with 1851-O for the largest production of gold dollars in New Orleans, with 290,000 minted.



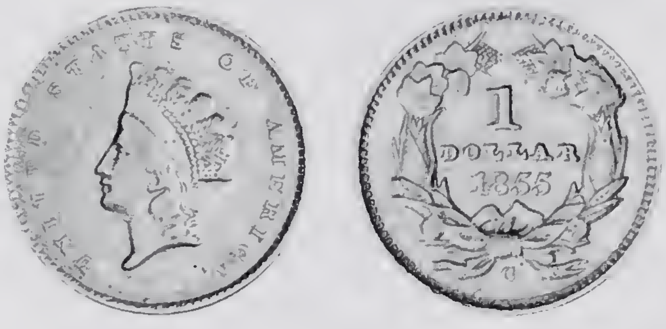
(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

26 **1854 Type II. AU-58 (NGC).** Sharply struck with light yellow gold lustre. A pleasing example without the usual heavy clash marks and swelling normally associated with this design type. A candidate for the date or type collector of the first year of issue for the small Indian Head design.

27 1854 Type II. EF-40. Very lightly cleaned with greenish gold retaining lustre in the protected areas.

28 **1855 AU-58.** A pleasing example with light yellow gold lustre. Minor clash marks and typical central weakness are noted.

29 1855 Type II. Net AU-53; sharpness of AU-58 with light scratches and rim bruises. Highly lustrous greenish yellow gold with sharp design features. An attractive example.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

30 **1855-C Net VF-30;** sharpness of VF-35. Attractive light greenish yellow gold with considerable eye appeal despite having been lightly cleaned. Given the assigned grade, this remains a highly desirable example with an interesting pedigree.

From Frank Wheeler, Battle Creek, Michigan (died 1960) to his widow, Nina (died 1969), to their nephew, Howard Hall, to [our consignor] via Hall's son-in-law, Gene Peck. Our consignor notes that he acquired this coin in April 1987.

31 1855-C Net F-12; sharpness of VF-35, rough. This piece was used as jewelry at one time, as there is evidence of mounting on the reverse. A "filler" example of the only Charlotte Mint coin of the Type II design, and a piece which is a rarity at all grade levels—including this grade.

32 1858 MS-62 (PCGS). Satiny lustrous surfaces. Fairly scarce at this grade level, although not particularly expensive in today's market.

33 **1871 MS-61.** Highly lustrous and brilliant yellow gold surfaces with sharp design features. A scarce issue for the specialist. Just 3,900 circulation strikes were minted.

34 **1885 MS-64 (ICG).** Sharply struck and fully prooflike with deep greenish yellow gold surfaces. An attractive example of this low-mintage issue that appears to be a Proof at first glance. Just over 11,000 circulation strikes were produced.

35 1885 MS-62. Slightly reflective fields with lustrous light yellow gold surfaces. Slight weakness is noted on the high points of the obverse and on the ribbon bow. A minor die bulge is present at upper left obverse.

From Coin Galleries' sale of November 1988, Lot 1406.

Superb Gem 1886 Gold Dollar

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

36 **1886 MS-66 (NGC).** Extremely sharp design definition with reflective and highly lustrous light yellow gold. This is a highly desirable example for the type collector or date specialist. Just 5,000 circulation strikes were minted with an additional 1,016 Proof examples.

37 1886 MS-62. Lustrous light yellow gold with hints of pinkish orange toning. Slightly reflective fields provide light cameo contrast.

From our sale of the Sussex Collection, June 1990, Lot 27.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

38 **1888 MS-65.** Deeply struck, lustrous and frosty. A splendid specimen of the next to the last year of this denomination. Not often seen this fine.

Lovely Gem 1889 Gold $1

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

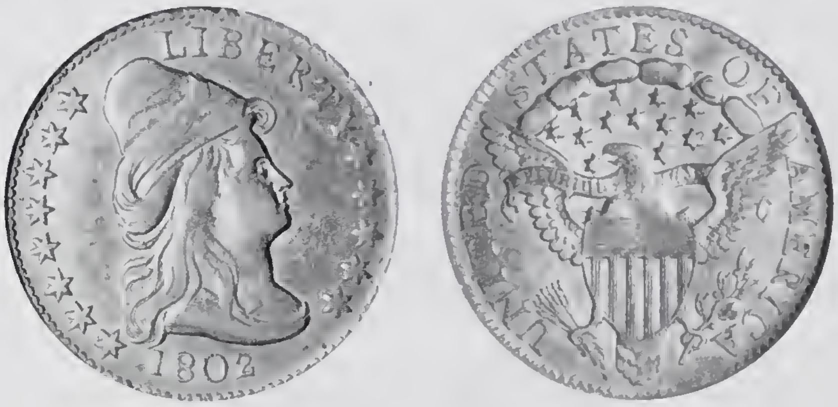
39 **1889 MS-67 (PCGS).** An exceptional example with satiny yellow gold lustre and traces of very faint orange toning. This is a delightful example of the final gold dollar issue produced for circulation purposes. A candidate equally desirable to the discriminating date or type collector, a specimen which is certain to please.

40 **1889 MS-63 (PCGS).** A highly attractive example of the final gold dollar issue with lustrous and brilliant yellow gold. The reverse has an area of discoloration attached to the final date digit and within the lower right wreath.

QUARTER EAGLES

From type coins to rarities our offering of quarter eagles will please just about every prospective bidder. The selection begins with the seldom seen 1802/1 and continues to include a notable 1825 and several other early pieces of extraordinary merit.

Rare 1802/1 Quarter Eagle

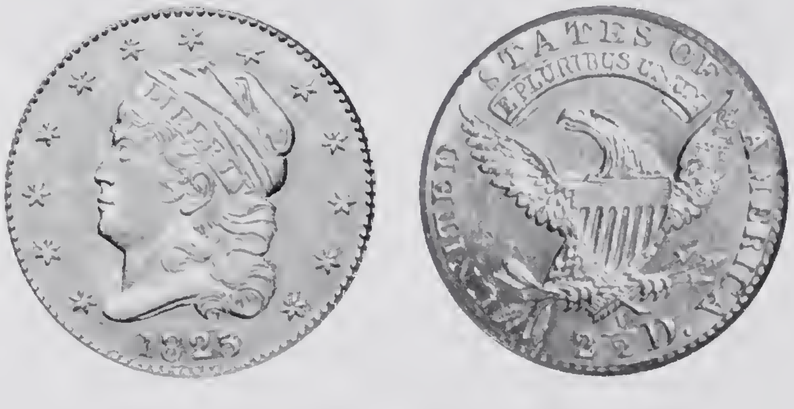


(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

41 **1802/1 Breen-6118, Breen-1,3. Rarity-4. AU-53 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold. Attractive overall, with the reverse being sharper and in a slightly higher grade than the obverse. Hints of green alloy are present along with light orange toning. A very attractive presentation.

There is no particular reason to call this an overdate; it is probably simply an 1802 (as has been discussed in various other places including in our Bass Collection offering). The digit 2 appears to be from the same punch as used for 1802 dime dies, which are not called overdates. Historically, this has been described as 1802/1 simply because all known half eagles of this date are true overdates. The overdate nomenclature has been around for quite some time. This was called an overdate in early editions of the *Guide Book* as well as Wayte Raymond's *Standard Catalogue* in the 1940s and 1950s.

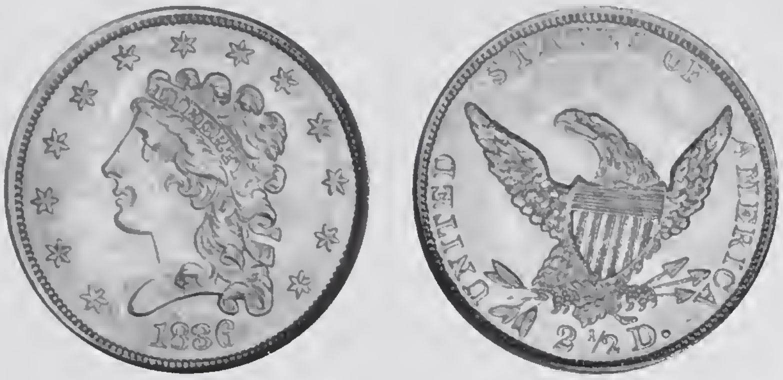
Important 1825 Quarter Eagle



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

42 **1825 Breen-6128, B-1. Rarity-4. AU-55 (PCGS).** Reflective fields with lustrous greenish gold surfaces. Very sharply struck with fully defined obverse and reverse design elements. This is certainly not a major rarity, however, it is an extremely important opportunity for the specialist or type collector to acquire an example of this variety. All quarter eagles of the Capped Head design, struck from 1821 through 1834, are quite elusive, regardless of grade. Seldom does an opportunity such as this present itself unless important collections are dispersed.

Choice Mint State 1836 $2.50



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

43 **1836 Breen-6142. Block 8. MS-63 (PCGS).** From our sale of the Bass III sale, May 2000, there described as: "Lot 88. Frosty and brilliant yellow gold with scattered surface marks. Extremely sharp strike with full details at center of obverse and reverse, a quality seldom seen among Classic Head quarter eagles. This is a scarcer variety and the present example is among the finer we have seen."

Variety B for 1836. Same dies and of similar quality to Lot 287 of Part II. Purchased from Superior, March 1978.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part III, May 2000, Lot 88.

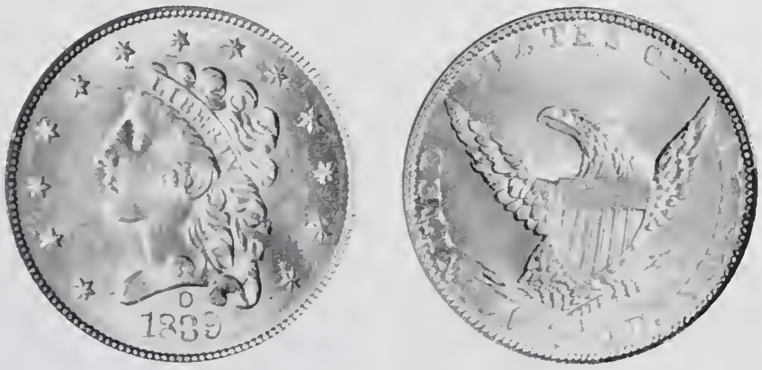
44 **Half dozen Liberty quarter eagles:** ☆ 1836 VF-20 ☆ 1837 VF-20 ☆ 1852-O VF-20 ☆ 1858 AU-58. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1871-S VF-20 ☆ 1907 MS-61. Lustrous with delicate toning at the peripheries. (Total: 6 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1839-O $2.50

High-Date Variety

Wide Fraction

Tied for Finest Certified



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

45 **1839-O Breen-6152. High Date, Wide Fraction. MS-64 (PCGS).** This is a superb example of the first New Orleans Mint quarter eagle. This example is extremely sharply defined with amazing brilliant yellow gold lustre. The frosty lustre displays faint hints of green with very pale orange toning. This High Date variety is the more common of two varieties, the other with Low Date. A small number of high quality examples survive today from a mintage of 17,781 pieces, although few approach or exceed the quality of this example. In fact, this is tied for finest certified status at PCGS.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

The reverse has extensive die cracks with evidence of heavy die polishing. The entire branch stem and many other details are entirely missing.

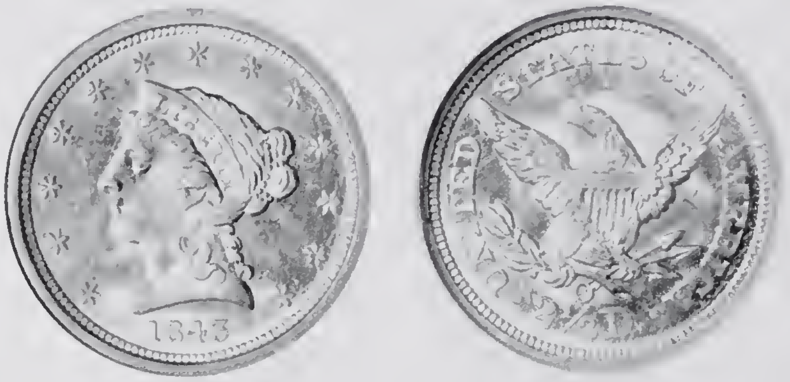
46 **1840-O Net EF-40;** sharpness of AU-50, saltwater. Pleasing yellow gold. Probably recovered from a wreck of some sort, not recorded but doubtlessly with a story.

Breathtaking Super-Gem 1843-O $2.50

Incredible Quality!

Small Date, Crosslet 4

Finest Certified



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

47 **1843-O Small Date, Crosslet 4. MS-66 (NGC).** A gem of incredible quality, breathtaking in its appearance. Brilliant surfaces are somewhat prooflike due to polished dies. Around the devices are auras of mint frost. Some lightness of strike is seen on the reverse, a characteristic of all known specimens of the variety. Another remarkable coin in this truly remarkable auction.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

48 1845 AU-55 (NGC). Sharply struck in bright yellow gold. A pleasing specimen.

49 **Grouping of quarter eagles** with minor problems: ☆ 1846 Net VF-30 ☆ 1853 Net F-25 ☆ 1871-S Net VG-8 ☆ 1873 Open 3. Net VF-30 ☆ 1892 Net VG-8 ☆ 1904 Net VG-8 ☆ 1907 Net AU-55 ☆ 1910 Net VF-20 ☆ 1913 Net VF-30. All are finer for sharpness. (Total: 9 pieces)

50 **1850 MS-62 (NGC).** Warm yellow-orange gold. Lustrous. An early striking from the reverse die, with finish lines on obverse and reverse still visible. Some lightness at the lower left center of the reverse as nearly always on coins of this design and era. A splendid coin which will neatly satisfy the quest for a quarter eagle of this date. Few others are as nice, and fewer still are finer.

51 **1851 MS-63.** Brilliant surfaces, a combination of deep frost and satiny lustre. Very pleasing to the eye. Decidedly scarce at this grade level.

52 1857 MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous orange gold with a hint of olive iridescence.

53 **1862 AU-55 (PCGS).** Delicate golden toning over lustrous surfaces. Another specimen of this popular variety. Arrows at date as on all 1874 quarter dollars.

Very Rare 1871 Quarter Eagle

54 **1871 AU-55 (NGC).** Somewhat prooflike. Bright yellow gold. A very nice example, at this grade level, of one of the most important quarter eagle issues of the era. Just 5,320 circulation strikes were made, only a tiny fraction of which can be traced today. A highly important opportunity for the quarter eagle specialist.

55 **1873 Closed 3. MS-63 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. A sharp specimen of this popular date.

56 1875-S EF-40. Attractive yellow gold. The only readily collectible variety of this year, the Philadelphia Mint version being exceedingly rare.

57 **Trio of Liberty quarter eagles grading MS-62:** ☆ 1878 ☆ 1900 ☆ 1907. Each displays lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

58 **Pair of certified quarter eagles:** ☆ 1879 MS-60 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1911 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

59 **1888 Proof-55 (PCGS).** Lustrous orange-gold. Highly reflective fields show light signs of mishandling, hence the assigned grade. From a Proof mintage for the date of 97 pieces, with perhaps half that figure accounted for today.

60 **Pair of Liberty quarter eagles:** ☆ 1890 MS-61 PL ☆ 1894 Net Proof-50; sharpness of Proof-62, polished. (Total: 2 pieces)

61 1902 Net MS-63; sharpness and appeal of MS-65 or finer, but with a natural diagonal planchet flaw on Miss Liberty's cheek. Still a stunning coin. A superb gem *except* for a carbon streak and line in front of Miss Liberty's ear, prompting us to give this a net grade of MS-63, certainly fair. The reverse on its own would grade higher, as noted.

Remarkable Gem 1903 Quarter Eagle

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

62 **1903 MS-67 (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, sharply struck, and beautiful—a remarkably high quality gem specimen of this popular date. Ideal for a type set (or any other numismatic purpose requiring such an elegant example).

Another Superb Gem 1903 $2.50

63 **1903 MS-67 (NGC).** Brilliant with "creamy" satin lustre. Sharply struck. Another high level example.

64 1903 MS-63 (ANACS). Bright, lustrous, and beautiful. An excellent meeting of high grade and reasonable market price.

65 **Trio of PCGS-certified quarter eagles:** ☆ 1903 MS-62. Lustrous with faint copper spots visible on both surfaces ☆ 1905 MS-62. Lustrous with copper spots noted on both surfaces ☆ 1926 MS-60. Toning spots noted on the obverse with a minor reverse scratch. (Total: 3 pieces)

66 **1905 MS-64.** Brilliant and lustrous. A splendid specimen of this early 20th-century date.

67 **1905 MS-63.** Brilliant and beautiful. Quarter eagles of this era tend to be much better struck than those in the early range of the series.

68 **Quartette of quarter eagles:** ☆ 1907 (2). MS-62. Lustrous with just a touch of reddish gold at the peripheries; AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1913 MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1914-D MS-62. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

69 **Grouping of Liberty and Indian head quarter eagles:** ☆ 1907 AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1908 AU-50. Pale yellow surfaces ☆ 1912 AU-50. Few marks noted on the reverse ☆ 1913 AU-55. Lustrous ☆ 1914 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1925-D AU-58. Lustrous golden rose surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

70 **1908 MS-64 (PCGS).** Well struck in warm yellow-orange gold. A splendid specimen of the first year of Bela Lyon Pratt's innovative incuse design.

71 1908 MS-63 (PCGS). Warm yellow-orange gold. Another example of the first year of the type.

72 1908 AU-55. Attractive for the grade.

73 **Quintette of Indian quarter eagles:** ☆ 1908 AU-55 ☆ 1911 (2). MS-60; AU-55 ☆ 1913 AU-50 ☆ 1914-D AU-58. Each displays attractive surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

74 **Quartette of Indian quarter eagles:** ☆ 1908 EF-45 ☆ 1911 (2). AU-58. Lustrous; AU-50. Yellow surfaces ☆ 1926 AU-58. Pale yellow surfaces with verdigris on the reverse. (Total: 4 pieces)

75 1909 MS-63. Lustrous orange-gold.

76 **Half dozen quarter eagles grading MS-62:** ☆ 1909 ☆ 1914-D ☆ 1915 ☆ 1926 ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928. All have lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

A Dozen Indian Quarter Eagles

77 **A dozen Indian Head quarter eagles:** ☆ 1909 (2). AU-58; AU-50. Both display lustrous surfaces ☆ 1910 (2). EF-45. Lustrous; EF-40. Subdued surfaces with delicate rose toning over both surfaces ☆ 1911 AU-50 ☆ 1913 AU-50 (2) ☆ 1914-D EF-45 (2) ☆ 1915 AU-50 ☆ 1927 AU-50 ☆ 1928 EF-45. A nicely matched grouping, a few display various degrees of soft toning. (Total: 12 pieces)

78 **Quartette of quarter eagles:** ☆ 1909 AU-50. Lustrous orange-gold surfaces ☆ 1912 Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, polished ☆ 1913 AU-55. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1914-D AU-55. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

79 **1910 MS-64.** Lustrous and frosty with *raised rim* as seen on some (but not all) quarter eagles of this design type.

80 **Trio of quarter eagles:** ☆ 1910 Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-63, marks noted on obverse and reverse. ☆ 1911 MS-63. Pale lustrous surfaces ☆ 1929 MS-63. Lustrous with hints of rose on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

LIBERTY
1911

81 **1911-D AU-55.** Lustrous and frosty, possibly a candidate for a higher grade. *Sharply struck mintmark* and with wire rim on certain portions—far above average in definition of detail. A very *special* example of the key issue among 1908-1929 quarter eagles, and deserving of extra attention and a strong bid as a result.

82 **1911-D Weak D. VF-35 (PCGS).** The D is so weak that it requires some imagination to see it—although it or its shadow seems to be there. A very good example of "buying the holder" rather than "buying the coin," as outside of the holder the piece would be hard for all but the most expert numismatist to identify. All this said, we reiterate that the 1911-D is the most elusive variety in the series.

83 Pair of PCGS-certified quarter eagles: ☆ 1913 MS-61. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1928 MS-62. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

84 **Trio of Mint State certified quarter eagles:** ☆ 1914 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous orange-gold surfaces ☆ 1927 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous with a hint of rose ☆ 1929 MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of orange-gold on the reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

85 **1925-D MS-64.** Brilliant and lustrous. An outstanding example at this grade level.

86 1925-D MS-63. A satiny and lustrous example of the final branch mint issue of the denomination.

Although quarter eagles were struck from 1925-1929, these were not generally available at face value through banks or anywhere else, for all quarter eagles sold at a premium after about 1919-1920. Because of this, after the denomination was discontinued in 1929, the Treasury Department recognized that *all* quarter eagles had significant numismatic value, and were exempted from the gold recall of 1933-1934.

87 **Trio of quarter eagles grading MS-60:** ☆ 1925-D (2) ☆ 1928. Each having lustrous yellow surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

88 1928 MS-63. Subdued lustre on satiny olive-gold surfaces.

89 **1929 MS-64.** Attractive, lustrous, and desirable in all respects. A splendid specimen of the last year of the quarter eagle denomination.

90 1929 MS-60. Satiny orange-gold with splashes of vibrant rose iridescence.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

All $3 coins are scarce, and thus all pieces in the following listing are scarce—with some being rare, and others being very rare. We point out a particularly notable 1866, an 1867 of seldom seen quality, and a number of particularly low mintage varieties.

91 **1854 AU-50.** Brilliant with most original mint lustre still remaining. A nice example at this grade level of the first year of the $3 denomination.

In this year, and only in this year, the word DOLLARS appears in smaller letters on the reverse.

92 **1854 EF-40.** Subdued greenish yellow gold surfaces with minor hairlines and other very light abrasions.

93 **1854 Net EF-40;** sharpness of AU-50, cleaned. Light yellow gold with numerous minor abrasions. Hints and traces of pale green are present. The obverse has a small rim nick at 4:00.

94 **Nicely matched threesome of three-dollar gold pieces:** ☆ 1854 VF-30 ☆ 1856-S VF-20 ☆ 1874 VF-30. Nicely matched trio. (Total: 3 pieces)

Mint State 1856 $3 Gold

3
DOLLARS
1856

95 **1856 MS-61 (NGC).** Nicely struck in warm yellow gold. Lustrous and quite attractive. Very elusive in Mint State.

With upright 5 in date, as with all seen.

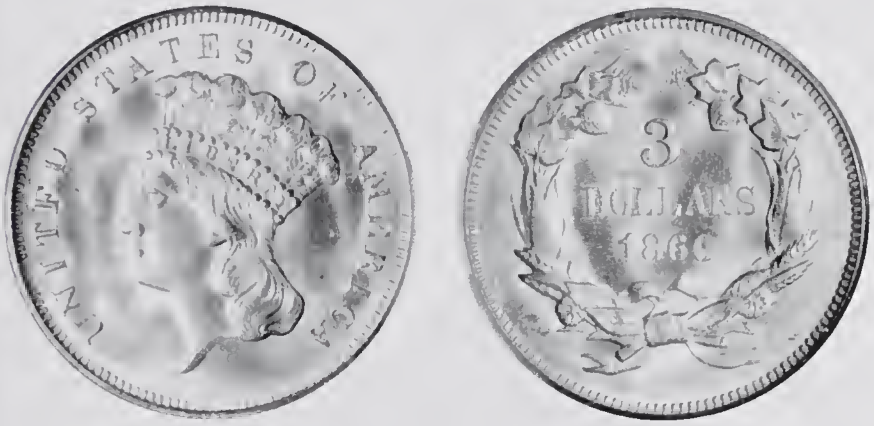
96 1856 Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-40 with minor scrapes and gouges in the obverse and reverse fields. Otherwise pleasing light yellow gold with traces of lustre in the protected areas. This remains a desirable example of the denomination.

97 **1857-S VF-25 (PCGS).** Light yellow gold with minor abrasions and faint hairlines. A scarce issue, one of just 14,000 minted.

98 **Quartette of three-dollar gold pieces** with minor problems. Three scarce issues are included: ☆ 1863 Net F-12 ☆ 1870 Net G-6 ☆ 1874 Net VF-25 ☆ 1887 Net VF-30. Each is finer for sharpness. Except for the 1874, each of these dates is quite rare. (Total: 4 pieces)

Astounding Gem 1866 $3 Gold

Among Finest Seen



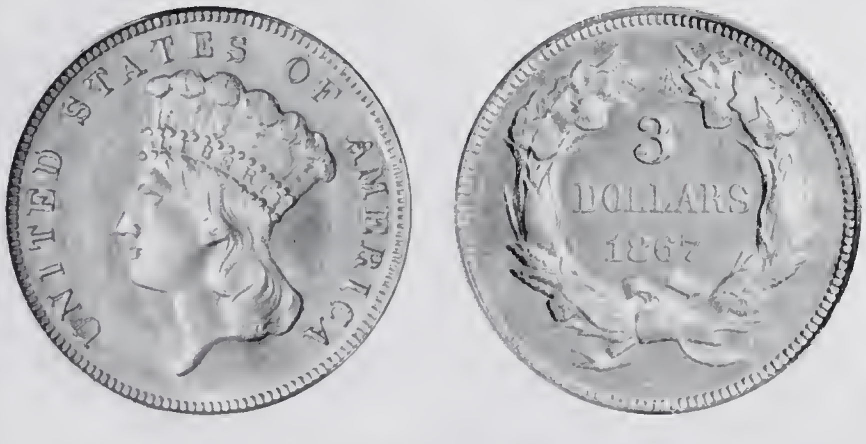
(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

99 **1866 MS-65 (PCGS).** An astounding specimen, brilliant and fully lustrous. Well struck. An extreme rarity in Mint State, the 1866 is usually found only at worn levels. Even in MS-62 or MS-63 it would be worthy of a generous measure of excitement in the catalogue description. The present coin, a gem of the first water, is cause for a virtual numismatic celebration!

Although no one has ever completed a collection of $3 pieces in gem Mint State—and never will as certain varieties do not exist at this level—the present coin certainly would be a fine addition to a start on such a project. It may be a long time until we have an equivalent piece in one of our auctions. An enthusiastic bid is encouraged.

PCGS Population Report: 3; 1 finer (MS-66).

Mint State 1867 $3 Rarity



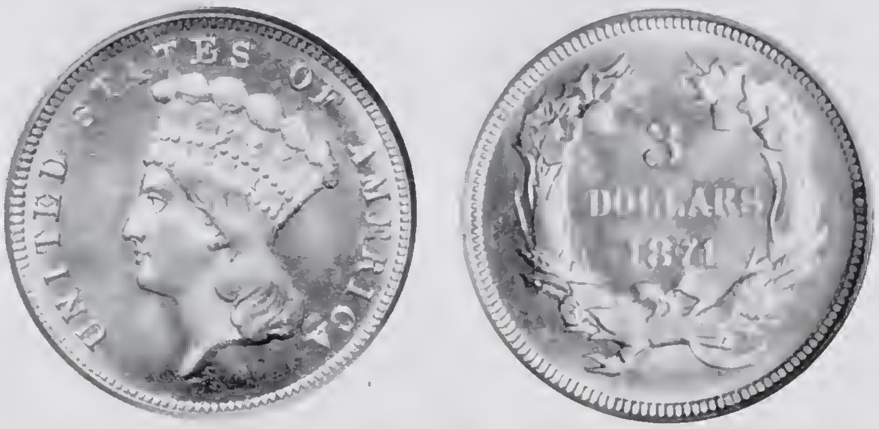
(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

100 **1867 MS-63 (PCGS).** A splendid specimen, nearly fully prooflike, and quite resembling a full Proof. Sharply struck with rich golden orange surfaces. The quality is such that the specialist will find this piece to be the conclusion of a search for a high-grade Mint State example. Only 2,600 such coins were minted, and very few exist in quality even remotely matching this!

PCGS Population Report: 3; 3 finer (MS-67 finest).

Dazzling 1871 $3 Rarity

Unbelievable Gem!



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

101 **1871 MS-65 (PCGS).** A dazzling specimen, an unbelievable gem with virtually full prooflike surfaces—one of the very finest we have ever seen (and, when it comes to gold coins, we believe it correct to say that Bowers and Merena Galleries' experience is second to none!).

Although all $3 pieces in this era are elusive, the 1871 is particularly so, what with the circulation strike mintage of just 1,300. It may well be the case that several years will elapse before we again offer a coin of comparable quality. We recommend that the connoisseur and specialist throw caution to the wind and bid as liberally as possible. Indeed, this is a truly *fantastic* gem!

PCGS Population Report: 1; 1 finer (MS-66).

102 **1874 AU-58.** Lustrous light yellow gold with splashes of pinkish orange toning. The obverse field is slightly reflective while the reverse has satiny lustre. This common date is an ideal candidate for the type collector.

103 **1874 AU-58.** Frosty light yellow gold with minor hairlines and other abrasions. Weakly defined on the Indian's plumes and lower wreath.

104 **1874 AU-50.** Attractive light yellow gold lustre with hints of orange toning. A desirable example.

105 **1874 EF-45.** Pleasing medium yellow gold with considerable remaining lustre. Minor scratches and abrasions are visible.

Choice Mint State 1878 $3

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

106 **1878 MS-63.** A sharply struck example with frosty yellow lustre certain to please. Ideal for the date specialist or type coin collector. One of the most available three-dollar gold coins, although all such are rare.

107 **1878 AU-58 (NGC).** Sharply struck with rich yellow gold lustre and a hint of pink toning.

108 **1878 AU-58.** Sharply struck with brilliant light yellow gold lustre.

109 **1878 EF-40.** Lightly cleaned with pale yellow gold surfaces.

110 **1882 AU-55 (PCGS).** A wonderful light yellow gold example with a trace of green. Sharply struck with satiny lustre and a splash of pale orange toning. From a low mintage of just 1,500 circulation strikes. Variety with doubled 2 in date. This is housed in a first generation PCGS holder.

Mint State 1883 $3 Gold

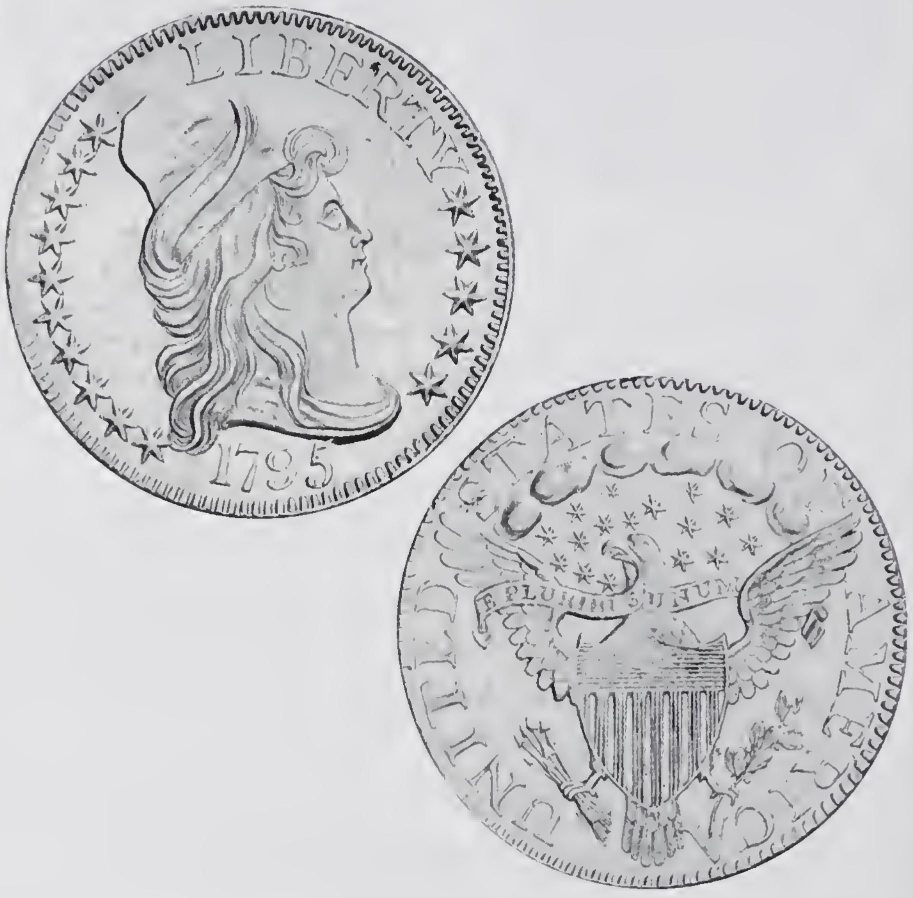
111 **1883 MS-60 PL.** Sharply struck and highly lustrous with brilliant yellow gold surfaces. Lightly reflective fields and lustrous devices create moderate cameo contrast. A delightful example of this low mintage issue for the specialist. With a mintage of just 900 circulation strikes, this is one of very few non-Proof United States coins with mintages under 1,000 examples.

HALF EAGLES

We present a very interesting and desirable collection of half eagles, with notes on certain of the early varieties being made by our own Mark Borckardt (who otherwise has been working with the editor and others on the Bass Collection *Sylloge*). Later quarter eagles include the Eliasberg 1838-C (which is nice to see again!), several exceptional quality pieces in the 1840s, a magnetic, compelling 1861-C, and other desirable pieces extending all the way to 1915.

Important 1795 Heraldic Eagle $5

Breen-5W, Rarity-6



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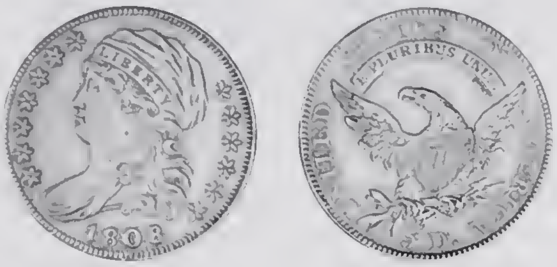
112 **1795 Breen-6422, Breen-5W. Rarity-6. AU-55.** This is an impressive and important example with sharp design details and lustrous greenish gold surfaces. A few rim bumps and faint hairlines are visible. An attractive example, slightly finer than the Bass Collection coin. A few very light adjustment marks are noted at central reverse. Most likely struck in 1798, after the final Small Eagle reverse of that year. We make the assumption that examples with the Small Eagle design, struck each year from 1795 to early 1798 were first, followed by the Heraldic Eagle design, introduced in 1798 and initially married to this 1795 obverse.

Harry Bass was able to acquire four examples of the 1795 Heraldic Eagle $5 gold coin for his collection, however, just one of these was from the same dies as the example offered here.

The obverse appears perfect and the reverse has faint die cracks through ERICA.

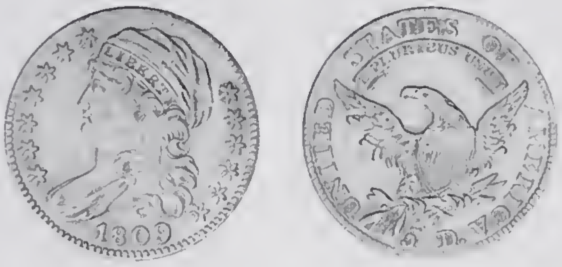
Accompanied by an ANACS certificate.

Attractive 1808/7 Overdate $5



113 **1808/7 Breen-6455, B-2A. Rarity-5. Overdate. Net EF-40;** sharpness of EF-45, cleaned. Light gold surfaces, fairly attractive overall. Although we have mentioned it has been cleaned, probably many would not note this—for it is not blatant. All early half eagles are scarce.

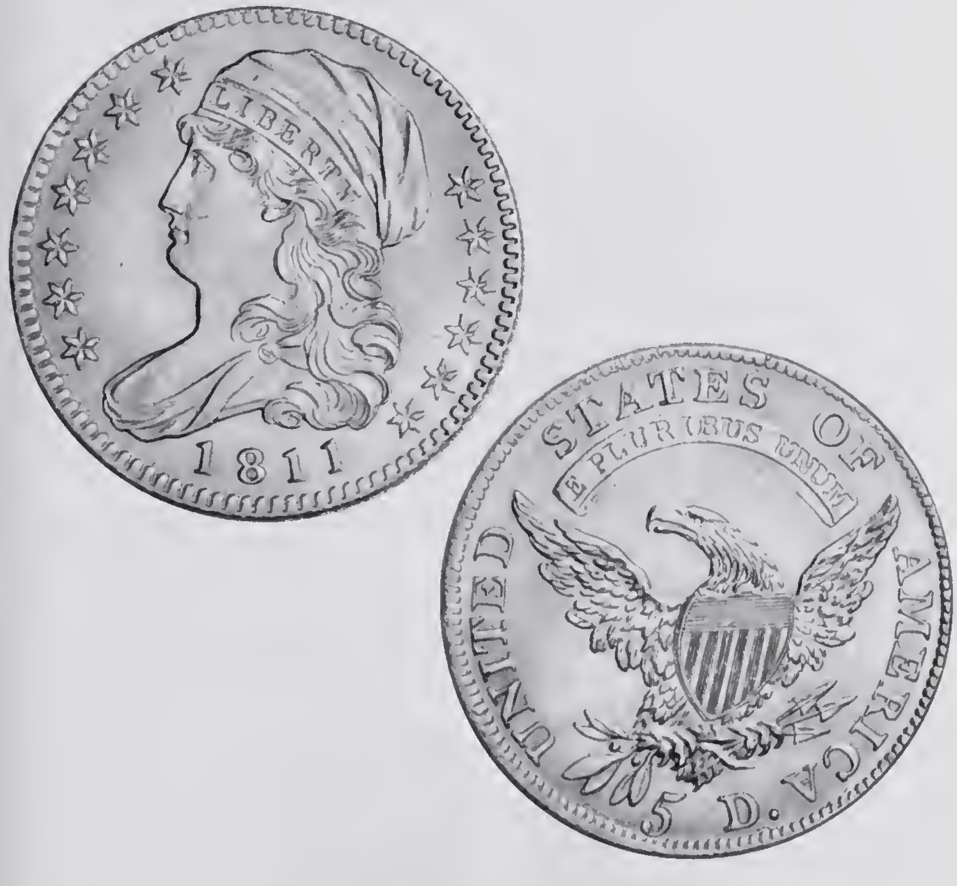
Interesting 1809/8 $5



114 **1809/8 Breen-6458, B-1A. Rarity-3. Overdate. Net VF-35;** sharpness of EF-45, surface roughness and cleaned. Light yellow gold. This seems to have subjected to what years ago was called the "sweating" process, or removing of minute bits of metal from a coin's overall surface. The thought was that if, say, 1,000 coins were so treated, perhaps enough gold could be recovered to equal a day's wages—with a tiny amount from each piece.

Mint State 1811 Half Eagle

Tall 5 in Denomination



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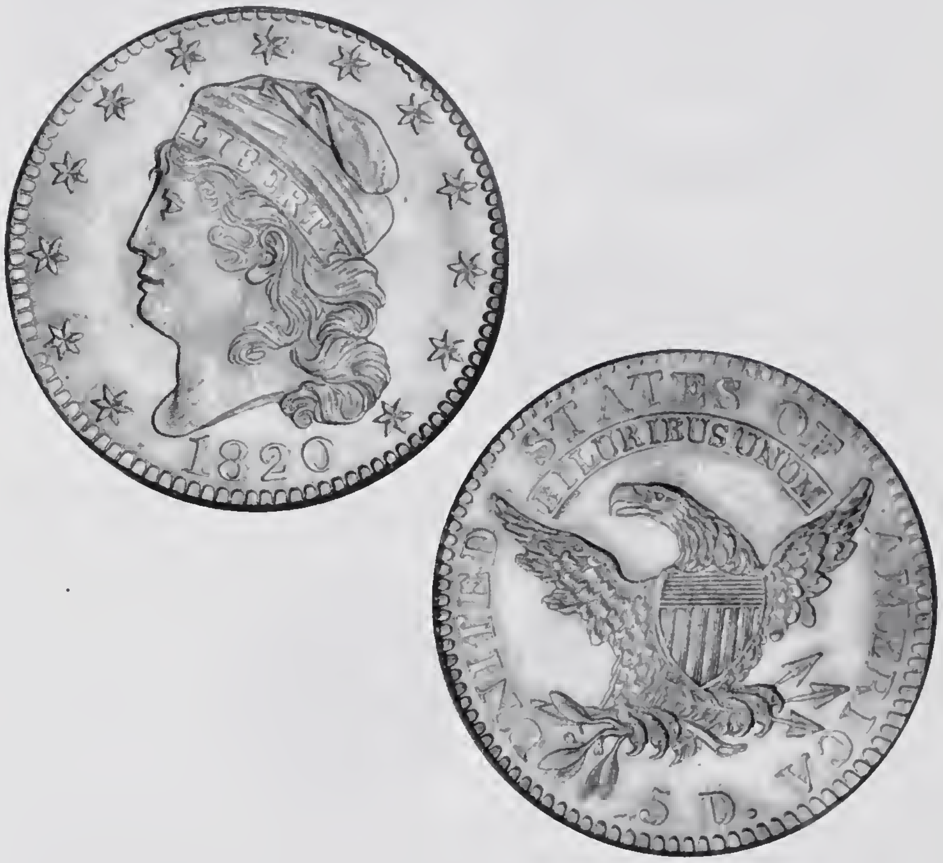
115 **1811 Breen-6463, B-1A. Tall 5. MS-61.** A very nice "as you like it" specimen, sharply struck in bright yellow gold, a very pleasing example of the date, variety, and grade. The reverse is from an early state of the dies and still shows vertical raised preparation marks. This scarce issue has a generous amount of eye appeal and is worthy of a very strong bid.

Rare 1820 Half Eagle

Square 2 in Date



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116 **1820 Breen-6476, B-1A. Rarity-6. Square 2 in Date. MS-62 (PCGS).** Warm yellow gold. Sharply struck and very lustrous. A high quality example of the date and variety. Although the 1820 half eagle is not ultra-rare, it certainly is in the basic *rare* category. Considering that there are multiple die combinations, any particular die combination is indeed very rare and in Mint State is indeed a centerpiece coin.

This variety, Breen-1A, is quite scarce as noted. The example offered here is probably one of the very finest known. The obverse is quickly identified by three merged denticles at 1:00. The reverse may be identified at a glance by noted two oblong die chips left of the base of 5.

117 **1834 Breen-6501. Plain 4, Without Motto. AU-55.** Bright yellow gold. Much mint lustre still remains.

Authorized by the Act of June 28, 1834, such pieces were first made after August 1 and were released into circulation several weeks later. By that time half eagles had not been seen in domestic since the early 1820s, and even at that time they had not been plentiful. Most of the time from the War of 1812 through June 1834, current gold coins sold at a premium in terms of paper money. Following Gresham's law, bad money drove out the good, and paper predominated. Someone having a $5 gold piece and a $5 paper note, would always spend the paper first and retain the gold.

After June 28, 1834, the authorized gold content was reduced, making the pieces worth less in meltdown value than in face value, and once again the denomination was seen in circulation—a situation which prevailed until late December 1861 (when Civil War hoarding caused another set of problems).

118 **1834 Breen-6501. AU-50 (NGC).** Attractive bright yellow gold with mint lustre remaining in protected areas.

So-called "script" style 8, as opposed to "block" 8, distinguished by having the center of the digit heavier from upper left to lower right and thinner from upper right to lower left. These two differences were common throughout many die punch fonts at the time, even including gold rush ingots.

119 **1834 Breen-6501. AU-50.** Attractive and lustrous greenish yellow gold with lightly reflective fields. Sharply struck and desirable.

120 **1835 Breen-6505. AU-58.** Sharply struck with attractive, lustrous light yellow gold surfaces. Minor hairlines and abrasions.

McCloskey-3D. Fancy 8, no berry, no tongue, arrow feather over right half of 5. Common variety.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part IV, November 2000, Lot 334; previously from New Netherlands' sale of April 1970, Lot 471.

121 **1835 Breen-6505. AU-50 (NGC).** Light yellow gold.

122 **Trio of half eagles:** ☆ 1835 EF-40 ☆ 1851 VF-25 ☆ 1872-S VF-20. Each displays delicate toning at the devices. (Total: 3 pieces)

123 **1836 Breen-6509. AU-58 (NGC).** Brilliant with much lustre. Sharply struck. Pleasing in every aspect.

124 **1836 Breen-6510. AU-58 (NGC).** From our Bass II collection, Lot 857, there described as follows: "Attractive light yellow gold with considerable, nearly complete lustre. Highly desirable despite a few very minor rim nicks and other abrasions."

McCloskey-3C. Block 8, single forehead curl. No berry in branch, no tongue, arrow feather over center of 5. Scarce variety.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 857. Purchased from Stanley Kesselman, June 1, 1970.

125 **1837 Breen-6512. Large Date. AU-58.** A scarce issue among Classic Head half eagles, this with subdued yellow gold lustre over prooflike surfaces and minor abrasions on obverse and reverse. Sharply detailed, attractive, and worthy of a strong bid.

126 **1837 Breen-6513. AU-55 (NGC).** From our sale of the Bass collection, October 1999, Lot 862, and described there as follows: "A pleasing example with moderately abraded surfaces. Considerable light yellow gold lustre with minor orange toning."

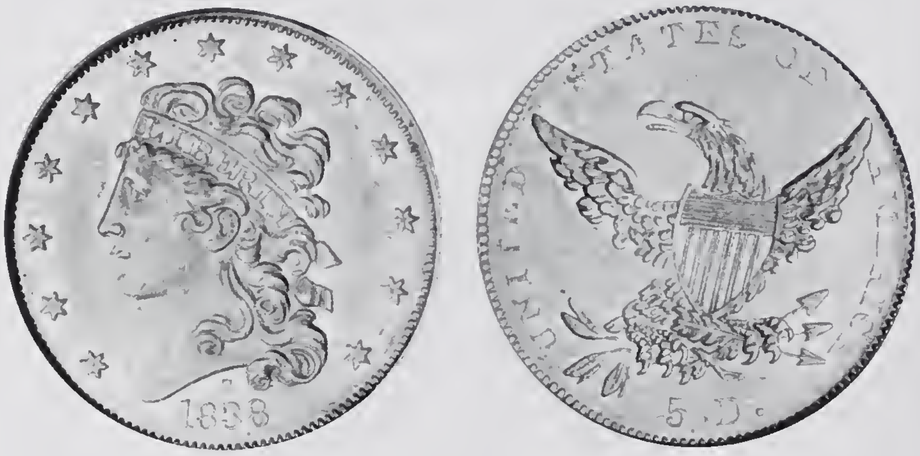
McCloskey-3C. Fancy 8, single forehead curl. No berry in branch, no tongue, arrow feather right of 5. Scarce variety. Very faint die crack through the tops of AMER.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 862. Purchased from Lester Merkin's sale of March 1967, Lot 457.

127 **1838 Breen-6514. AU-58 (NGC).** Sharply struck and with much original mint lustre. A handsome coin.

Reverse die aligned 150° rather than the normal 180°.

Eliasberg 1838-C Half Eagle



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

128 **1838-C AU-55 (PCGS).** The Eliasberg specimen, sold by us in 1982. At the time we described it as follows: "AU-50. Much original lustre. One of the finest known examples. David Akers traces the auction appearances over many decades of just three top grade specimens: two described as 'Uncirculated' and one described as 'AU.' How these coins would measure up to the specimen offered now is not certain. It is probable that one of the Uncirculated coins, a piece auctioned by Stack's in April 1978, would be a superior piece for it represents an offering in modern times employing strict grading standards. However, the other Uncirculated citation and the AU citation are 1944 listings. In any event, the presently offered half eagle is certainly a Condition Census item and is one of the finest known examples. David Akers significantly notes that 'the 1838-C is the second rarest issue of this type, and it is exceedingly difficult to locate even in strictly Extremely Fine condition.'"

Today in the year 2001, there is more interest in pedigrees than ever before, so we do not hesitate to note that this coin traces its market history to John M. Clapp, the Pennsylvania oilman and Washington financier, who purchased it from Baltimore dentist and coin dealer George W. Massamore in 1894.

In 1894 as well as today, the 1838-C is remarkable for its elusive character. The mintage of only 17,179 pieces was the smallest of any Classic Head $5 gold coin from any mint, 1834-1838. Examples are rare in any and all grades, especially so at the AU or finer level.

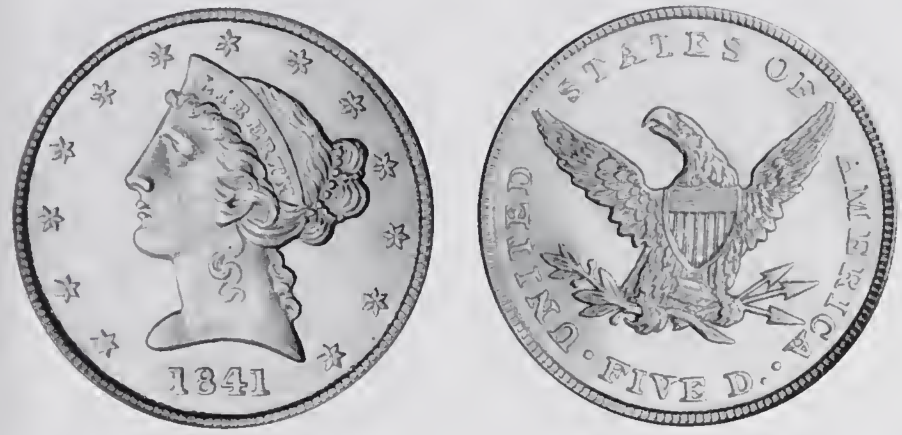
From our sale of the gold portion of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, October 1982, Lot 406.

Rare 1838-C Half Eagle

129 **1838-C VF-30 (PCGS).** Another example of this elusive issue. Light yellow gold. Well struck. Excellent in every respect.

130 **1840-O AU-50 (NGC).** Lustrous yellow gold with deeper orange-gold on the high points. Some faint obverse marks are noted, most prominent of these a horizontal scratch below the date. Half eagles of the era from our southernmost mint were used heavily in commerce, the end result being that the typical survivor from the present date's mintage is VF or EF.

Memorable Quality 1841 $5



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131 **1841 MS-64 (PCGS).** A choice specimen challenging the gem level. Brilliant and lustrous. An early striking from the dies, with some vertical die preparation marks still visible. Far above average strike. One of the finest known examples of this early Liberty Head date. An incredible coin!

PCGS Population Report: 6; none finer.

Lustrous 1842 Half Eagle

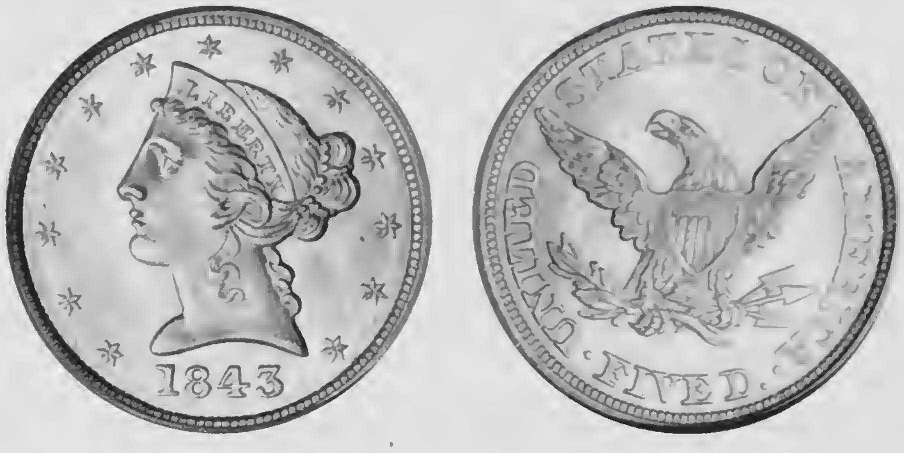
Small Letters Reverse

132 **1842 Small Letters. Breen-6536. AU-55.** Lustrous yellow gold. A few scattered marks are present; in his *Encyclopedia,* Breen noted this date is "usually badly nicked." The surfaces are somewhat granular, undoubtedly a seawater coin. Nicely struck, and still quite attractive for the grade.

On the reverse, a die crack runs through ERICA, progressing from there through the denomination, and from there through UNIT.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 905. Earlier from Stack's sale of the Davis Collection, February 1968, Lot 276.

Incredible Lustrous 1843 $5



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

133 **1843 MS-64 (PCGS).** An incredibly choice and beautiful 1843 half eagle, a date that is often enough seen in lower grades, but which in this condition is a great rarity. Sharply struck and well detailed in all areas. Satiny, rich lustre. A numismatic landmark.

PCGS Population Report: 2; none finer.

134 **Pair of certified half eagles:** ☆ 1843 AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous and attractive surfaces ☆ 1878-S AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

135 **1845-D Net AU-50;** sharpness of AU-58, rim file. Bright yellow gold typical of Dahlonega coinage. The filing of the rim is not obvious and would be overlooked by many observers.

136 **1846 Large Date. AU-58 (NGC).** Lustrous yellow gold with prooflike surfaces and delightful eye appeal. Nicely struck in all places, and highly appealing as well.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part III, May 2000, Lot 392.

137 **1851-O Repunched 1 in Date. Net EF-45;** sharpness of a higher grade *except* for two tiny digs within the digit 8—not particularly obvious, but necessary to mention.

138 **1851-O EF-40 (NGC).** Medium yellow gold. Some toning around the protected areas.

139 Quartette of half eagles with minor problems: ☆ 1852 Net EF-40 ☆ 1885-S Net EF-40 ☆ 1888 Net F-12 ☆ 1898-S Net VF-20. All are finer for sharpness. (Total: 4 pieces)

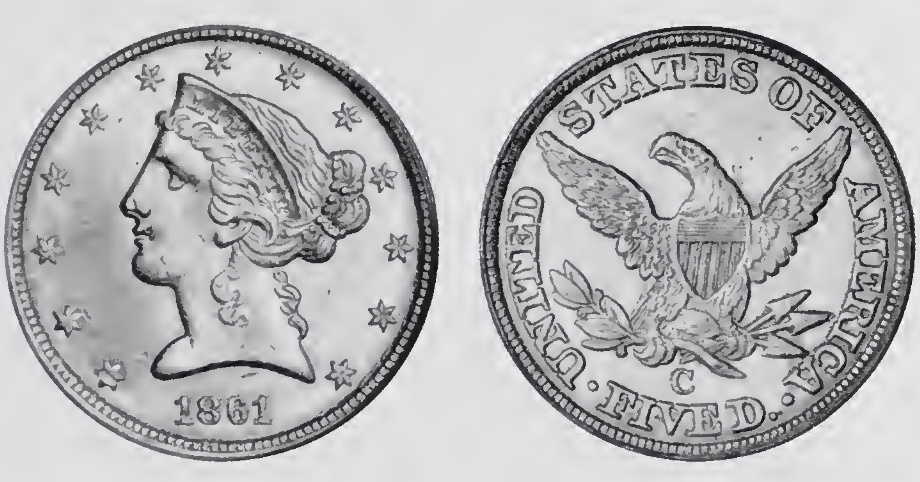
140 **1856-S AU-50 (NGC).** Yellow and orange-gold surfaces. Much lustre in protected areas. Very scarce at this grade level, although a few high-grade pieces were found on the *S. S. Central America* (but not this particular specimen).

141 **1858 Net EF-40;** sharpness of AU-50, cleaned. Overall fairly decent in appearance—a coin for the bargain hunter.

142 **1861 MS-61 (PCGS).** Lustrous orange-gold with slashes of deep violet iridescence on both sides. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies. Attractive for the assigned grade.

Landmark 1861-C Half Eagle

Last Charlotte Mint Issue
Mint State



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143 **1861-C MS-61 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. A few marks are appropriate for the grade. Sharply struck. Attractive overall. One of the very finest specimens in existence of this landmark Charlotte issue—the only Charlotte denomination produced in the pivotal year of 1861, in the general time frame which saw the transfer of authority from the federal government to the Confederacy. This particular denomination rang down the curtain on an illustrious coinage that commenced in 1838.

This is one of the most significant, most interesting pieces in the current sale.

PCGS Population Report: 1; 1 finer (MS-63).

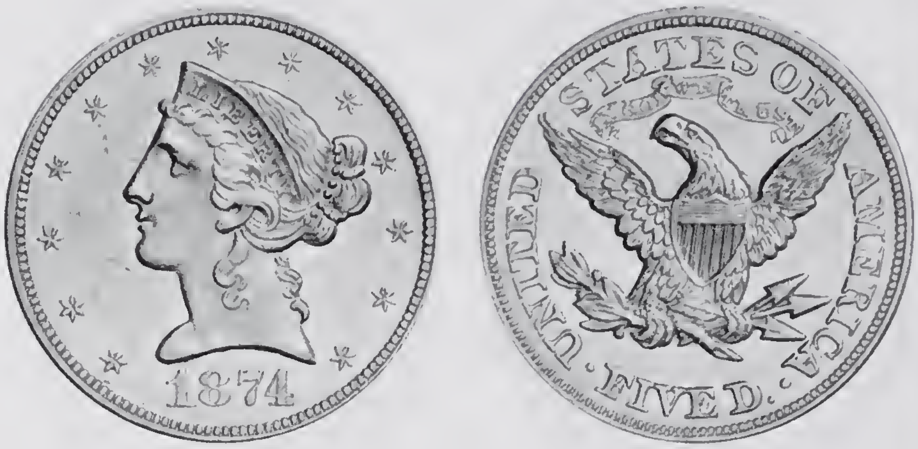
Today, the 1861-C half eagle, with a recorded mintage of only 6,879, is recognized as a key issue in any and all grades. The typically encountered coin is apt to be VF and EF, not often AU, and hardly ever in Mint State. The generally elusive character of high-grade specimens can be shown by noting that in the 1980s when *Coin World* desired to do a special feature article on the Charlotte Mint this journal had difficulty in finding an appropriate illustration, and after much searching contacted us—and we were able to supply them with one.

144 **1866-S Motto. VF-20.** Quite scarce in any and all grades.

145 1873 Open 3. AU-58. Much mint lustre still remains.

Prooflike 1874 Half Eagle

Key Date in Series



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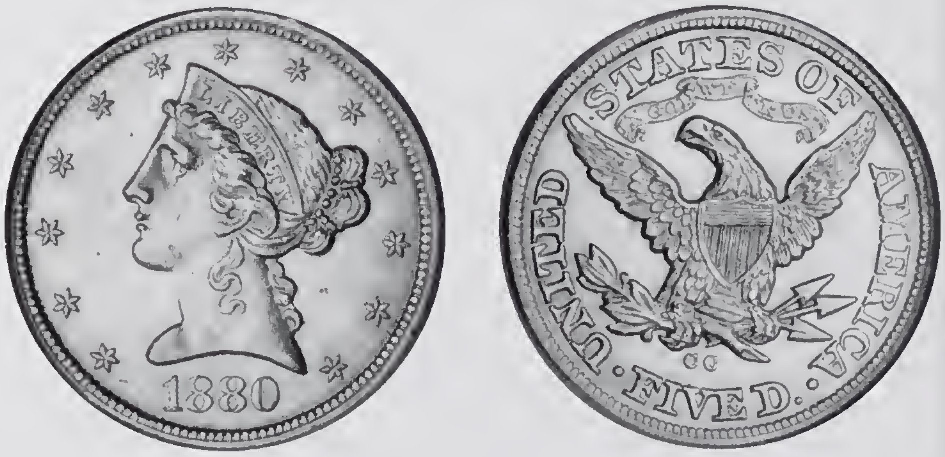
146 **1874 MS-60 PL.** A circulation strike of this very elusive issue. Just 3,488 pieces were made, of which only a handful survive today in Mint State. At the time the few active gold specialists were likely to buy Proofs each year, completely ignoring circulation strikes. As a result, such pieces are exceedingly rare today and absent from many of the most advanced cabinets. A marvelous opportunity for the connoisseur.

Lustrous 1880-CC Half Eagle

Rare So Fine



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

147 **1880-CC MS-61 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. Well struck. A thoroughly delightful example of a very rare Carson City half eagle, not often seen in any grade, and a landmark in Mint State.

NGC Census: 5; 1 finer (MS-62).

Most depositors of gold at the Carson City Mint requested the large $20 denomination for convenience in counting, shipping, and handling.

148 1880-S MS-63. Lustrous and satiny olive-gold surfaces.

Silas Marner Group

149 **Selection of Liberty Head half eagles:** ☆ 1880-S (2). MS-61. Brilliant and lustrous; AU-50. Yellow surfaces with reddish toning at the devices ☆ 1881 MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1882 AU-55 ☆ 1883 MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1886 AU-55 ☆ 1886-S AU-58 (2). Both display lustrous surfaces ☆ 1892-S AU-58. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1895 (3). AU-58 (2) Lustrous; AU-55. Lustrous ☆ 1899 AU-50 (2). Subdued surfaces ☆ 1900 (2). MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous; AU-58. Lustrous with delicate toning on both surfaces ☆ 1900-S MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1901 AU-58. Lustrous. An excellent group for the hoarder in the tradition of Silas Marner, the weaver of Raveloe—who had to be content with guineas. By any evaluation, a group of 18 half eagles is impressive to view! (Total: 18 pieces)

150 **1881/0 Overdate. AU-53 (PCGS).** Somewhat prooflike. The entire logotype is overdated—an 1881 punch was put over an 1880 punch, but only part of the 1880 punch remains visible.

Remarkable Quality 1881 $5

151 **1881 MS-65 (NGC).** A splendid gem, lustrous and frosty. Some marks in the fields keep this from a higher grade, but overall it is one of the nicest we have seen on the market in recent years.

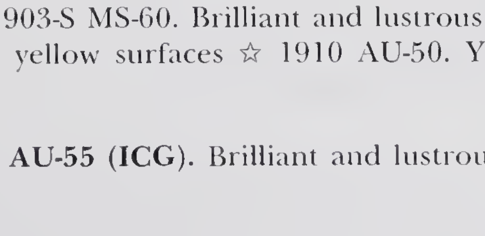
152 **Trio of Mint State half eagles:** ☆ 1881 MS-60. Lustrous with olive-gold frost at the peripheries ☆ 1885-S MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1886-S MS-62. Lustrous with splash of rose. (Total: 3 pieces)

153 **Quartette of Liberty and Indian Head half eagles:** ☆ 1881 AU-58. Lustrous with a touch of frosty greenish yellow at the rims ☆ 1903-S MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1908 AU-58. Subdued yellow surfaces ☆ 1910 AU-50. Yellow. (Total: 4 pieces)

154 **1882-CC AU-55 (ICG).** Brilliant and lustrous. An attractive piece.

155 **Quintette of half eagles grading AU-50:** ☆ 1887-S ☆ 1888-S ☆ 1891 ☆ 1893 ☆ 1897. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Choice and Lustrous 1891-CC $5



156 **1891-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** A choice, lustrous specimen. Satiny fields with full mint frost. Small area of toning before the lips. Sharply struck with minute detail in all areas. A truly extraordinary specimen of the 1891-CC half eagle, one that signals "look no further" to the advanced student of the series.

157 **Quartette of half eagles grading MS-60:** ☆ 1892 ☆ 1894 ☆ 1895 ☆ 1905. Each displays lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

158 1896-S AU-55 (NGC). Bright yellow gold. Much lustre still remains.

159 **Selection of half eagles grading AU-58:** ☆ 1898 ☆ 1899 ☆ 1900 ☆ 1904 ☆ 1907. All are lustrous with a few pieces displaying delicate toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

160 **Quintette of half eagles:** ☆ 1898 AU-58. Lustrous with olive-gold at the peripheries ☆ 1902-S AU-58. Lustrous with hints of rose ☆ 1907 AU-50. Soft rose surfaces with a mixture of pale rose and pale lavender at the peripheries ☆ 1909-D (2). AU-58; AU-50. Both are lustrous with splashes of mottled rose toning visible. (Total: 5 pieces)

161 **1899 MS-64 (PCGS).** A bright and glistening choice Mint State coin, sharply struck and highly appealing in every respect.

162 1901/0-S Overdate. FS-006. MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous honey gold with a touch of rose in the protected areas. Remnants of the 0 can be seen at the top of the 1 in the date.

163 1901-S MS-63. Bright and lustrous honey gold with rose iridescence. A pretty coin overall.

164 1901-S MS-63. Another lustrous and pleasing example of the date.

165 **Quartette of Mint State half eagles:** ☆ 1902-S MS-62. Lustrous with a few minor copper spots noted on the obverse ☆ 1903 MS-61. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1906 MS-61. Lustrous yellow gold surfaces ☆ 1908 MS-62. Lustrous with a touch of greenish frost at the rims. (Total: 4 pieces)

166 1905 MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny lustre. A treat to the eye.

167 **1907 MS-64.** Brilliant and frosty. A splendid specimen of the last year of issue of the Liberty Head series. Quality such as this is difficult to locate.

168 **1907-D MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant, frosty, and with somewhat satiny lustre. Traces of rose toning. Second year of production of the Denver Mint.

169 1907-D MS-63. Satiny and lustrous honey gold surfaces.

Choice 1908 Indian Half Eagle

170 **1908 MS-64.** A lustrous, frosty specimen, very choice, of the first year of the new Indian Head design. Ideal for a type set or for a specialized collection.

The pleasant task of redesigning the half eagle and quarter eagle was given to Augustus Saint-Gaudens, but that artist died on August 3, 1907, not having worked with these two denominations. Accordingly, the mantle fell upon one of his students, Bela Lyon Pratt, a Boston sculptor, who borrowed Saint-Gaudens' eagle design from the $10 of 1907 to use on the 1908 coinage, with some adaptations, and created an entirely new Indian obverse—this being the first *realistic* depiction of a Native American on a circulating legal tender coin.

171 **1908 MS-63.** Light yellow gold. Well struck and very attractive. Another example of the first year of issue.

172 **1908-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Medium orange-yellow gold. Scarcer than the Philadelphia Mint version.

173 1908-S AU-50 (NGC). A pleasing example for the grade. Somewhat scarce.

174 **1909-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Light yellow gold. Frosty and lustrous, with a fair number of marks (otherwise it might be listed higher). One of the more available issues of the Indian Head series.

175 1909-D MS-62. Brilliant and with attractive lustre.

176 **Quartette of Indian half eagles:** ☆ 1909-D AU-58. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1910 MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1910-D AU-55. Lustrous reddish orange surfaces ☆ 1912 AU-50. Lustrous (Total: 4 pieces)

177 **1909-O AU-55 (NGC).** Medium yellow gold. The 1909-O is by far the rarest issue among Indian Head half eagles of the early range of the series, with only the "afterthought" 1929 being harder to find. The typical 1909-O is VF or EF, with extensive wear. AU coins are in the distinct minority.

Choice 1910 Half Eagle

178 **1910 MS-64 (PCGS).** Warm yellow gold. Highly lustrous. Extremely attractive. A very nice piece that will delight its next owner. Few are so choice.

179 1912-S AU-55. Lustrous honey gold. A popular San Francisco issue.

Choice Mint State 1913 Half Eagle

180 **1913 MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous and satiny example of the date. Rich golden orange surfaces exhibit rose and pale sky blue iridescence.

181 1913 MS-62 (PCGS). Intense lustre on silky golden surfaces. Delightful rose iridescence adds to the overall appeal.

182 1913 MS-62. Lustrous matte-like surfaces. Choice for the grade, especially where eye appeal is concerned.

Splendid 1915 Half Eagle

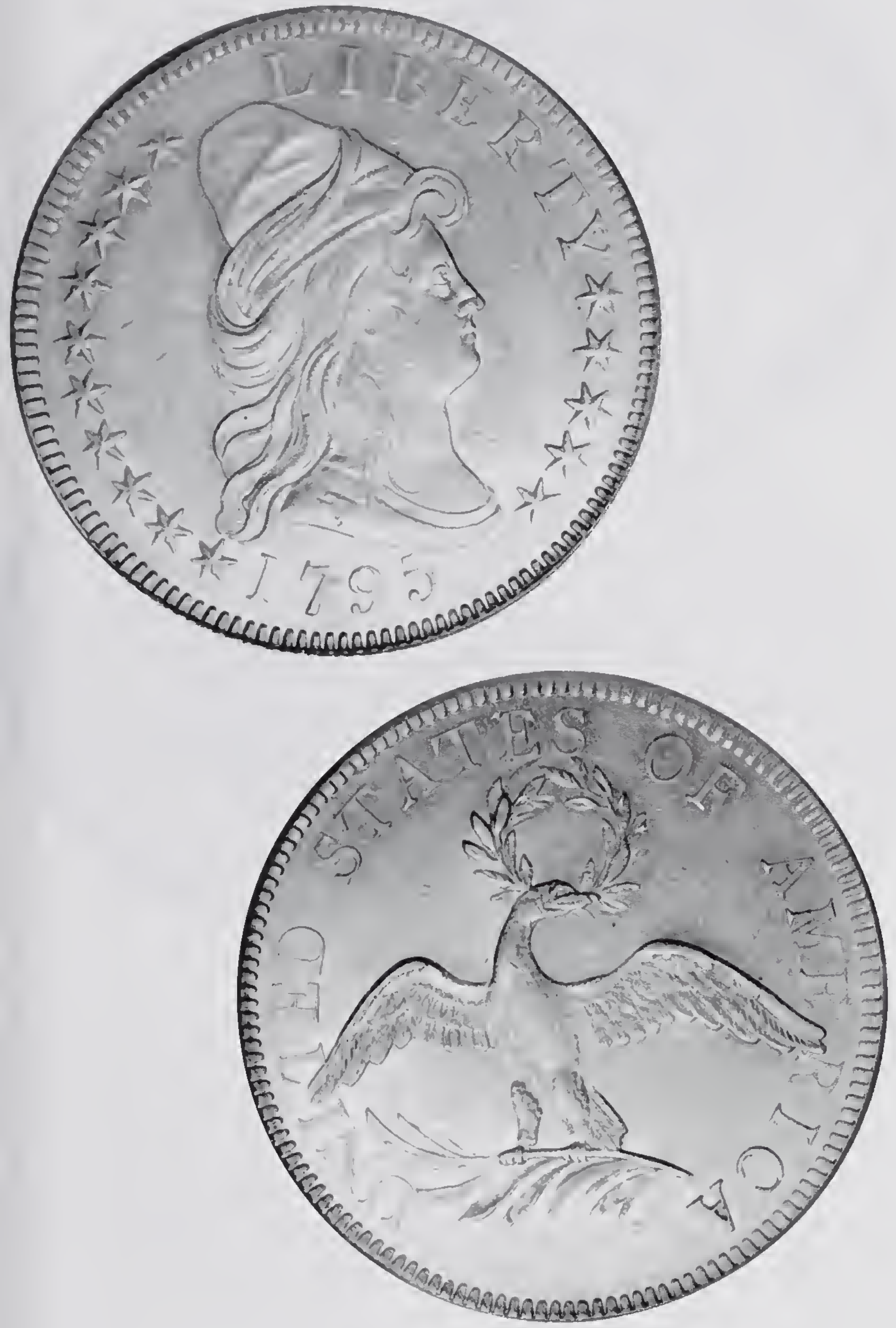
183 **1915 MS-64 (NGC).** Warm yellow-orange gold. Highly lustrous. A hint of iridescence. A splendid coin combining high grade and far above average eye appeal.

EAGLES

Following the tenor of the other gold denominations in this sale, our selection of $10 eagles includes interesting and desirable early issues as well as scarce dates, types, and related pieces. For many issues in this series the opportunity to buy them is more important than the price paid, as offerings are apt to be infrequent. This is true of several of the pieces on the following pages, notably such issues as 1858-S, 1867, 1876, 1876-CC, and 1887, among others. The offering continues all the way to 1832, this being the last generally collectable date in the gold series.

Impressive 1795 Eagle

Breen-2A, Taraszka-2

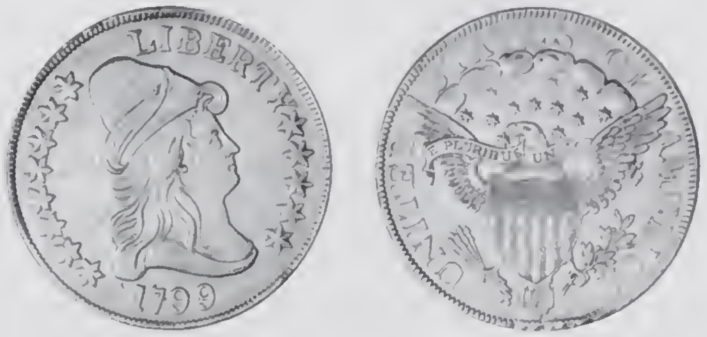


(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

184 **1795 Breen-6830, Breen-2A, Taraszka-2. Rarity-4. 13 Leaves. AU-55 (PCGS).** Lustrous light greenish gold with very slightly reflective fields, especially evident throughout the peripheral design elements. Slightly weak at center of obverse and reverse. A few minor hairlines and other abrasions are visible in the fields, however, no adjustment marks are noted. This is an impressive and very pleasing quality example.

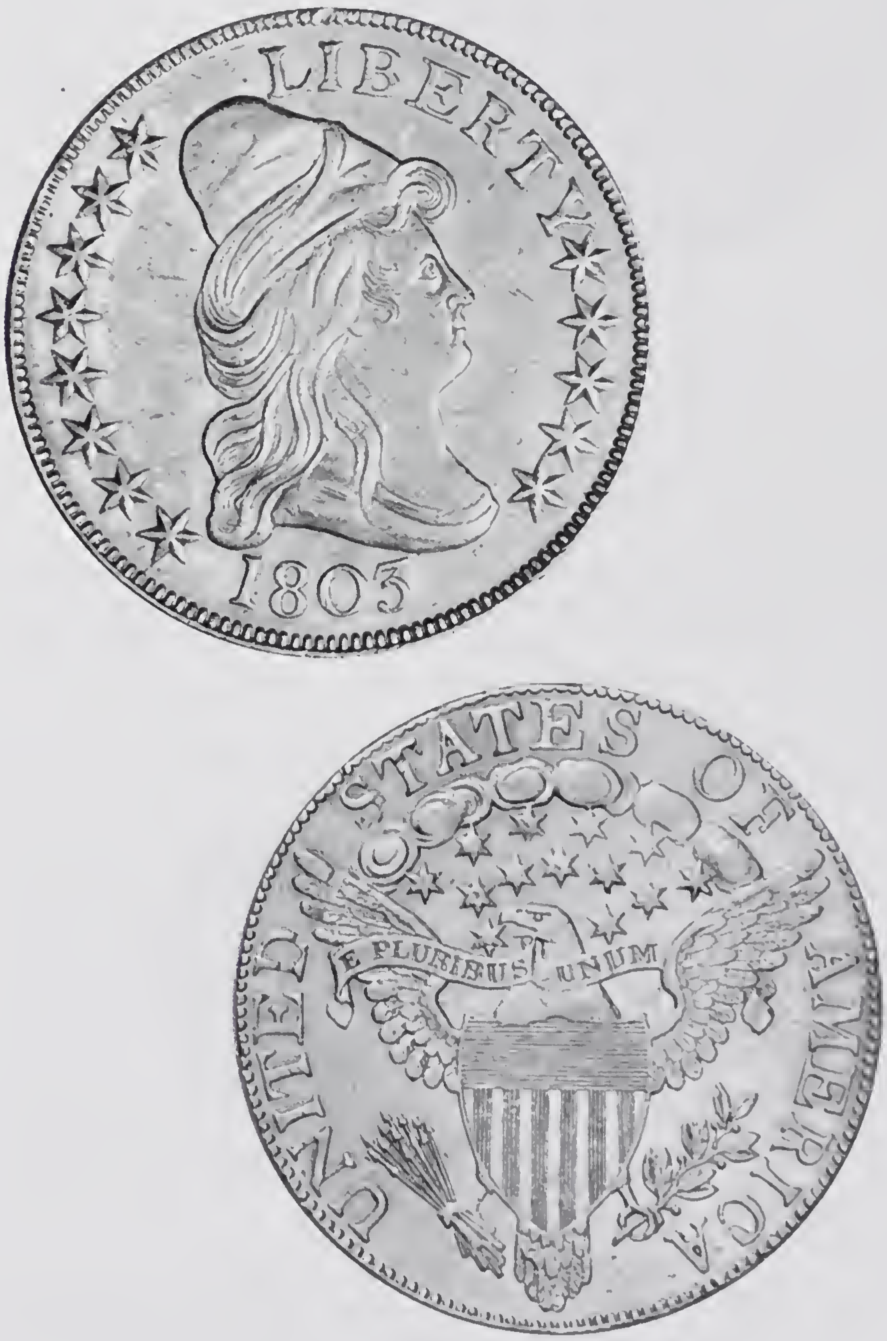
Five varieties of 1795 $10 are known, this being second in the emission order, describing the order these coins were physically struck. 1795 eagles are extremely popular among collectors representing the first year of issue. In fact, these and similar-dated half eagles were the very first gold coins struck by the Philadelphia Mint. This example is the same die variety as offered in Part II of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Lot 1303. Both coins are similarly graded by PCGS, however, clearly different specimens. At the time of the Bass Collection sale, we noted that only two other examples of this variety handled by us were in higher grades. This coin along with the Bass coin are certainly among the finest several examples of this variety are known.

Scarce 1799 $10 Gold



185 **1799 Breen-6841, B-5G. Rarity-3. Large Stars. Net F-15;** sharpness of AU-50, scratched, cleaned, mounted, etc. That was the "bad news." Now the good news (such as it is). Held at a distance—which not everyone wants to do—the piece has a fairly decent appearance, being a warm yellow-orange-gold and quite well detailed. Our best advice to intending bidders would be to examine this in person to determine a value.

Desirable 1803 Eagle



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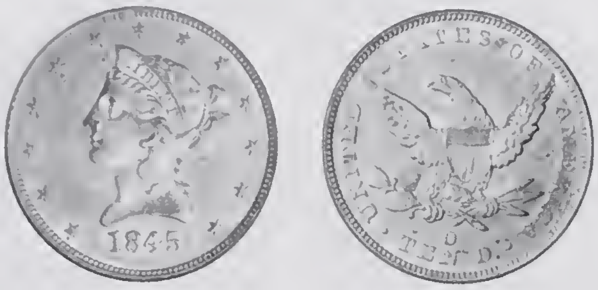
186 **1803 Breen-6845, B-1E. Rarity-4. Large Reverse Stars. Net EF-40;** sharpness of AU-50, cleaned. Minor rim flaw noted. Quite well detailed. A fairly decent example overall, not a connoisseur's coin, but one that does offer value if acquired for a reasonable price.

Desirable 1845-O $10



187 **1845-O Breen-6869. Repunched 84. AU-53 (PCGS).** Bright yellow gold. A very nice example at this grade level. Curious date features described below.

Breen-6869.

A very curious repunching, seemingly over a slightly smaller 8, visible under the final 8, and with a curious *upright and bottom serif* from who knows where (!) dangling from the lower left of the crossbar of the 4. Exactly what this die looked like before the final 1845 date was punched in can only be conjectured—but it must have been *highly unusual.*

188 **Selection of Liberty eagles:** ☆ 1847 EF-40 ☆ 1853 EF-45 ☆ 1878 EF-40 ☆ 1880-S EF-40 ☆ 1897 EF-40 ☆ 1898 EF-45 ☆ 1900-S EF-40. Each with some mint lustre remaining. (Total: 7 pieces)

189 1849 Breen-6888. AU-53 (ANACS). Light golden toning with some darker toning at the edges. It is believed that only a few hundred Proofs exist.

Date with repunching from a lower four-digit logotype, placed on the coin too low and, it seems, slanting to the right—partially effaced, then overpunched with the date as we see it now.

190 **1851-O AU-53 (ICG).** Lustrous and attractive. A nice example of the issue.

Reverse with raised ring at top of second group of vertical shield stripes—a feature seen on several eagle dates and varieties of this era.

191 1852 AU-55 (NGC). Satiny olive-gold surfaces display strong lustre and delightful eye appeal.

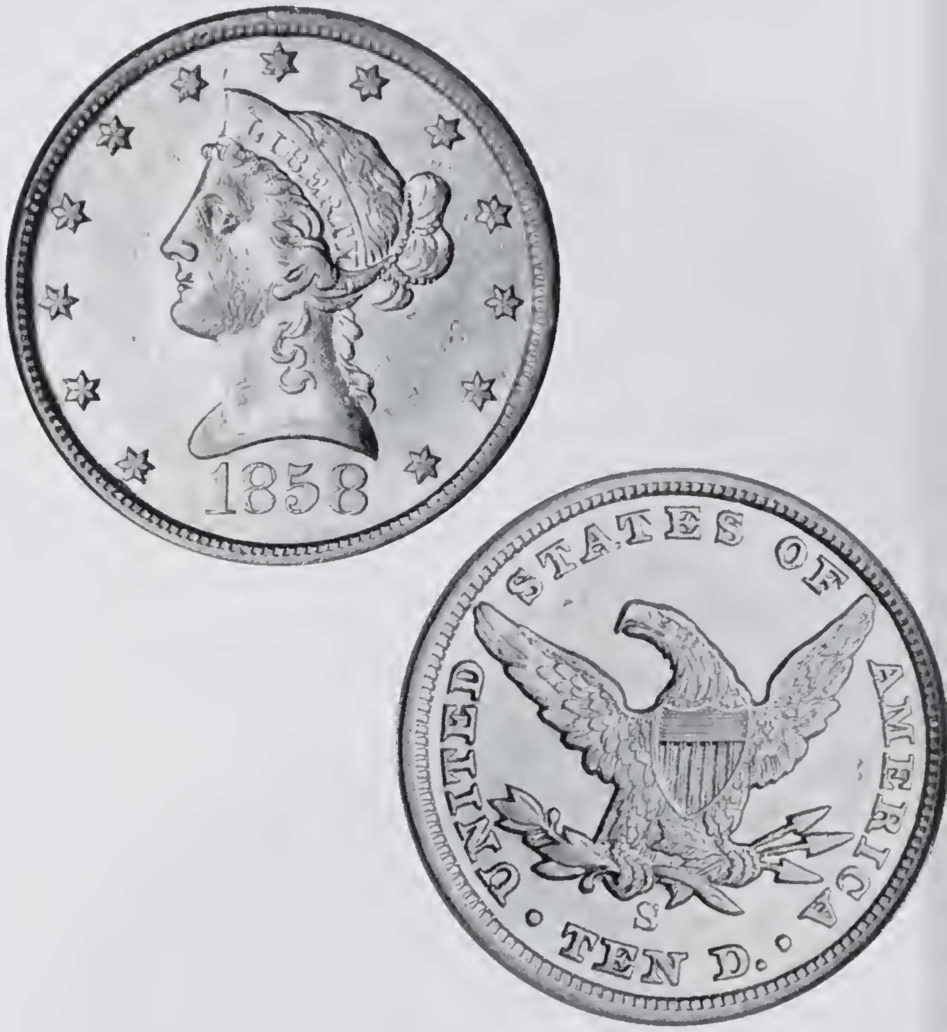
192 **Quartette of half eagles:** ☆ 1853-O Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, reverse scratch ☆ 1892-S VF-35 ☆ 1899 Net EF-40; sharpness AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1901 Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)

193 **1854-S AU-50 (NGC).** Pale yellow gold. Some lustre still remains.

First year of production at the San Francisco Mint, which was readied for business and began operations toward the end of March. The facilities were purchased under special arrangement from Curtis, Perry & Ward, possibly involving machinations on the part of Senator William M. Gwin. Certain information just received details Gwin's affinity for Curtis, Perry & Ward and his resistance to the forming of the San Francisco Mint and, after the mint was opened, is desired to have it closed! After the death of Ward, Curtis & Perry continued to have connections with Gwin, and it is quite likely that the San Francisco Mint building, which were complained of as being too small and completely inadequate for federal use, were purchased by the Government through the intervention of Gwin. However, the building was used until the early 1870s when operations were transferred to the 1870s when operations were transferred to the second San Francisco Mint, a much larger structure.

194 1854-S EF-45 (NGC). Lustrous and attractive, every bit as nice as the AU-50 (NGC) offered in the previous loot—at least to our eye (attractiveness is sometimes in the eye of the beholder, and we are the first to admit that opinions can vary).

Highly Important 1858-S Eagle

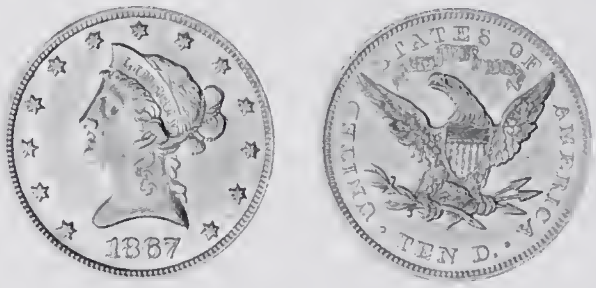


(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

195 **1858-S AU-55 (NGC).** A highly important specimen, lustrous and beautiful, of an eagle which is rarely encountered at the AU level. The typical 1858-S circulated for a long time and today is apt to be in a grade such as VF or EF. As is true of certain other gold highlights in the present auction, many of the great cabinets of gold coins dispersed during the past century have lacked an example at this grade level. A highly important coin worthy of a highly important, enthusiastic bid.

NGC Census: 4; 4 finer (AU-58).

Highly Important 1867 $10



196 **1867 AU-50.** Sharply struck. Bright yellow gold with traces of prooflike surface. A splendid example of one of the key issues of its era, a coin of which just 3,090 circulation strikes were made. At the time, no thought at all was given to saving such pieces for numismatic cabinets, and examples eventuall found their way into circulation, including foreign commerce. Presently, a piece in VF or EF condition would be notable. The AU specimen offered here is truly important and remarkable.

Obverse with date logotype positioned low and deeply impressed into the die.

1876 Centennial $10 Rarity

High-Grade Circulation Strike

Mintage: Only 687 Pieces

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

197 **1876 AU-55.** Some prooflike surface. A circulation strike example of this exceedingly rare Centennial year date. *Only 687 circulation strikes were made,* one of only a handful of American gold coins with a production figure of less than 1,000 pieces. Of these, most have disappeared in the intervening years. Here indeed is an incredible rarity, an American numismatic landmark.

Fabulous 1876-CC $10 Rarity

Among Finest Seen

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

198 **1876-CC AU-53 (PCGS).** Brilliant with the majority of original mint lustre still remaining. Somewhat lightly struck at the centers, typical for the issue, and with a few scattered marks taken into consideration with the grade. When seen, the 1876-CC is apt to be in lower grades. The present piece is another landmark gold coin in a sale in which landmarks seem to be the rule, not the exception. Once again the word *opportunity* looms large. Who knows when another piece will be offered?

PCGS Population Report: 3; 3 finer (AU-58 finest).

Exceedingly Rare 1877 $10

199 **1877 AU-50 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen in warm yellow and orange-gold. Well struck and quite attractive.

The circulation strike mintage of the 1877 eagle was a paltry 797 coins, none of which was saved at the time for numismatic purposes, so far as is known. The few collectors who desired eagles purchased Proofs, leaving the circulation strikes in Never-Never Land—to go hither and yon, and in time, become lost and melted for the most part. Today, examples of this date are few and far between, projecting it as a first-class rarity whenever an example is offered.

PCGS Population Report: 9; 11 finer (AU-58 finest).

Choice 1880 Eagle

200 **1880 MS-63 (ICG).** Bright yellow gold. Partially prooflike. Some marks in the field are normal for the grade. A far above average specimen.

201 **Grouping of eagles:** ☆ 1881 (2). AU-58. Lustrous with just a hint of delicate toning; AU-50. Some lustre remaining ☆ 1893 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1894 AU-58. Lustrous with rose highlights ☆ 1898 AU-50. Subdued surfaces ☆ 1899 AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1901 AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1906-D AU-50. Reddish gold at the devices. (Total: 8 pieces)

202 **Quartette of eagles:** ☆ 1881 AU-58. Lustrous with a mixture of rose and olive-gold at the peripheries ☆ 1894-O EF-45. Pale yellow with red-gold at the devices ☆ 1907 Indian. No Periods. MS-61. Satiny surfaces with a minute copper spot noted on the obverse ☆ 1910-D AU-55. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

Mint State 1881-CC Eagle

203 **1881-CC MS-60 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold. Highly prooflike, especially on the reverse. Needle sharp strike. An outstanding example of this scarce Carson City eagle, another *find* for the connoisseur and specialist.

NGC Census: 6; 54 finer (MS-62 finest).

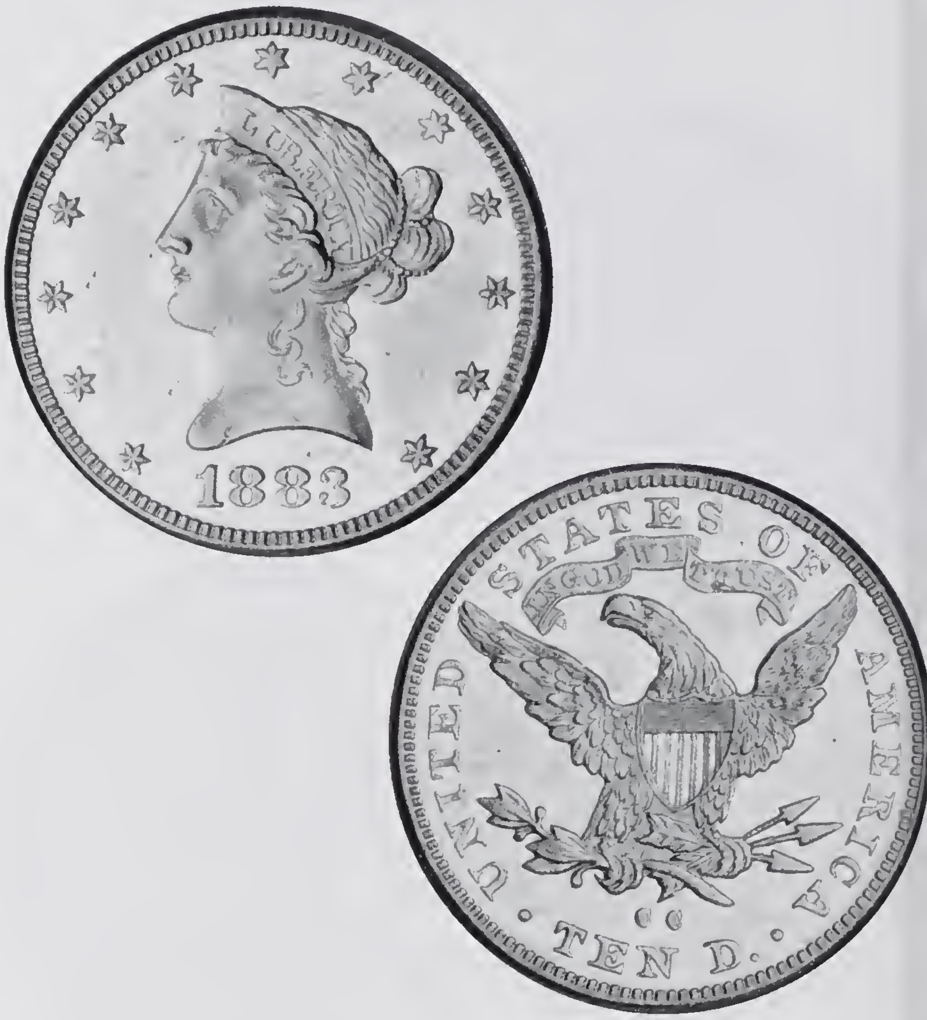
Mint State Eagle Group

204 **Grouping of Mint State eagles:** ☆ 1882 MS-62 PL. Reflective with lightly frosted devices minor and spotting on the reverse ☆ 1886-S MS-61. Satiny lustre with faint olive-green at the peripheries ☆ 1892 MS-61 Soft golden rose over both surfaces ☆ 1894 (3). MS-62; MS-61; MS-60. Each displays lustrous surfaces with delicate rose toning ☆ 1901-S MS-63. Lustrous with soft orange-gold over yellow gold. (Total: 7 pieces)

205 Pair of Liberty eagles: ☆ 1882 MS-62. Lustrous with a few faint copper spots noted on the reverse ☆ 1907 AU-58. Pale yellow surfaces (Total: 2 pieces)

206 **Trio of eagles certified by NGC:** ☆ 1882 AU-53. Pale yellow with hints of rose ☆ 1914 AU-55. Splashes of soft mottled gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1926 MS-62. Lustrous with a few minor obverse marks noted. (Total: 3 pieces)

Mint State 1883-CC $10 Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

207 **1883-CC MS-60 (NGC).** Prooflike. A splendid specimen with prooflike surfaces making it almost a twin to the 1881-CC offered earlier. Still another golden treasure, a *find* that has few equivalents anywhere.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

208 **Pair of Mint State certified eagles:** ☆ 1886 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous pale yellow surfaces ☆ 1888 MS-60 (NGC). Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

209 **Quartette of eagles:** ☆ 1887-S MS-61. Lustrous with frost at the devices ☆ 1907 Liberty. AU-55. Lustrous with pale olive frost at the peripheries ☆ 1910-D AU-55. Lustrous ☆ 1914 AU-50. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

210 **1891-CC MS-61 (PCGS).** Lustrous surfaces with some light toning. An affordable and not particularly rare example of a Mint State Carson City coin—an opportunity to add this prized mint to your type set or general collection.

211 **Trio of eagles grading MS-60:** ☆ 1892 ☆ 1894 ☆ 1895. Each displays lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

212 **1893 MS-64.** Lustrous, satiny surfaces. Not particularly easy to find in Choice Mint State.

213 **Trio of eagles grading AU-58:** ☆ 1893 ☆ 1899 ☆ 1901. Each displays lustrous yellow gold surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

214 **1893-CC AU-50 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold. Some toning in protected areas. A high-grade example of this fairly scarce Carson City eagle. Only 14,000 were minted, significantly fewer than in recent years and, in fact, the lowest production since 1884-CC.

215 **Quartette of eagles grading AU-58:** ☆ 1896 ☆ 1897 ☆ 1898 ☆ 1900. All are lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

216 **1900-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Bright yellow gold with splashes of orange. Extremely frosty.

217 1901 MS-63. Brilliant, lustrous, sharply struck—all one could ask for within the assigned grade. A *definitive* example of the date and grade.

218 **Trio of PCGS-certified eagles:** ☆ 1901 MS-61. Lustrous with a few minute copper spots noted on the obverse ☆ 1926 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous with marks below Indians eye and nose ☆ 1932 MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

Splendid 1901-S Eagle

219 **1901-S MS-65 (NGC).** A beautiful gem coin, of hand selected quality. By any account a winner!

The San Francisco Mint was so busy making gold coins that it didn't make many silver coins in the same year—thus the silver coins, excepting the dollar, are very elusive, and the 1901-S quarter dollar is very rare.

220 **1901-S MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous and attractive. Pleasing to the eye. A beautiful specimen of the grade level.

221 **1901-S MS-64.** Brilliant and lustrous. Another example of this popular San Francisco issue.

222 1901-S MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous.

223 1907 Liberty Head. MS-61. Lustrous and frosty. Last year of the design.

Choice Uncirculated 1907-D $10

224 **1907-D MS-64 (NGC).** A satiny and highly lustrous example of the final year—and branch mint issue—of the design type. Splashes of deep iridescent violet adorn the obverse, no doubt a result of incomplete mixing of the alloy. A lovely coin overall.

225 1907 Indian Head. No Periods. MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous. A very pleasing specimen from the first year of issue of this attractive design. Current market levels are such that if you have been putting off the purchase of one, now might be a good time to act.

226 1907 Indian Head. No Periods. MS-61. Another lustrous and very attractive example of this design, produced only in part of 1907 and part of 1908. Ideal for a type set.

Nice Group of Indian Eagles

227 **Quintette of Indian Head eagles:** ☆ 1907 No Periods. (3). AU-58 (2). Both are lustrous and attractive; AU-50. Pale yellow gold surfaces with some minute spotting noted ☆ 1912-S AU-50. Soft yellow surfaces ☆ 1914-D AU-53. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

228 **Grouping of Indian Head eagles:** ☆ 1907 No Periods. Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-45, seawater ☆ 1908 Motto. EF-45. Lustrous yellow with rose highlights ☆ 1908-D Motto. EF-45. Subdued surfaces ☆ 1909 Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1909-S VF-20 ☆ 1910-S F-15 ☆ 1915 EF-45. Mint lustre remaining. (Total: 7 pieces)

Choice 1908-D $10

No Motto

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

229 **1908-D No Motto. MS-64 (PCGS).** Rich, warm orange-gold surfaces. Lustrous, choice, and beautiful. An outstanding example of this scarce and desirable issue.

Not widely known is the fact that the mintmark on this variety, but on no other Indian $10 pieces, is literally "in left field," and is at the border *above* the branch tip—an entirely different position than later used.

230 1908-D No Motto. AU-53. Lustrous.

Same mintmark position as preceding lot—this being characteristic of all 1908-D No Motto eagles but not of others.

231 1908 Motto. MS-62. Brilliant save for some gray streaks on the reverse at the motto.

232 1908 Motto. MS-61. Subdued lustre. Quite attractive.

233 1909-D MS-62. Brilliant with satiny lustre, perhaps meriting a grade or so higher than we suggest.

234 1910-D MS-61. Brilliant and very attractive. Eagles of this quality are not easy to find.

235 Trio of Uncirculated Indian eagles: ☆ 1914 MS-61 ☆ 1926 (2). MS-62, MS-61. All are lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

236 **1914-S MS-61 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold. Brilliant and lustrous.

237 **Pair of 1926 Mint State eagles:** ☆ MS-62 ☆ MS-61. Both display lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

238 **1932 MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep mint lustre. Boldly struck and very impressive in appearance. The last readily collectible date of the eagle series, for the 1933 is a great rarity.

239 **1932 MS-64 (ANACS).** Brilliant with a great deal of mint "flash" as even a quick glance will reveal. A very *special* example at the MS-64 level, one which is every bit as nice as some we have seen graded higher. Worthy of a strong bid!

240 1932 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and attractive.

241 1932 MS-63 (PCGS). Another desirable specimen.

242 1932 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous and attractive.

DOUBLE EAGLES

Double eagles are large, impressive, and interesting to collect. And, as we have mentioned a number of times, the recent coming to market of coins of this denomination from the *S.S. Central America* and, to a lesser extent, *S.S. Brother Jonathan,* have served to stimulate the market greatly. Indeed, in a recent issue of *Coin World,* editor Beth Deisher considered the year 2000 to be a "year of treasure." On the following pages a number of very interesting and desirable double eagles are offered, including interesting possibilities for a type set (there are not all that many types, and the completion of a set is a distinct possibility for almost anyone) as well as some highly important scarcities. Toward the end of the listing an elegant "Roman Finish Proof" 1909 will be found as will be a beautiful and rare 1931. Enjoy!

243 **1851 AU-50.** Much if not most of the mint lustre still remains. Warm yellow orange hues. A pleasing example of this early double eagle.

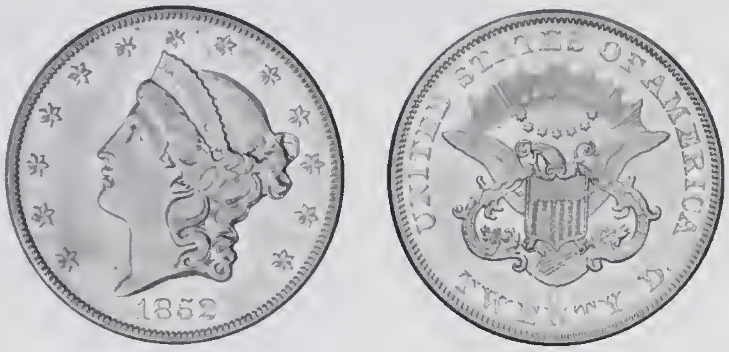
Mint State 1852 Double Eagle

244 **1852 MS-60.** Frosty light yellow gold with minor abrasions and light hairlines, otherwise, choice. An extremely attractive example in all other aspects.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part IV, November 2000, Lot 796; previously from Stack's sale of the Miles Collection, October 1968, Lot 828.

245 **1852 AU-58 (NGC).** Light and bright yellow gold surfaces. Highly lustrous.

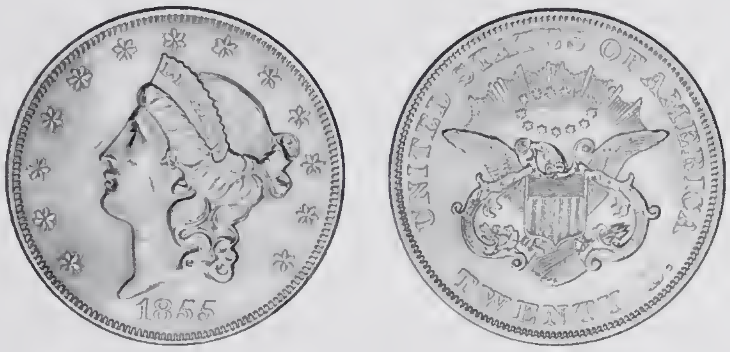
Elusive 1852-O $20



246 **1852-O AU-55.** Actually somewhat finer in general appearance, but cleaned at one time.

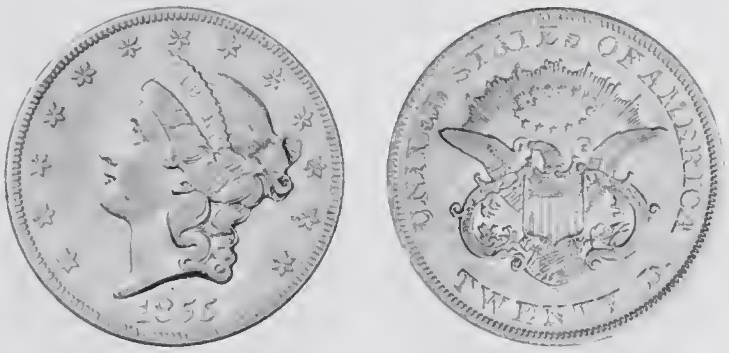
247 **1853 Net AU-50;** sharpness of AU-55, brushed. Brilliant and very lustrous. A coin with a good amount of eye appeal, as in-person inspection will reveal.

Lustrous 1855 Double Eagle



248 **1855 AU-58.** Brilliant and lustrous. A beautiful specimen—reminiscent in quality and lustre of some of the pieces found on the *S.S. Central America,* but in this instance a piece that has spent most if not all of its life on terra firma. Sharply struck and a treat to the eye.

Rare 1855-O $20



249 **1855-O EF-45.** Challenges AU-50. Somewhat prooflike in protected areas. Bright yellow gold. A very attractive example of this very elusive issue, one of only 8,000 struck. A prize for the double eagle connoisseur and specialist.

Double eagles were produced in fair quantities at the New Orleans Mint from 1850 through 1854, but in the latter year the San Francisco Mint opened for business, thereby providing a local facility for gold coin manufacturing—and removing the appeal of shipping bullion to distant New Orleans. Thus, after 1854 the mintage figures dropped precipitately. At the same time, the New Orleans Mint was partially closed for extensive structural repairs, hampering operations and further explaining the low mintage quantities.

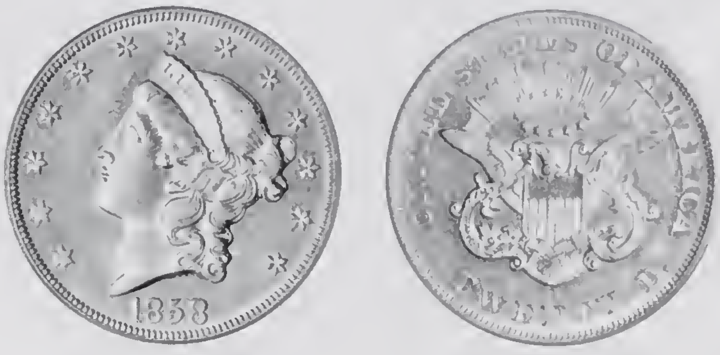
250 **1857 AU-55.** Most original mint lustre remains. This could probably be called AU-58 without fear of contradiction.

251 **1857-S AU-55.** Pale yellow gold. Popular issue due to the *S.S. Central America* find, but this from a different source and not as deeply lustrous as the typical *Central America* coin.

252 **1857-S AU-50 (NGC).** Some mint lustre is still present.

Memorable 1858-O Double Eagle

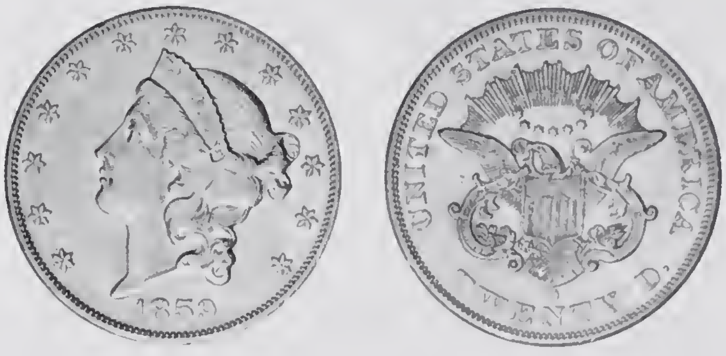
Incredible Quality



253 **1858-O AU-53 (PCGS).** Sharply struck, very beautiful, and of *incredible* importance. Struck too late to be packed aboard the *S.S. Central America,* and too early to survive in Mint State as part of the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* treasure, the 1858-O double eagles slipped into circulation where they rapidly became worn, with the result that today, in the year 2001, specimens are scarce in all grades and virtually unheard of in Mint State. And, if you can find a Mint State piece, likely it could not hold a candle to the present specimen—which is virtually fully prooflike—a piece worthy of a museum! In actuality, no description is necessary for this coin—as any specialist seeing it is apt to cash in part of his stock portfolio immediately, and come to the sale with no holds barred!

Remarkable Quality 1859-O $10

Important Rarity



254 **1859-O AU-50.** Lustrous bright yellow gold. Well struck and very beautiful. An incredibly rare coin at this grade level, as not a single numismatist is known to have collected New Orleans Mint coins during this era. The few pieces that were made were placed into circulation where they quickly became worn. Later, most survivors were melted. When seen the 1859-O is apt to be VF or EF, very rarely AU. In fact, a survey of the important gold collections brought to auction in recent generations reveals very few at this level.

Mint State 1861 Double Eagle

255 **1861 MS-60.** Satiny light yellow gold with delightful surfaces. A few very minor hairlines and other blemishes may be seen only with careful examination.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part IV, November 2000, Lot 836. Earlier purchased from Rowe and Brownlee, May 7, 1969. Earlier from the RARCOA CSNA sale, Lot 228.

256 **1863-S AU-50 (NGC).** Somewhat pale surfaces and with numerous marks.

Key 1866-S Double Eagle

Rare No Motto Variety

257 **1866-S No Motto. Net EF-45;** sharpness of AU-55, brushed. While at first blush it might seem that a piece described as being "brushed" might be dismissed by the connoisseur, in the present instance this is not at all the case. The fact remains that this coin, while not a gem or even a challenge to it, is well struck, attractive, has much of its lustre, and stands in the upper 5% quality wise of all known pieces!

To further expand on this, the 1866-S No Motto is one of the key issues of this era in double eagle series. Nearly all examples in existence are VF and EF, and typically heavily nicked and marked. The coin here is a refreshing exception and is expected to draw strong bidding attention.

At and near the time this piece was made, no numismatic notice was taken of the varieties with and without motto, and not even the Mint Cabinet acquired an example.

From Stack's Amon Carter sale, January 1984, Lot 874.

258 **1868-S AU-58.** Highly lustrous. A member of the scarce design type 1866-1876, not represented in the *S.S. Central America* or *S.S. Brother Jonathan* finds (both sank at an earlier time). As noted in our introduction, the *Central America* in particular has probably done more for enthusiasm and excitement in the rare coin hobby than any event in recent times. Along the way *thousands* of buyers have acquired double eagles for their collections, many of whom had never collected double eagles before. Already this has had a ripple effect (no pun intended), and the demand for *other* double eagles is as strong as we have ever seen it.

259 **1874 AU-58 (PCGS).** Brilliant and very lustrous. A high level example of the assigned grade.

260 **1874-CC AU-50.** Bright yellow gold. Much lustre remains. One of the more elusive Carson City issues. Worthy of a nice bid!

Marvelous 1876 Double Eagle

Lustrous Circulation Strike

261 **1876 MS-63 (PCGS).** A marvelous specimen with rich orange-gold surfaces. Well struck and very beautiful, a coin that not only merits the grading number assigned—or even a notch or two higher—but which also is an object of rare beauty. Take our word for it if you wish, or examine it in person—and you will see that this is one of the most incredibly beautiful circulation strikes in existence.

Mint State 1876 $20

262 **1876 MS-62.** Attractive light yellow gold with fully brilliant lustre and minor abrasions.

Light motto without a gap in the rays below first S.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part IV, November 2000, Lot 905. Earlier purchased from I. Kleinman, October 15, 1971.

Brilliant, Lustrous 1876-CC $20

From the Bass Collection

263 **1876-CC AU-58 (NGC).** A delightful example of the date and grade. From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, October 1999, there described as: "AU-58. Highly prooflike. A splendid specimen at this grade level. A very popular date, the 1876-CC was made in large quantities and thus is eminently affordable. Date slightly high. Reverse of the old type (Heavy Motto) hub, apparently as always for the mintmarked varieties (Carson City and San Francisco). Mintmark letters closely spaced. Light cracks at top of rays from about the 11:00 to 12:00 position. Purchased from Stanley Kesselman, July 8, 1968."

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 1856.

264 **1877-CC AU-53.** Bright yellow gold. Much lustre still remains. Another scarce issue.

265 **Pair of double eagles:** ☆ 1879-S AU-55. Lustrous with hints of rose ☆ 1908 No Motto. AU-58. Lustrous with delicate rose toning a the obverse peripheries. (Total: 2 pieces)

266 **1882-CC Net EF-45;** sharpness of AU-50, brushed. Sharp in its details, but the surface is below par—perhaps suggesting an item for the bargain seeker.

267 **Trio of Liberty double eagles** with minor problems: ☆ 1882-S Net EF-45 ☆ 1893-S Net VF-20 ☆ 1907-S Net EF-40. All are finer for sharpness. (Total: 3 pieces)

268 1884-S MS-61. Brilliant and frosty. Highly attractive.

Mint State 1891-CC $20

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

269 **1891-CC MS-61 (PCGS).** Brilliant and somewhat prooflike. A high-grade example of this elusive Carson City variety, one of the double eagle rarities of its particular era. Only 5,000 pieces were struck, remarkable in the context of Carson City production of this denomination and, in fact, second only to the famous 1870-CC. Another *find* for the advanced collector.

270 1893-S AU-53. Bright with much original mint lustre.

271 **Trio of Liberty double eagles:** ☆ 1894 Net MS-60 PL; sharpness of MS-62, brushed ☆ 1897-S MS-62 PL. Brilliant reflective surfaces ☆ 1904 MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

272 **1894-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty and lustrous. A high level example of this popular San Francisco issue.

A Nice Selection of Liberty Head $20

273 **Selection of Liberty double eagles:** ☆ 1895 AU-58. Lustrous with a few minute spots noted ☆ 1895-S AU-55. Lustrous with reverse rim nick ☆ 1898-S AU-50. Copper spot on the obverse ☆ 1901-S AU-58. Lustrous with just a hint of rose ☆ 1902-S AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1904-S AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1907 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1907-S AU-58. Lustrous and attractive. (Total: 8 pieces)

274 **Pair of double eagles grading MS-62 (NGC):** ☆ 1895-S ☆ 1897-S. Both have brilliant and lustrous surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

275 1896 MS-62. Light to medium gold surfaces. Delicate iridescence. Exceptionally nice eye appeal for the grade level—check it out!

276 1896 MS-62. Brilliant and with satiny frost. A treat to the eye.

277 1897-S MS-62 (PCGS). Bright and lustrous, the reverse being in a higher grade than the obverse.

278 1897-S MS-61. Brilliant and beautiful. Delicate iridescent surfaces. A truly exceptional double eagle—one which could probably be graded a point or two higher without much opposing commentary.

Interesting Group of Double Eagles

279 **Grouping of double eagles:** ☆ 1898-S AU-58 ☆ 1903-S MS-61 ☆ 1904 (5): MS-62 (3); MS-61 (2). All display lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)

280 **1899-S MS-63.** Bright, lustrous, beautiful. Our present auction gives bidders a running start to begin a date and mint set of double eagles or to add to one already under way. As noted, this denomination has become exceedingly popular in recent times. And yet, market values remain very attractive for most issues, simply because *bullion* prices are low—which have an effect on certain dates which are not rarities.

281 **1900 MS-64.** Brilliant and frosty, almost three-dimensional lustre. Not a rare date, but certainly a beautiful coin!

282 1900 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and beautiful.

283 **Trio of certified double eagles:** ☆ 1902 AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1904 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous frosty surfaces ☆ 1906 MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

284 1902 AU-58. Highly lustrous. A nice example of the date.

285 **Trio of Mint State Liberty double eagles:** ☆ 1903-S MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1904 MS-60. Lustrous yellow surfaces with a splash of orange-gold at the centers ☆ 1907 MS-61. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

Popular 1904 Double Eagle

286 **1904 MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny lustre. A very popular and plentiful date, and, as such, perhaps a good candidate for a type set.

287 **1904 MS-64 (NGC).** Bright yellow lustre. Some marks on the neck and field are noted and no doubt were taken into consideration when assigning the grading number.

288 **Quartette of Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1904 MS-62. Lustrous with a few minute spots noted on the obverse ☆ 1906-D MS-61. Golden rose surfaces ☆ 1923 MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1927 MS-63. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

289 1904 AU-55. Most mint lustre still remains.

Golden $20 Quartette

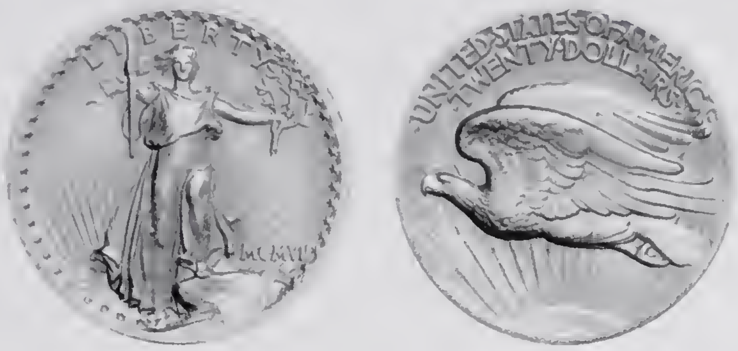
290 **Quartette of Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1906-D MS-62. Lustrous yellow gold with delicate toning at the peripheries ☆ 1923 MS-63. Lustrous with 1, 9 and 2 repunched ☆ 1924 MS-64. Satiny with a minute toning spot on star 18 ☆ 1927 MS-64. Lustrous and attractive. (Total: 4 pieces)

291 **Trio of double eagles:** ☆ 1907 Liberty. AU-55. Bright yellow surfaces ☆ 1908 No Motto. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1911-D AU-55. Lustrous with splashes of rose at the devices. (Total: 3 pieces)

292 1907-D Liberty Head. AU-58. Virtually full mint lustre. Second year of operation of the Denver Mint.

Ever Popular MCMVII $20

1907 High Relief



293 **MCMVII (1907) High Relief. Wire Edge. AU-50.** A pleasing specimen, sharply struck and very lustrous, of what has always been one of America's favorite coins. The present piece is in warm yellow-orange gold and is exceedingly beautiful—one of the nicest we have ever encountered at the AU-50 level.

Quite a few surveys have revealed that among collectors this is the all-time favorite design made for circulation. Add to this the general measure of history—with President Theodore Roosevelt engaging Augustus Saint-Gaudens to design this and other pieces—and you have a coin that will be a joy to own and contemplate.

294 **Quartette of Saint-Gaudens double eagles grading MS-63:** ☆ 1907 ☆ 1922 ☆ 1923 ☆ 1924. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

295 1907 Saint-Gaudens. Arabic Numerals. AU-58. Virtually full lustre. First year of this design type, which was used only through part of 1908.

296 **1908 No Motto. MS-66 (NGC).** Satiny lustre. A superb specimen of exquisite beauty—quite possibly from the "Wells, Fargo Hoard" distributed a few years back, or, if not, from someone who preserved it very, very carefully!

297 1908 No Motto. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and frosty.

298 **Trio of double eagles grading MS-63 (ANACS):** ☆ 1908 No Motto ☆ 1914-S ☆ 1927. Each displays lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

The price of gold *bullion* remains at a low for recent times, and this has made the collecting of the more available dates of double eagles more popular than we have ever seen. It is very realistic to put together a large display of Saint-Gaudens double eagles 1907-1928, excluding certain rare issues, for prices we have not seen in years! A trio such as this would make an excellent beginning for such a holding.

299 **Pair of NGC-certified double eagles:** ☆ 1908 No Motto. MS-62. Satiny surfaces ☆ 1914-S MS-63. Lustrous with faint spotting noted on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

300 **Pair of Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1908 No Motto. MS-61. Pale olive-green surfaces ☆ 1924 MS-63. Frosty lustrous surfaces with a small copper spot noted on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

Saint-Gaudens $20 Selection

301 **Quintette of Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1908 No Motto. MS-61. Lustrous orange-gold surfaces ☆ 1914-S MS-60. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1915-S MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1922 MS-62. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1924 MS-60. Yellow surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

302 **Quartette of double eagles:** ☆ 1908 No Motto. (3). AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous; AU-55 (2). Both display yellow surfaces ☆ 1924 Net AU-50; sharpness of MS-60, hairlines. (Total: 4 pieces)

303 1908 No Motto. AU-55. Most mint lustre still remains.

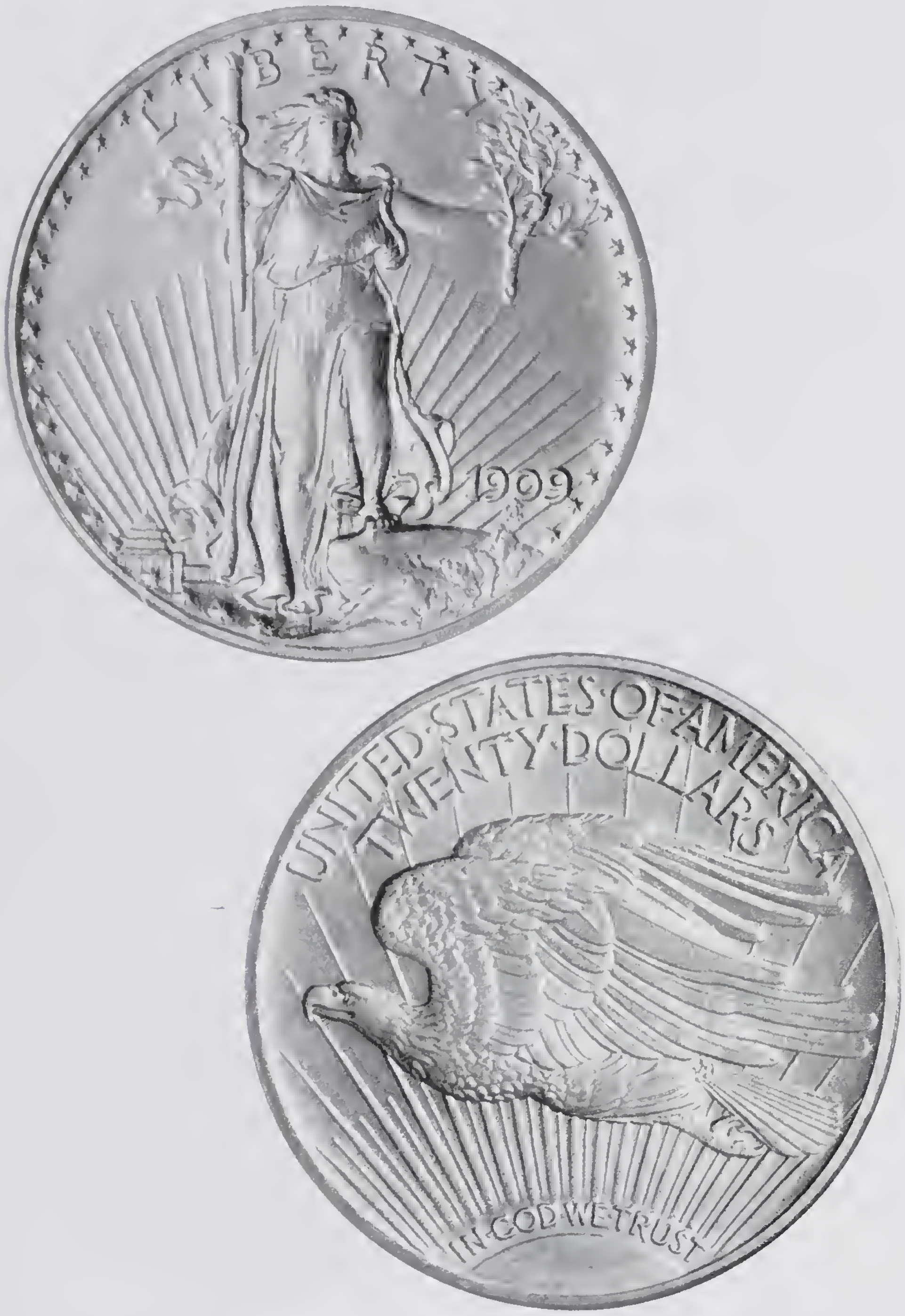
304 **1909/8 AU-55.** Virtually full lustre remains. The only overdate in the Saint-Gaudens $20 series.

The story of the discovery, then dark ages, then rediscovery of this overdate is fascinating and will be sent upon request to the successful bidder.

305 **1909/8 AU-50.** Bright yellow gold with a hint of rose. Perhaps lightly cleaned long ago. Scarce. Overall a nice specimen.

Beautiful "Roman Finish Proof" $20

Rare and Elegant



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

306 **1909 Proof-64 (PCGS).** A splendid specimen of rare beauty embodying the "Roman Finish" style used on certain Proof gold coins of 1909 and 1910, a high watermark in Proof gold production of the era. The finish is completely unlike the Matte or "Sandblast" Proofs seen on gold coins of 1908 and 1911-1915, and represents an effort to create a new surface style in an era of experimentation at the Mint. Interestingly, today, very little factual information is known concerning how Roman Finish Proofs (also called Satin Finish Proofs) were made. However, certainly they are beautiful!

PCGS Population Report: 6; 5 finer (MS-67).

The mintage is recorded as 67 pieces, certainly a small figure on an absolute basis. However, it is not at all certain that even close to this number actually saw distribution. As is related in the book, *The History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection,* Henry Chapman had a great deal of difficulty tracking down Matte Proof gold coins in the era in which they were produced. Specifically on page 477 of that reference correspondence between Robert Garrett and Henry Chapman is quoted. On May 11, 1910, Garrett sought to fill out his collection, then on loan display at Princeton University, by adding the silver and gold Proof coins of 1909 and 1910. On December 13, 1910, the current issue coins—those of 1910—were sent to Garrett and invoiced. However, well over a year later, on December 15, 1911, Henry Chapman—quite possibly the most active retail coin dealer in the United States at the time—still had not been able to find a 1909 Proof gold set! He commented:

"I have not been able to get you the 1909 gold Proof set, but I will be on the lookout for one, and as soon as I secure it I will let you know. I have sent inquiries in every direction."

Think of it! "Inquiries in every direction" just two years after these gold coins were minted. *Years went by,* and it wasn't until January 18, 1913, that Henry Chapman was able to advise Robert Garrett:

"After advertising for months for the 1909 gold and silver Proof sets I have at last succeeded in getting them, and will place them with the others I am holding for you..."

Today, nearly a century later, it is sometimes difficult to recognize the *true rarity* of certain coins. Population reports issued by the certification service sometimes represent multiple listings for the same piece, with the result that a half dozen listings might represent just one single coin. In addition, in the rare coin trade Dealer A sometimes buys a coin and sells it to Dealer B, who sells it to Dealer C, who sells it to Dealer E, who then places it with a private client—while in the meantime the piece has been shown and advertised multiple times—giving the impression that there are multiple pieces around, when that is not the case. Because of this, virtually all rarities in the class of the 1909 Proof $20 are rarer than they appear to be. Only with some ferreting of information from old-time sources, combined with some numismatic expertise, can it be determined how truly rare a coin is. Beyond that there is the aspect of *quality,* which we discuss often in our catalogues. Quality is not mentioned at all in certification reports and sometimes it has been suggested that with electronic trading, the Internet, instant price quotations, population reports, etc., that the age of the professional numismatist is past. However, we suggest that qualified, well intentioned professional numismatists are needed more today in 2001 than ever before! Just a bit of opinion here.

307 **1910 MS-64 (PCGS).** Warm yellow-orange gold. Highly lustrous.

308 **1911-D MS-65 (NGC).** Matte-like fields.

309 **Pair of Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1914-S MS-63. Lustrous with a minute spot of patina at star ten ☆ 1928 MS-62. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

310 1915-S MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous.

Gem Mint State 1922 $20

311 **1922 MS-65 (NGC).** Intense cartwheel lustre graces rich honey gold surfaces. An impressive gem specimen of the date, and fairly elusive as such.

312 **1923-D MS-66 (NGC).** Warm orange-yellow gold. Frosty and lustrous. Very attractive overall—a delightful coin.

313 **1923-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. Another splendid specimen of this popular Denver Mint issue—a nice opportunity to add a Denver coin from the 1920s to your collection—as the majority of such issues are rare.

Selection of $20s from the '20s

314 **Quartette of double eagles grading MS-64:** ☆ 1923-D ☆ 1924 (2) ☆ 1926. Each displays brilliant and lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

315 **1924 MS-65 (PCGS).** Deeply frosty and very attractive. A high level example of this grade.

Twenties from the '20s

316 **Quintette of double eagles grading MS-63:** ☆ 1924 ☆ 1927 (4). Each displays lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

317 **Quartette of double eagles grading MS-62:** ☆ 1924. Satiny yellow surfaces ☆ 1927 (3). Each displays soft frosty lustre. (Total: 4 pieces)

Scarce 1926-D Double Eagle

318 **1926-D AU-55 (PCGS).** Bright yellow gold. Much lustre still remains. A classic example of this issue, a high level piece that combines rarity and a nice "story."

In the late 1940s the 1926-D was considered to be an extreme rarity—that is, until several hundred turned up in overseas bank vaults. Today in 2001 it is still rare, with a population somewhere between 500 and 1,000 pieces.

319 **Trio of 1927 double eagles grading MS-64.** Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

320 **Pair of 1927 double eagles:** ☆ MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous orange-gold ☆ MS-62. Lustrous yellow surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Late-Date $20 Group

321 **Quartette of MS-63 double eagles:** ☆ 1927 (3) ☆ 1928. Each displays lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

322 **Trio of double eagles:** ☆ 1927 (2). Net AU-55, sharpness of MS-60, cleaned; Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1928 Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-58, cleaned. (Total: 3 pieces)

Fantastic 1931 $20 Rarity

Exceptional Eye Appeal

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

323 **1931 MS-64 (PCGS).** A fantastic specimen with deep, rich, frosty lustre. A hint of iridescence completes what is a magnificent treat to the eye. Indeed, if this were a common date double eagle it would attract a lot of attention. But, it is hardly such.

For many years the 1931 has been recognized as one of the premier rarities in the double eagle series. Although 2,938,250 were struck, nearly all of them were kept in Treasury vaults and melted circa 1936. The number that escaped into circulation is not recorded, but our estimate would be fewer than 1,000. That is right—fewer than just 1,000! And, it could be that fewer than 500 were released. Whatever the quantity, it was most assuredly very small, as only a few exist today. Of those, not many can match the present combination of high numerical grade with, *equally as important or even more important,* truly superb eye appeal. This rarity will occupy an exalted position in any advanced collection of the double eagle series. This is one of the most important, one of the most beautiful pieces in the present sale.

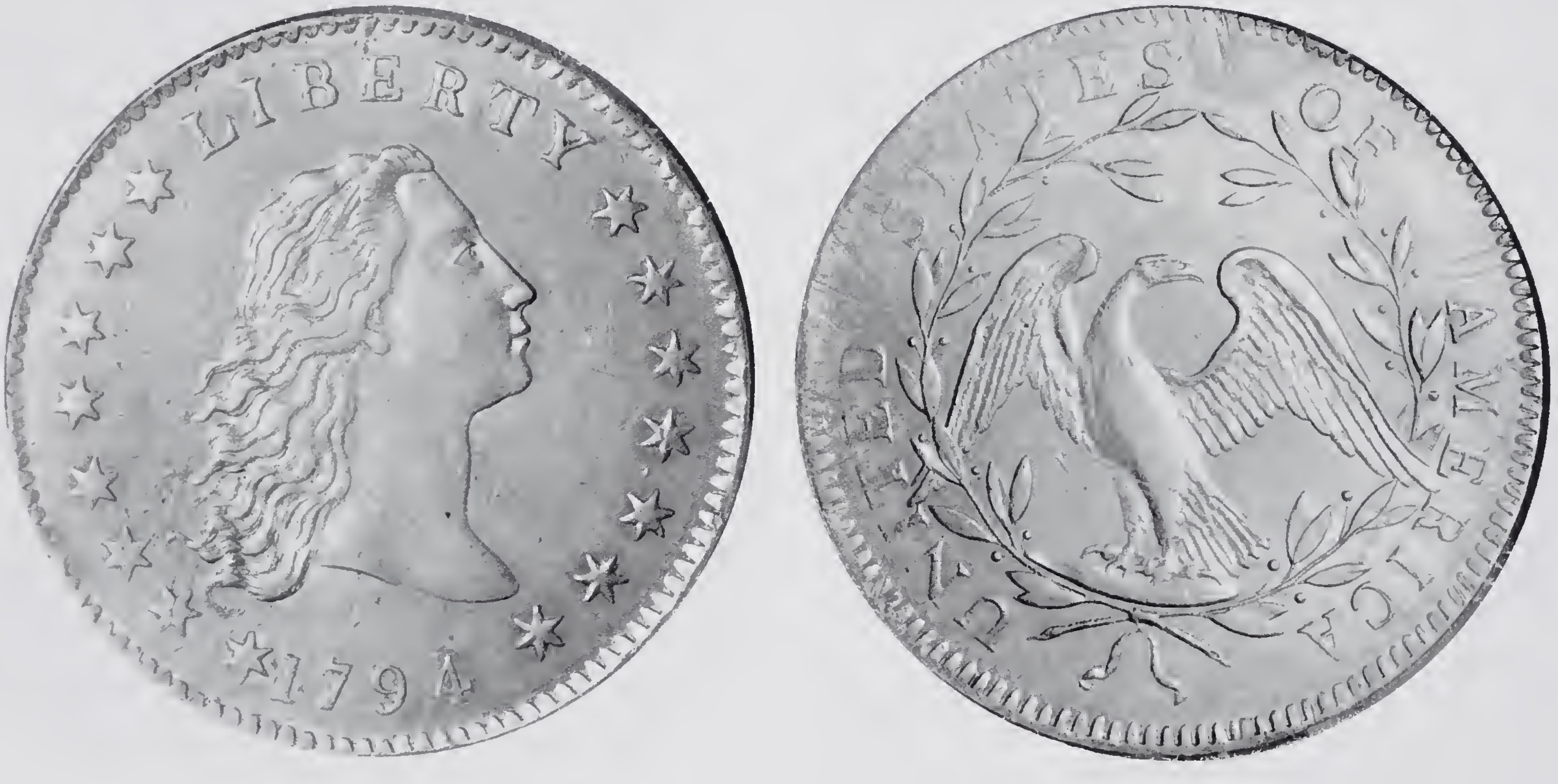
SILVER DOLLARS

Our offering of silver dollars begins in a spectacular way—with a high grade 1794, a classic American rarity, with a marvelous pedigree to match. Then follow early silver dollars, several Liberty Seated issues, and a truly marvelous run of Morgan dollars, after which some interesting Peace dollars will be found.

Desirable 1794 Silver Dollar

Philadelphia's First Silver Dollar Issue

Pedigreed to the 1860s



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

324 1794 Bowers Borckardt-1, B-1. Rarity-4. Flowing Hair. AU-55 (NGC). A sharply defined example of this ever-popular issue, with deep steel blue surfaces highlighted by traces of amber around the devices. Outstanding quality with very few light scratches and other impairments. A few minor rim bruises are noted at upper right obverse. Additionally, the reverse has light peripheral adjustment marks and a few minor scratches. As usually encountered, this example is somewhat weak at lower left obverse, however, actually much sharper than the typical example. The reverse has weakness at the opposite point, affecting parts of UNITED and STATES.

In the 1864 sale of the McCoy Collection, W. Elliot Woodward stated the following in regard to this coin: "This specimen is unfortunately blemished by having the name of 'Andrew Spence' pricked into the field of the coin, and some figures on the head, produced by the same process." These marks have since been removed very skillfully, and virtually no evidence remains save for a few very minor imperfections over the back portion of Liberty's head. We fully expect and believe that most cataloguers would not take the care to mention this information.

Over many years, since the beginnings of numismatic activity in America, the 1794 silver dollar has been highly prized. Ownership of an example indicated the collector had reached the pinnacle of his or her collecting activities. The late Jack Collins, an avid numismatic researcher, spent several years gathering information surrounding this issue and began preparations for a book-length study of this single silver dollar coinage. His research culminated in production of a manuscript prior to his passing. Throughout the course of his study, Jack was able to enumerate somewhere between 125 and 135 different survivors in existence today. The present example is listed in his reference and illustrated, along with his notes describing the pedigree back to the John F. McCoy Collection, sold by W. Elliot Woodward in May 1864.

Genesis of the 1794 Dollar

In the late 1700s, the need for a silver dollar size coin in our colonies was satisfied through use of the Spanish Pillar dollar and French ecus, and other similar sized foreign coinage. When the Philadelphia Mint was established, there is no doubt that officers felt a comparable silver dollar size coin, issued under authority of our government, was essential to continuing coinage operations. Unfortunately, at the time these were struck, the Mint did not have a large enough press to properly bring up the details. Therefore, most surviving examples have considerable peripheral weakness. The long reported mintage figure for 1794 silver dollars is 1,758 pieces, an estimate this cataloguer agrees with. Survival rates for many, or most, first year of issue silver coins approximate 10%, which would suggest 175 examples remain in existence. The record of 125 to 135 specimens, as reported earlier, is not difficult to understand. All of these coins were struck using a single pair of dies and were delivered by the coiner on October 15, 1794. It is quite possible that somewhat more than the final mintage were actually struck, perhaps 2,000 coins per Walter H. Breen. The balance, most likely not released from the Mint due to weak striking, were kept on hand for later use in 1795. The existence of two 1795 silver dollars plainly overstruck on 1794 dollars supports the theory that these rejected coins were used as planchets the following year. There is no question that the new 1794 silver dollars circulated almost immediately, as an example was described in December 1794 in an article appearing in the *New Hampshire Gazette.* The following was reported on December 2:

"Some of the dollars now coining at the Mint of the United States have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of the Spanish dollar but the metal appears finer. One side bears a head, with flowing tresses, encircled by Fifteen Stars, and has the word 'LIBERTY' at the top, and the date, 1794, at the bottom. On the reverse, is the Bald Eagle, enclosed in an olive branch, round which are the words 'One Dollar, or Unit, Hundred Cents.' The 'tout ensemble' has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability and currency."

An Appreciation of the 1794 Dollar
19th Century Numismatics

Ever since the cradle days of numismatics in America in the 1850s, the silver dollar dated 1794 has been an object of admiration, interest, and possession desire. While there were scarce varieties among other dates through 1803, it was the 1794 that attracted the most attention. In the first major book published for collectors, *The American Numismatical Manual,* 1859, Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson sagely observed:

"This coin has become exceedingly rare, and fair specimens command a handsome premium."

During the mid-19th century, sharp-eyed bullion brokers, bank tellers, and others kept a weather eye out for dollars of this date. Over a period of time perhaps 100 or so were found in circulation. To these can be added an estimated 25 to 35 others acquired by numismatists before 1850, primarily by English collectors who sought "crown"-size coins from that late British possession now called the United States. This had fortunate consequences in later decades when England became a rich source for early American coins, and such dealers as E.L. Mason, Jr., S. Hudson Chapman, H.G. Sampson, and Édouard Frossard went on buying trips there. This mother lode of early American coinage continued to be mined through the present century, and significant finds sometimes occur in our own era, although important new discoveries are few and far between, two notable exceptions being a pair of Mint State 1794 dollars auctioned as under the title of the Lord St. Oswald Collection by Christie's in London in 1964.

An 1876 Commentary

The Coin and Stamp Journal, Kansas City, Missouri, January 1876, contained the following:

> RARE AMERICAN COINS: We will endeavor, from the facts within our reach, to show what are our rare American coins, and their value. We do not attempt to give all the sales that have taken place, but only a few in different years. The great difference in prices brought at these sales are not caused so much by the real changes in the value of the coins, as from other circumstances, such as bad weather, numerous sales in succession, and lastly, our present hard times.
>
> THE DOLLAR OF 1794 is the first U.S. silver coin we will notice, and is, with the exception of 1804, the rarest of dollars. At the Mickley sale in 1867, the 1794 dollar brought $75.00. Described, 'one of the finest dollars of this date in existence. The impression excellent and condition superb; much finer than one once sold for $285.'
>
> At the MacKenzie sale, June 23, 1869, one brought $145. Described, 'This dollar is known to many collectors as the one sold in the collection of coins belonging to Mr. Zanoni, of Cincinnati, and is in my estimation the best that has ever been offered at auction, showing less marks of circulation than any other, and very rare in this state of preservation.' Another sold at the Fewsmith sale, Oct. 4, 1870, for $25. Described: 'Good for date; obverse, head of Liberty bold and good; stars weak; date plain. Reverse, eagle and wreath well preserved; legend weak, extremely rare.'
>
> At Cauffman's sale, May 3, 1871, the price was $32. Described: 'A better impression of this rare dollar than is usually found, being less injured by circulation than most of those offered at auction.'
>
> At a sale in New York, June 1, 1871, the dollar sold for the sum of $5.50. Thus described: '1794 dollar. Had it not been for an imperfection in the planchet, which has partly erased the three first figures in the date, it might have been called very good for this rare date, as in other respects there is not much to find fault with.'
>
> Sanford's sale, November 1874. Price procured was $180. Described: 'This, in my opinion, is about the best impression that has ever been offered at auction. It is but little circulated and is exceedingly rare in this condition.'
>
> Parker's sale, May 5, 1875, only $30. Described: "Rather weak date, head rubbed, altogether fair for this rare piece.'
>
> At a Philadelphia sale, Jan. 25, 1875, one sold for $41. Described: '1794. Very good for this rare date; the head on obverse and eagle on reverse unusually bold; very desirable specimen; date all plain.'
>
> The one of Col. Cohen's collection, sold in October last, for $125. Described: 'A remarkably fine impression of this date, being all but Uncirculated on obverse and reverse, and as fine, if not finer, than the one sold in Mr. Sanford's sale, and extremely rare in this condition.'
>
> The last one sold, Col. J.H. Taylor's, November 16th, brought $100. Described: 'The best impression from the dollar dies of this date, and on the best planchet that I have ever seen—a remark I have often heard from others since the piece came into my hands. There has been a name engraved on the obverse and burnished out, the effect being observable, though not greatly hurtful; it is beautiful dollar, and equaled by few. Rare.'"

Charles Steigerwalt, in *The Coin Journal,* September 1880, commented as follows concerning the 1794 dollar:

"The number of pieces coined in this year was not large and they have become very rare. Good specimens bringing about 50 dollars. The dies of the dollars and half dollars of this year were not sharp and the impressions are generally weak; good specimens being difficult to obtain."

When Ebenezer Locke Mason wrote *Rare American Coins: Their Description, and Past and Present Fictitious Values,* in 1887, he focused upon this coin and noted the following:

> The 1794 United States silver dollar, which occupies the centre of the group in our illustration [a collage of coins at the top of the page], was authorized by an act of Congress, April 2, 1792, and was struck at the old Mint, opposite Filbert Street, in Seventh Street, Philadelphia, and is still standing. This dollar, which is considered very rare, commanded a premium of about $25 in 1860, and has steadily advanced in fictitious value from year to year, and commanded, in every condition, in 1885, the sum of three hundred dollars.
>
> It is said that but few of the 1794 dollars were struck, and the earliest from the dies equaled Proof pieces in their glistening splendor. The British Museum contains the best known specimen of the 1794 dollar, and probably received it as a gift from our government the year it was coined."

How the mighty has fallen: In a conversation with the author, August 6, 1992, Jack Collins stated that in the course of his research involving 1794 dollars he had learned that the specimen in the British Museum had been cleaned to the extent that it now shows extensive hairlines.

An 1887 Anecdote

This appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics,* April 1887:

"A lovely 1794 dollar stood for two years in the "Bureau de Change" window, Charing Cross Station, London, staring at the British public; the writer could have had it a dozen times at £1. It was finally swept off by Mr. Randall on this last visit to the British Isles."

However, by this time the story had already been printed in Ludlow, Roberts & Weller's November 29 to December 2, 1886, auction sale in Birmingham, England, of the E. Shorthouse, Esq., Collection, in a section of the catalogue titled "To American Coin Collectors." From that point it seems to have been picked up by Charles L. Leal, of Paterson, New Jersey, and used in Vol. 1, No. 5, of his *The American Numismatist,* February 1887; there the date of the appearance of the 1794 dollar in London was given as several decades earlier. How this related to Randall's "last visit" is not known. Quoting Leal:

"Another collector, a resident of London, stated that a magnificent 1794 United States dollar lay in the 'Bureau de Change' window, Charing Cross Station, of that city for two years (1852-3) and he could have had it a dozen times at a pound, but did not purchase. That identical dollar would bring twenty pounds were it offered today. I saw one sold by Bangs & Co., New York, at $112.50 not more than six years ago. These dollars were struck in the old Mint, opposite Filbert Street, Philadelphia, which building is still standing."

Numismatic Information

By any evaluation, the 1794 was a well known coin from the beginning of the hobby in America. After the 1850s, dollars of this date were heralded whenever examples crossed the auction block. As coin values increased, catalogue space devoted to 1794 dollars increased. Meanwhile, the issue became an object of study for several researchers, including the present writer's observations in the two-volume *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, 1993, which also incorporated much information provided by R.W. Julian relating to the Philadelphia Mint in the 1790s. The late Jack Collins created a special study of the 1794 dollar, as yet unpublished (and referred to in our catalogue description), which endeavored to trace the numismatic lineage of every known example.

Today, the 1794 dollar is recognized as a great classic, not only because it is rare, but because it stands as the first silver dollar produced by the fledgling Philadelphia Mint. As noted in the introduction to the present commentary, from the growth era of coin collecting in the 1850s, to the present day, the appearance of a 1794 silver dollar in an auction usually has provided the opportunity for the cataloguer to provide an extended comment. Similarly, 1794 dollars have occupied the spotlight in numerous dealers' fixed-price lists over the years.

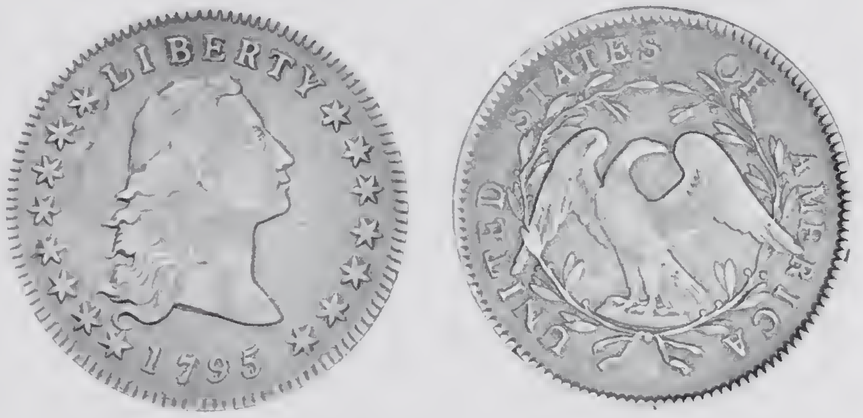
Past Owners of the Present Lot 324

The listing of past owners of Lot 324 would, if expanded, provide material for a book! McCoy's collection, auctioned by the highly esteemed W. Elliot Woodward in May 1864 with additional items at a later date, was one of the greatest events of its time. Joseph Zanone, about whom we hope to write an article one of these days, operated an ice-cream parlor and confectionery shop in Cincinnati under the Zanone name, although "Zanoni" is the spelling used in numismatic circles. Of the others much more can also be said. Indeed, it would be difficult to find any 1794 dollar with a more illustrious string of past owners!

Previously from the collections of John F. McCoy, Joseph Zanoni, James Ten Eyck, Mortimer Livingston MacKenzie, Lorin G. Parmelee, H.O. Granberg, William H. Woodin, Waldo Newcomer, Col. E.H.R. Green, Jerome Kern, Clint Hester, W.G. Baldenhofer, Alfred J. Ostheimer, and finally to a private Long Island collector, hence to our consignor.

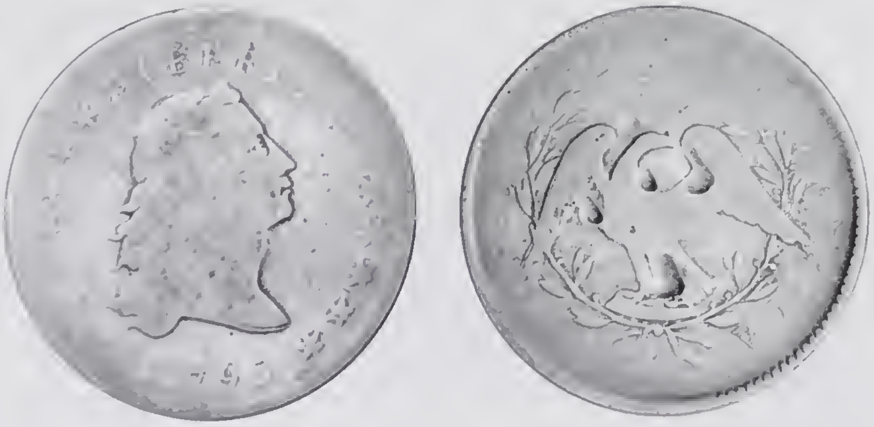
Desirable 1795 Silver Dollar

Two Leaves Reverse



325 **1795 BB-21, B-1. Two Leaves, Head of 1795. Net VF-30;** sharpness of EF-40, scratches. A well-centered impression with full obverse and reverse borders. Deep golden brown and dark gray surfaces with light scratches on Liberty. Obverse and reverse have few other very minor abrasions. At left obverse, just right of the upper stars, is an almost vertical line of light planchet lamination or roughness. This remains a desirable example despite the flaws described. We suggest prospective bidders take the opportunity to view this coin prior to formulating their bidding strategy. Indeed, few early silver dollars are without marks or blemishes of some sort—for these pieces saw extensive use in circulation, their intended purpose.

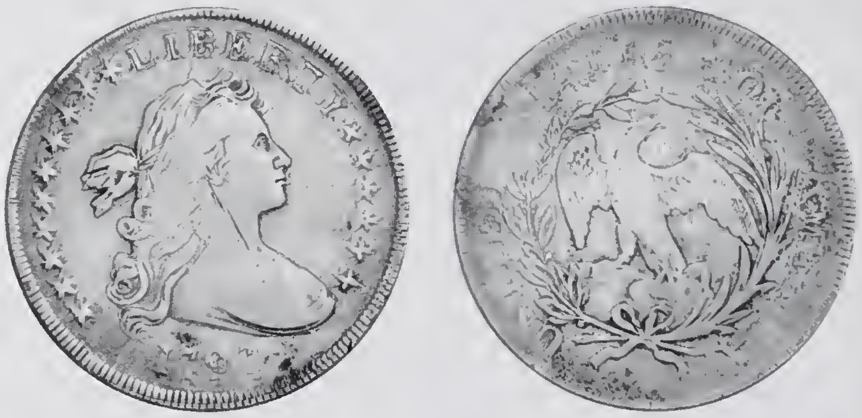
326 **1795 BB-21, B-1. Two Leaves, Head of 1795. Net VG-10;** obverse with multiple scratches, lightly cleaned overall. Sharpness of VF-35 to EF-45. A potentially inexpensive example of the Flowing Hair type, and quite possibly an attraction for someone wanting to obtain "VF sharpness at a VG price."



327 **1795 BB-21, B-1. Double Struck. G-5.** This is an amazing double struck 1795 Flowing Hair dollar. Although low grade with several voids at the central reverse, the surfaces are very natural and pleasing light gray with hints of champagne toning and iridescence. Boldly double struck with the bust line clearly doubled as are the letters of LIBERTY and stars at lower right. Reverse features also exhibit doubling, especially AMERICA. Our consignor suggests that this is a very significant historical error, quite possibly the first ever double struck United States silver dollar. Although there are a few 1795 silver dollars struck over 1794 silver dollars, we are not aware of any double struck 1795 dollars.

328 **1796 BB-61, B-4. Small Date, Large Letters. VG-10 (PCGS).** Pale gray and magenta toning. Extensive wear, as the grade number indicates.

Impressive Double Struck 1797 Dollar

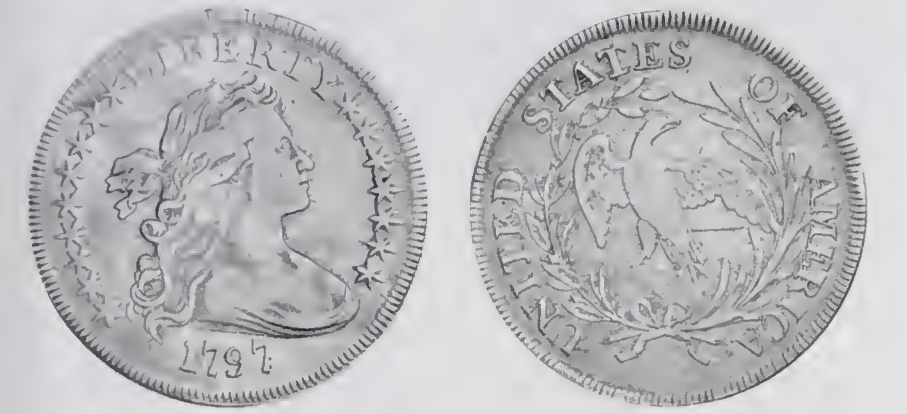


329 **1797 BB-71, B-3. 10X6 Stars, Double Struck. Net F-12;** VF-20 or finer for sharpness but lightly cleaned with light gray surfaces and minor abrasions including a few short scratches on Liberty's neck. A moderate rim bruise is noted at 11:00. Sharply double struck with nearly 1 mm. separation between the two impressions, both centered on the planchet. An unusual example for the connoisseur of oddities.

From our sale of the Lexington Collection, January 1994, Lot 670.

Attractive 1797 Silver Dollar

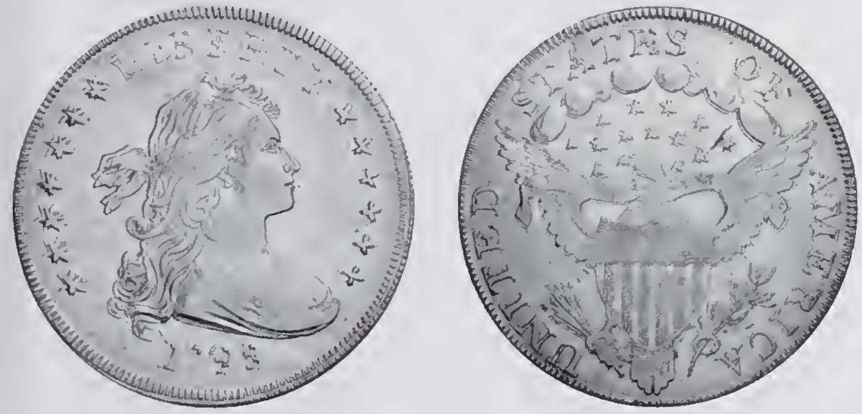
9X7 Stars, Large Letters



330 **1797 BB-73, B-1. 9X7 Stars, Large Letters. VF-25.** Medium gray toning. Smooth, even wear. A delightful example of everything that a VF-25 silver dollar should be (but usually isn't). Further, the year 1797 is generally considered to be one of the scarcer of its era. A worthwhile coin that is deserving of close bidding interest.

331 1797 BB-73, B-1. 9X7 Stars, Large Letters. Net G-4; sharpness of F-15 with extensive tooling at lower left obverse and bottom of reverse. Otherwise, this is a very pleasing and natural light gray example.

Impressive Double Struck 1798 Dollar

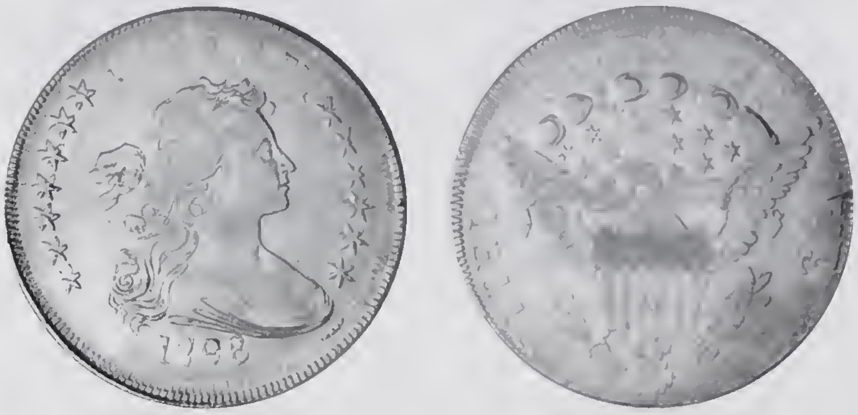


332 **1798 BB-94, B-3. Double Struck. EF-45.** This is an impressive example with lustrous bright silver surfaces highlighted by very pale champagne toning. Sharply double struck with all details of both strikes centered on the planchet, however, very nearly a full millimeter separated. Portions of the stars, date, and LIBERTY overlap each other from the two impressions giving the appearance that this might actually be triple struck. It is our opinion, however, that it is in fact nicely double struck. The reverse has similar doubling, however although this does not appear to be offset to the same degree.

In the 1974 Stack's sale of the W. Earl Spies Collection, the New York firm described this as a "freak specimen that was double struck. Stars are undersized because of the double strike, giving the coin a most curious appearance." In the 1970s, and earlier, error coins such as this double struck specimen were often called freaks because that was, and still is, a fitting name. That does not suggest that this item is less desirable, just that it is different from normal specimens.

From Stack's sale of the W. Earl Spies Collection, December 1974, Lot 41.

Wonderful Double Struck 1798 Dollar



333 **1798 BB-96, B-6a. Double Struck. AU-50.** This amazing example is highly lustrous with very light champagne toning over silvery gray surfaces. Slightly reflective fields on the reverse. An overlapping double strike with each impression slightly off center. The dentils from the second strike overlap the drapery tip from the first strike, for instance. Although a few very minor abrasions are noted, this is a very pleasing example. In 1974, Stack's described this as "double struck with a double row of denticles, etc. Displays all of the cracks listed as Bolender-6a."

From Stack's sale of the W. Earl Spies Collection, December 1974, Lot 49.

334 **1798 BB-102, B-20. Net VF-30;** sharpness of EF-40 with extremely heavy adjustment marks at center of the obverse. Both obverse and reverse have been cleaned. The importance of this example is the die state as described below.

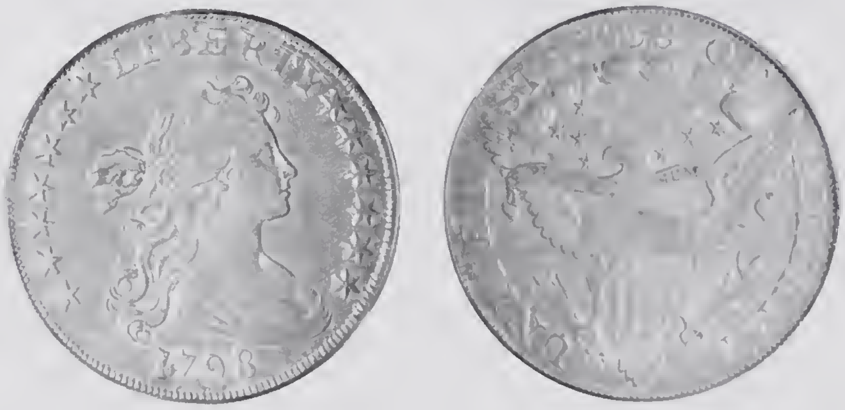
The reverse has a large and heavy rim break below the eagle's tail and right, along with a heavy crack from the border upwards through I of AMERICA touching the uppermost leaf tip to the ribbon end. This one of the latest die states we have seen.

335 **1798 BB-105, B-23. Double Struck. VG-8 (ANACS).** Another offset double strike with pleasing light gray surfaces and faint iridescent toning. Exceptional quality despite a few minor abrasions and other small imperfections.

336 **1798 BB-108, B-13. Net VF-20;** sharpness of EF-40, cleaned. Medium gray toned surfaces. Nicely struck and with an excellent overall appearance.

Impressive and Rare 1798 BB-110 $1

Condition Census



337 **1798 BB-110, B-16. Rarity-5. Wide Date, 13 Arrows. EF-40 (PCGS).** Silvery gold surfaces. A very pleasing example of the date, variety, and grade. *Condition Census* for the variety.

Early Die State.

338 **1798 BB-124, B-24. Close Date, 13 Arrows. VF-30.** Deeply toned with lighter devices. A planchet clip or similar planchet defect is visible at 2:00.

339 1798 BB-124, B-24. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-35, whizzed. Light gray surfaces with pale brown toning. The reverse has a long diagonal depression behind the eagle's head crossing the scroll to the wing. Our consignor described this as being struck through wire.

340 **1798 BB-125, B-8. Close Date. EF-45.** Struck very slightly off center at 10:00, and described as 10% off center by our consignor. We feel that a description of 3% off center is more accurate. Dentil tips remain visible around virtually the entire circumference, only disappearing above the upper left two stars and L.

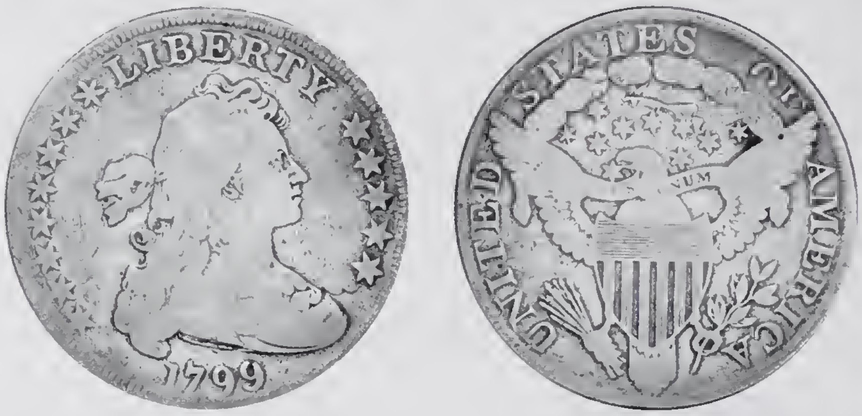
341 **1798 BB-125, B-8. Close Date. VF-25.** Pale silvery gray surfaces with a wash of very light brown. Moderate surface marks and edge bruises are present. First year of use for the Heraldic Eagle reverse design.

342 1799/8 BB-142, B-1. Rarity-4. VG-8. Lightly cleaned with bright silvery white surfaces and minor abrasions and hairlines.

343 **1799 BB-158, B-16. Normal Date. VF-20.** Medium gray toning with some darker gray areas. A nice example of the date, variety, and grade.

Flipover Double Struck 1799 Dollar

"The Star-Gazer" Variety



344 **1799 BB-159, B-23. 8X5 Stars. VG-8.** This exciting coin was the subject of an article in *Coin World's* "Collectors Clearinghouse" column in the August 12, 1996 issue. Although heavily circulated, this lovely example has pleasing medium gray fields and lighter gray devices. Very few abrasions of any type are noted. This is a flipover double strike with portions of the eagle's wing and ribbon end visible across Liberty's drapery to star 13. A complete profile of Miss Liberty is hidden within the reverse stars.

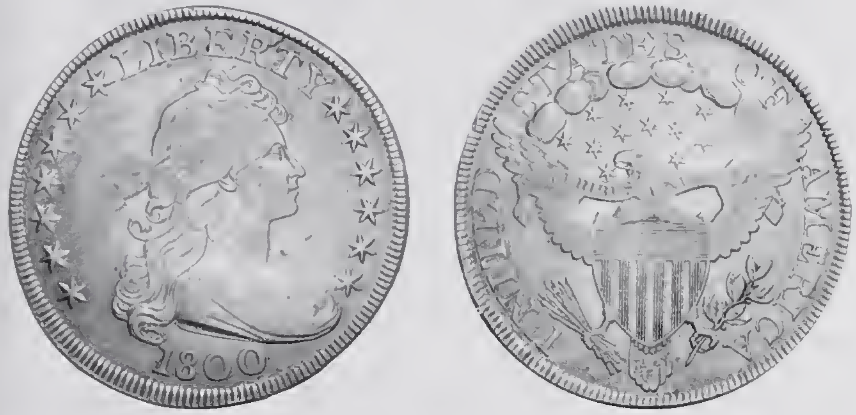
345 **1799 BB-163, B-10. Pointed 9. Net VF-20;** sharpness of VF-30 with very light obverse scratches. An attractive light gray example with peripheral blue, amber, and rose toning. A few minor abrasions are consistent with the assigned grade.

346 **1800 BB-183, B-3. Rarity-5. Normal Design. VF-30.** Moderate gray and lighter silver surfaces with numerous visible hairlines, especially on the obverse. An attractive example, nevertheless, with considerable design definition remaining. A few minute rim bruises are also visible.

347 **1800 BB-184, B-12. Rarity-3. VF-35 (PCGS).** From a grading viewpoint this is one of the most interesting coins in the present catalogue. The writer considers it to be *about uncirculated*—that's right, AU. There are some brush marks and lines

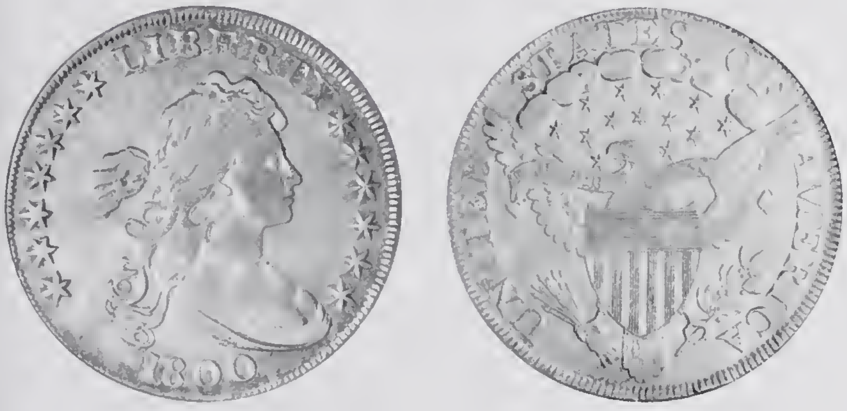
on the coin, and as is characteristic of this variety, there is some lightness of strike at the reverse center. However, *much if not most of the original mint lustre remains.* The coin is toned a light gray with much gold and some splashes of blue. If anyone has other "VF" coins such as this, the line for Bowers and Merena Galleries checks forms at the right! Seriously, this coin is truly beautiful, and if it goes anywhere near the posted VF price levels, we congratulate the buyer on acquiring one of the best values of the year.

The only use of this reverse die. Die State II (which constitutes about 20% of the known examples).



348 **1800 BB-186, B-4a. EF-40.** A pleasing silvery gray example with traces of lustre in the protected areas. Faint champagne toning adds to the overall appearance of this example. Very slightly rotated reverse. This is struck on a slightly elliptical planchet. Very light hairlines and other minor abrasions are visible in the fields. Light die swelling is noted in the left obverse field.

Die alignment: 170°.



349 **1800 BB-193, B-13. EF-45 (ANACS).** Mostly brilliant surfaces with light gray toning. Somewhat scarce at all levels.

350 1801 BB-214, B-4. F-15. Medium gray toning.

351 **1802/1 BB-233, B-2. Rarity-4. VF-30 (ANACS).** Light golden and gray toning. Some lustre is seen in protected areas, especially on the reverse. A very handsome early silver dollar.

352 1802/1 BB-234, B-3. VG-8 (PCGS). Smooth, even wear. Medium gray surfaces.

353 1803 BB-252, B-5. Small 3. VF-30. Counterstamp on obverse. Obverse die misaligned. An intriguing example with bright silvery white surfaces, having been cleaned in the past. The obverse has four arrowhead-shaped counterstamps on Liberty's bust. These are of unknown origin but must have had a purpose at one time. While the reverse impression is properly centered on the planchet, the obverse die was misaligned resulting in a very slightly off-center appearance at 10:00.

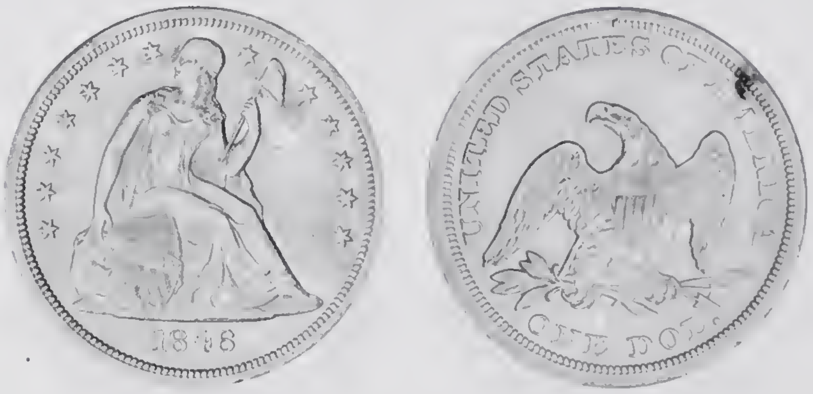
354 **1841 Liberty Seated. AU-55 PL.** Brilliant. An attractive example of the grade.

355 **1843 Net MS-61;** probably about MS-63, but light brushing suggests a "market grade" of MS-61. Well struck and quite decent in its overall appearance.

356 **1843 AU-50.** Minor planchet clip. Brilliant with much lustre remaining. Planchet clips are very unusual—in fact nearly unheard of—on Liberty Seated dollars. While this cannot be turned into a *positive* with regard to the price of the coin, it is worth mentioning.

357 1844 Quad Stripes obverse. EF-40 (ANACS). Deep lilac-gray with slightly lighter high points. An ever popular date due to its low mintage.

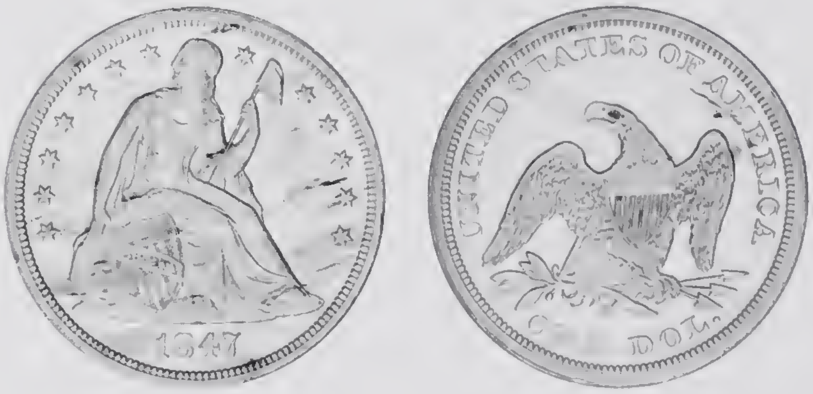
Four vertical lines are seen in each stripe on the obverse shield rather than the usual three lines per group, a result of die doubling at the shield area. Doubling is also noticeable at,the upper corner of the shield



358 **1846-O AU-53.** Some lustre is still visible in protected areas. Light gray with splashes of blue. A darker area is at the upper right of the reverse.

The 1846-O, the first branch mint coin of this denomination, saw wide service in the Mississippi River basin and elsewhere, with the result that very few pieces survived in higher grades. Today, most pieces are VF to EF. A coin with original lustre is highly unusual.

Die alignment: 225°.



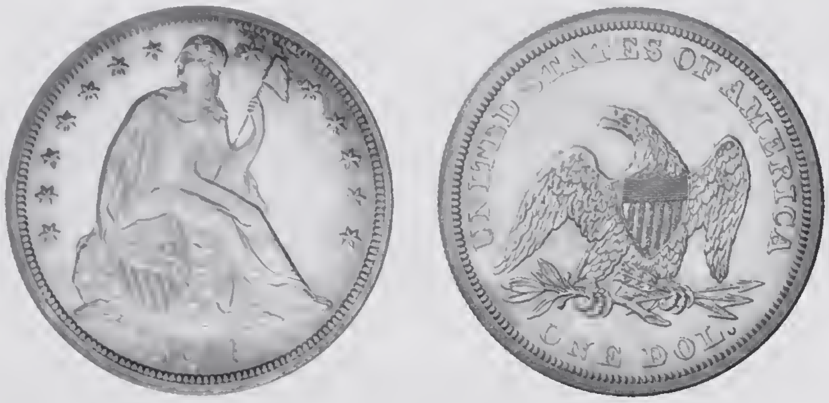
359 **1847 MS-63 PL.** Sharply struck and very lustrous. Obverse with some carbon streaks. One of the more popular dates in the series. Numerous minor lamination marks.

With die crack connecting the bases of the date numerals and extending to the left border.

360 **Trio of certified popular Liberty Seated dollars:** ☆ 1847 EF-45 (ANACS). Spotting noted on the obverse ☆ 1871 VF-35 (PCGS). Golden rose surfaces ☆ 1873 Closed 3. EF-40 (ANACS). Deep rich steel blue toning over both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

361 1848 Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, lightly cleaned, gray surfaces. Remarkable for its low mintage.

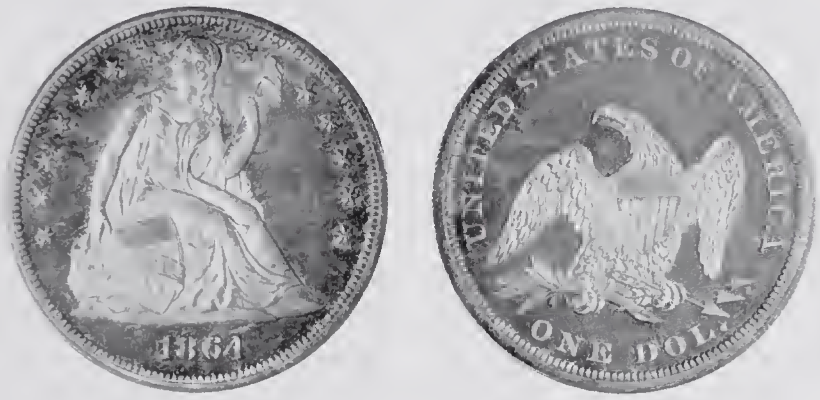
362 **1859-O MS-61.** Brilliant and frosty with delicate golden toning. The usual bagmarks expected at this grade. One of the very few Type 1 Liberty Seated silver dollars available at some frequency in this grade.



363 **1861 Proof-62.** Gunmetal-blue and steel surfaces. Sharply struck and detailed. Very rare in Proof format.

Breathtaking 1864 Liberty Seated Dollar

Gorgeous Gem Proof



364 **1864 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A breathtaking specimen, one of the very finest we have ever seen of this early Liberty Seated Proof dollar date. With grading inflation being what it is—grades tend to be inching upward, we would not be at all surprised if someone might want to call this Proof-67! Be that as it may, we are offering it as a Proof-65—stating firmly that very few equivalent examples exist in all of the world, and that this piece not only is in a very high technical grade, but earns high marks for its eye appeal. Rarity, beauty, numismatic desirability—all come together in this truly memorable, truly fantastic coin!

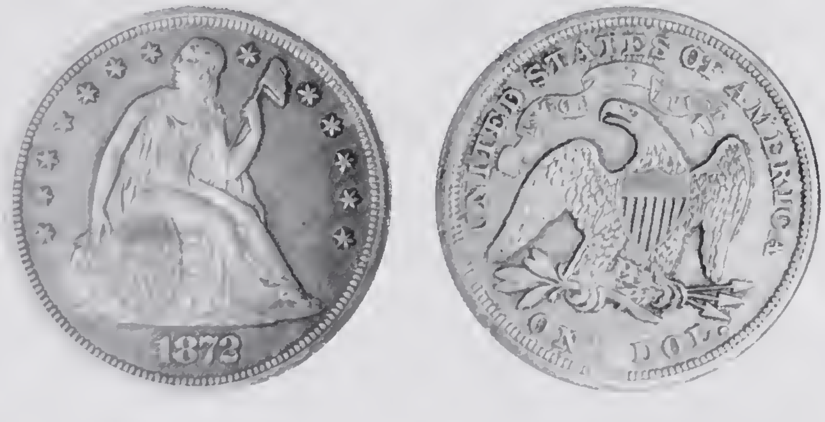
PCGS Population Report: 13; one finer (MS-67).

365 Pair of Liberty Seated dollars: ☆ 1870 VF-20 ☆ 1871 VF-20. Both have delicate golden gray at the devices. (Total: 2 pieces)

366 1870-CC F-12. Light gray and heather toning. First year of the Carson City dollar, a specimen that must have had quite a career in the Wild West, judging from the wear it received. If only this coin could speak it could be the subject of a six-hour Ken Burns special!

Die alignment 250°.

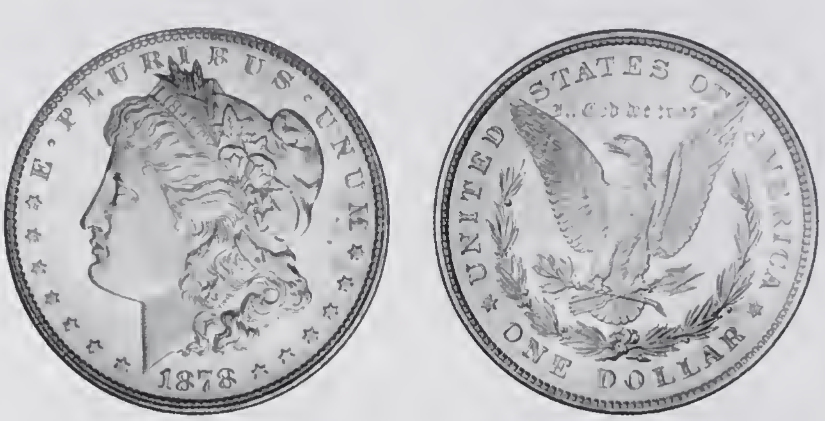
Gem Proof 1872 Dollar



367 **1872 Proof-65 (NGC).** Lilac and gray toning with splashes of iridescence. One of the higher graded examples in existence.

NGC Census: 9; 8 finer (MS-66).

Choice Proof 1878 8 Tailfeathers $1



368 **1878 8 Tailfeathers. Proof-63.** Deep champagne and rose iridescence on lightly frosted motifs and mirror fields. From an unknown but fairly small Proof mintage for the date. In his *Silver Dollars and trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia,* Dave Bowers noted the following: "Probably 300 to 500 1878 8 TF Proof dollars were minted. The number is not known, and estimates have ranged from about 250 upward. Today, Proofs are rare."

Today, in 2001, these words are still true. The 8 Tailfeathers Proof is very difficult to find. Here, indeed, is an opportunity.

369 **Half dozen Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. (2). MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous; MS-63. Lustrous obverse with soft golden rose toning, the reverse is brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1884-CC MS-63. Satiny lustre ☆ 1887-S MS-63 (2). One is brilliant and lustrous while one has champagne toning on the obverse and mottled golden brown toning on the reverse ☆ 1891-O MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)

370 **Quartette of certified dollars:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny with just a whisper of delicate toning ☆ 1881-CC MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with frosted central devices ☆ 1884-S AU-50 (NGC). Lustrous with golden brown toning at the rims. (Total: 4 pieces)

371 **Half dozen Morgan dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. Lustrous with just a hint of delicate toning ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. Satiny lustre ☆ 1880/79-CC. Lustrous with frosty devices and whispers of golden gray on the obverse and splash of reddish brown on the reverse ☆ 1898-S. Lustrous with soft golden toning on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

372 **Octette of 1878 8 Tailfeathers grading MS-63 to MS-64.** Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 8 pieces)

373 **Selection of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-63 ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-60 ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. MS-62 DMPL ☆ 1878-CC AU-58 ☆ 1878-S MS-62 ☆ 1879 MS-60 ☆ 1879-O AU-55 ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-63 ☆ 1880 MS-62 ☆ 1880-CC Third Reverse. MS-63 ☆ 1880-O AU-55 ☆ 1880-S MS-63 ☆ 1881 MS-63 ☆ 1881-CC MS-63 ☆ 1881-O MS-63 ☆ 1881-S MS-64 ☆ 1882 MS-63 ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 ☆ 1882-O MS-62 ☆ 1882-S MS-63 ☆ 1883 MS-63 ☆ 1883-CC MS-63 ☆ 1883-O MS-62 ☆ 1883-S AU-58. Each displays lustrous surfaces. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 24 pieces)

374 **Quartette of dollars grading MS-62:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. Lustrous with just a whisper of grayish brown toning at the rims ☆ 1879-O. Satiny lustre with a splash of soft gold on the obverse ☆ 1880-CC. Somewhat reflective surfaces with speckled faint golden gray on both surfaces ☆ 1881-CC DMPL. Reflective with soft splashes of golden gray on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

Nearly Complete Morgan $1 Set

375 **Nearly complete set of Morgan dollars 1878 8 Tailfeathers through 1921-S,** lacking only the Proof 1895 (which some people elect not to include in sets). Grades range from VG to Unc. Typical grades are VF to EF with the following highlights: ☆ 1879-CC VF-30 ☆ 1889-CC F-15 ☆ 1893-S VF-20. Marks are noted on some of the pieces. In-person inspection is recommended. Housed in three Whitman albums. A vast panorama of Morgan dollar issues—an extensive set which is quite impressive to behold. (Total: 97 pieces)

376 **Quartette of dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. Satiny lustre ☆ 1882-CC. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden toning on the reverse ☆ 1891-CC. Satiny lustre with a touch of gold ☆ 1891-S. Lustrous with a touch of delicate toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

377 Grouping of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. MS-62 DMPL (PCGS). Mirrored surfaces with just a whisper of golden toning ☆ 1878-CC MS-62 (PCGS). Golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1878-S MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1879 MS-62. Lustrous with soft gray fields and golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1879-O MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of golden orange at the peripheries ☆ 1879-S 2nd Reverse. MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)

378 Quartette of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-62 PL. Splashes of mottled golden gray toning on the obverse over with golden toning at the reverse rim ☆ 1887-O MS-61 PL. Brilliant and reflective ☆ 1890-O MS-62 DMPL. Frosted devices with delicate toning on the reverse ☆ 1892-O MS-62. Satiny lustre with hints of delicate gold. (Total: 4 pieces)

379 **Baker's dozen of Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. Weak Strike. MS-60 PL. Splashes of mottled toning over both surfaces ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. MS-63 (3). Each is lustrous with prooflike surfaces, one with soft golden toning over the reverse; another with rich lavender, blue, and reddish orange toning on the reverse ☆ 1878-S MS-64. Lustrous with delicate toning on both surfaces ☆ 1880 MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1880-O MS-62. Satiny ☆ 1882-CC MS-62. Splashes of frost over prooflike surfaces ☆ 1888-O MS-63. Splashes of soft golden brown toning on the obverse ☆ 1890 MS-64 (2). Both are lustrous with one having golden toning on the reverse the other has splashes of delicate golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1891-O MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1891-S MS-63. Soft golden toning on the reverse. (Total: 13 pieces)

Rare Proof 1878 Dollar

7 Tailfeathers, Second Reverse

380 **1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. Parallel arrow feather. Proof-62 (NGC).** Medium steel gray frosted motifs and mirror fields with deep golden halos at the rims. Conventional wisdom gives a mintage of 250 Proofs for the date, although as many as 300 Proofs may actually have been produced. A *find* for the Morgan dollar specialist. We anticipate a strong bid.

381 **Quintette of certified dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 3rd Reverse. (NGC). Lustrous with soft golden rose at the peripheries ☆ 1890-S PL (PCGS). Reflective with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1891-S (PCGS). Lustrous with just a whisper of golden toning on the obverse ☆ 1899 (PCGS). Satiny surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

382 Quartette of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. INS holder grading MS-65 our opinion MS-64 ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. INS holder grading MS-65 DMPL our opinion MS-64 PL ☆ 1880-CC MS-63. G.S.A. holder ☆ 1890 INS holder grading MS-65 our opinion MS-64. (Total: 4 pieces)

383 Quintette of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. MS-64. Satiny lustre with reverse spots noted ☆ 1885-O MS-64 DMPL. Frosted devices ☆ 1887-O MS-63. Satiny with just a whisper of rose at the peripheries ☆ 1890-S MS-63. Lustrous ☆ 1902-O MS-64. Lustrous with golden toning at the peripheries. (Total: 5 pieces)

384 **Quintette of dollars grading MS-63 NGC:** ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse ☆ 1881-CC ☆ 1883-CC ☆ 1885-S ☆ 1898-S. Each displays nearly full mint brilliance and lustrous surfaces with just a hint of delicate toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

385 **Grouping of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers. MS-62. Semi-prooflike with just a whisper of toning at the obverse rim and reddish orange at the reverse periphery ☆ 1878-S MS-64. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden rose toning ☆ 1879 MS-62. Lustrous with golden toning at the reverse rim ☆ 1880-O AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1880-S MS-62. Nearly full mint brilliance with just a touch of golden toning at the reverse rim ☆ 1881 MS-63. Lustrous with pale golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1881-O MS-60 DMPL. Just a touch of golden toning at the rims ☆ 1881-S MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of golden orange on the obverse and reverse ☆ 1882 MS-63. Lustrous with a splash of golden gray toning on the obverse and soft golden orange at the reverse periphery ☆ 1882-O MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1882-S MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1883 MS-62. Lustrous with a whisper of gold at the rims ☆ 1883-O MS-61. Lustrous with delicate toning over both surfaces ☆ 1891 MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1896 MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1897 MS-62. Lustrous with pale lavender toning at the peripheries ☆ 1897-S MS-62. Lustrous with delicate toning ☆ 1898 MS-63. Semi-reflective surfaces. (Total: 18 pieces)

386 **Roll of 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. Grading MS-61 to MS-63.** All are lustrous with quite a few having lightly frosted devices. One has mottled golden toning on the obverse. (Total: 20 pieces)

387 **1878-CC MS-65 (NGC).** Mottled light golden and magenta toning over sharply struck, satiny lustrous surfaces.

388 Half dozen certified dollars grading MS-64: ☆ 1878-CC (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. PL (PCGS). Reflective with soft mottled golden gray toning on the obverse and bright rainbow toning on the reverse ☆ 1883-O (NGC). Lustrous with sunset orange with hints of blue on the obverse, the reverse displays just a whisper of delicate toning ☆ 1886 PL (NGC). Reflective with yellow gold toning at the rims ☆ 1888 (NGC). Lustrous ☆ 1904-O (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of soft golden gray toning on both surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

389 Quartette of Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878-CC MS-64. Lustrous with golden toning at the rims ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1880 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1883-CC MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

390 **Trio of certified dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1878-CC DMPL (PCGS). Whisper of soft golden toning at the rims with frosted devices ☆ 1891-CC (NGC). Pale lavender and splashes of blue over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1900-O/CC (NGC). Splashes of reddish orange at the obverse peripheries, with gold and blue on the reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

391 Trio of Mint State dollars certified by PCGS: ☆ 1878-CC MS-63. Mottled olive-gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1883-O MS-64 DMPL. Soft splashes of golden brown toning mostly on the obverse center ☆ 1885-CC MS-64 PL. Satiny lustre with soft golden rose toning over both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

392 **Grouping of Mint State Carson City dollars:** ☆ 1878-CC (4). MS-63 (2). One displays reflective surfaces with splashes and mottled golden toning on the reverse, another displays satiny surfaces with delicate toning; MS-62 (2). Both display lustrous surfaces with various degrees of golden toning ☆ 1881-CC MS-63. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 (2). One has lustrous surfaces with splashes of mottled golden toning, the other displays soft golden satiny surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)

Uncirculated 1878-CC Morgan $1 Roll

393 **Roll of 1878-CC dollars grading MS-62 to MS-64.** All having lustrous surfaces, one having pale magenta with splashes of blue on the obverse. A couple of pieces have verdigris, one on the obverse, the other on the reverse. A few pieces with minute spotting noted. (Total: 20 pieces)

394 **1878-S MS-66 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and fully brilliant with frosty central devices and somewhat reflective fields.

395 Selection of certified Mint State Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878-S MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous with just a whisper of delicate toning ☆ 1881 MS-64 (NGC). Satiny lustre with just a splash of reddish brown on the reverse ☆ 1881-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1884 MS-64 (NGC). Soft golden orange toning over both surfaces ☆ 1887 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1888-O MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous with just a whisper of golden toning on the reverse ☆ 1899 MS-64 (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1921 MS-64 (NGC). Mottled golden toning over both surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

396 Selection of dollars grading MS-63 to MS-64: ☆ 1878-S ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. (3) ☆ 1880-S ☆ 1881-S (3) ☆ 1882-S (3) ☆ 1883-O ☆ 1884-O (2) ☆ 1885 ☆ 1885-O ☆ 1886 ☆ 1887 ☆ 1889 (2). Each is lustrous with a few brilliant pieces some having lightly frosted devices, other with various degrees of golden toning. (Total: 20 pieces)

397 **Selection of Morgan and Peace dollars with grades averaging MS-62 to MS-63:** ☆ 1878-S (2). One displays semi-reflective with a soft reddish brown toning at the rims, while one displays reflective surfaces with delicate toning ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. Brilliant with somewhat reflective surfaces ☆ 1880. Satiny lustre ☆ 1880-S. Brilliant prooflike surfaces ☆ 1881. Lustrous with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1881-S. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1882. Lustrous with a splash of reddish brown at the reverse center ☆ 1882-O. Lustrous ☆ 1883. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1883-O. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1884-O. Lustrous ☆ 1885 (2). Both display lustrous surfaces with just a hint of delicate toning ☆ 1885-O (2). Each is lustrous ☆ 1887 (2). Satiny lustre ☆ 1888-O. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1889. Lustrous with delicate toning ☆ 1896 (2). One displays soft golden gray toning over reflective surfaces, another displays lustrous surfaces ☆ 1898. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1900 (2). One is lustrous with a touch of frost on the devices, the other displays lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1901-O. Lustrous with just a touch of golden highlights ☆ 1902-O (2). Both are lustrous with just a hint of golden toning ☆ 1903. Lustrous with reddish brown toning at the rims ☆ 1904-O (2). One displays prooflike surfaces while the other displays satiny lustre ☆ 1921-D. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1922 (2). Both display lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1923. Lustrous with soft golden orange highlights ☆ 1923-S Lustrous with reddish brown at the rims. (Total: 35 pieces)

Morgan dollars have maintained their great popularity and, in fact, the popularity is probably increasing—what with all of the pieces being described as "rarities" on television sales program. Recently, your editor saw such a program where the sales talk in effect was something like this: "Our buyers have scoured the market and have only been able to find 300 of these rare Morgan dollars." The particular pieces offered were not rare dates at all. In any event, although the price of admission may be high if coins are purchased from non-numismatic sources, such promotions do serve as an introduction to the hobby. That said, a very fine selection as offered in the present lot presents an opportunity to acquire many interesting pieces—possibly a jumping-off spot for someone who has just become acquainted with the series and would like some others.

398 Pair of Mint State Morgan dollar rolls. Grades average MS-63 to MS-64: ☆ 1878-S (20) ☆ 1896 (20). Mostly brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 40 pieces)

399 Selection of Mint State Morgan dollars graded average MS-62 to MS-64: ☆ 1878-S (2) ☆ 1879-S (4) ☆ 1880-S ☆ 1881-S (7) ☆ 1882-S (4) ☆ 1883-O ☆ 1884-O (3) ☆ 1885-O (5) ☆ 1887 ☆ 1888 ☆ 1890-S ☆ 1896 ☆ 1898 ☆ 1898-O ☆ 1902-O (3) ☆ 1904-O. Mostly brilliant. (Total: 37 pieces)

400 **Roll of 1878-S dollars grading MS-60 to MS-63.** All are lustrous with most having various degrees of golden toning. A few pieces with spotting noted. (Total: 20 pieces)

401 **Selection of certified Morgan dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1879 (PCGS) ☆ 1880-S PL (2). One (PCGS); one (NGC) ☆ 1881-O (PCGS). Golden and blue toning at the rims ☆ 1881-S PL (NGC). (2). One displays soft magenta at the rims, while the other displays golden and blue toning at the reverse rim ☆ 1883 (PCGS) ☆ 1884 (PCGS) ☆ 1885-O (NGC) ☆ 1888 (PCGS) ☆ 1888-O (PCGS) ☆ 1897 (PCGS). Satiny surfaces with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1900-O (PCGS). Splashes of pale gold on both surfaces ☆ 1921 (PCGS). Satiny soft yellow gold surfaces ☆ 1921-S (NGC). Golden toning at the rims. Each is lustrous and brilliant except where noted. (Total: 15 pieces)

402 **Half dozen certified dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1879 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1890-S (PCGS). Lustrous with just a touch of delicate golden toning on the reverse ☆ 1900-O (PCGS). Satiny ☆ 1900-S (NGC). Lustrous with delicate toning ☆ 1903-O (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1921-S (PCGS). Soft golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

Elusive 1879-CC Dollar

403 **1879-CC Normal Mintmark. MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant and very attractive. Another splendid specimen of this highly desired issue. Golden toning around the rims puts the icing on the numismatic cake.

404 **1879-CC Normal Mintmark. MS-61 (ANACS).** Lustrous and frosty with delicate iridescent toning.

405 **Trio of MS-64 certified dollars:** ☆ 1879-O (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1890-O (NGC). Lustrous golden rose toning over both surfaces ☆ 1903-O (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

406 **Quintette of Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1879-O MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning ☆ 1883-CC MS-64. Nearly full brilliance with just a touch of golden toning at the rims ☆ 1885-CC MS-64. Lovely cartwheel lustre with just a hint of golden toning ☆ 1898 MS-65. Satiny lustre ☆ 1921-S MS-64. Satiny lustre with just a hint of gold. (Total: 5 pieces)

407 **Grouping of dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1879-O (2). Both display lustrous surfaces with splashes of reddish brown toning ☆ 1881-CC PL. Reflective with frosty devices and a touch of golden rose at the reverse rim ☆ 1891. Lustrous with golden toning at the obverse periphery ☆ 1891-CC PL. Reflective with faint golden rose at the rim. (Total: 5 pieces)

408 Half dozen branch mint dollars with the average grade of MS-62 to MS-63: ☆ 1879-O ☆ 1887-S ☆ 1892-O (4). Two pieces with toning spots on the reverse. All are lustrous with traces of delicate toning. (Total: 6 pieces)

409 Half dozen Mint State dollars: ☆ 1879-O MS-62. Lustrous with splashes of deep reddish brown ☆ 1887-S (2). MS-62; MS-60. Both display somewhat reflective surfaces with golden toning ☆ 1890 MS-64. Lustrous with a splash of golden brown toning on the obverse and at the peripheries ☆ 1891 MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1891-O MS-61. Lustrous with golden iridescence at the rims ☆ 1892 MS-62. Satiny lustre. (Total: 6 pieces)

410 Large grouping of Mint State Morgan dollars, grades average MS-60 to MS-62: ☆ 1879-O ☆ 1879-S ☆ 1881 ☆ 1881-O (2) ☆ 1881-S ☆ 1882 ☆ 1883-O (8) ☆ 1884-O ☆ 1885 ☆ 1885-O (15) ☆ 1888 ☆ 1889-O ☆ 1890 (2) ☆ 1891 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1897 (17) ☆ 1898-O (6) ☆ 1899-O ☆ 1901-O ☆ 1902-O (17). Mostly brilliant and lustrous. A nice selection of dates. (Total: 80 pieces)

411 **Selection of Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1879-O MS-60 ☆ 1880 MS-62 ☆ 1880-S MS-63 ☆ 1881-O MS-63 ☆ 1881-S MS-63 ☆ 1882 MS-63 ☆ 1882-O MS-62 ☆ 1882-S MS-63 ☆ 1883 MS-64 ☆ 1884 MS-62 ☆ 1884-O MS-62 ☆ 1885 MS-64 ☆ 1885-O MS-64 ☆ 1887-O MS-62 ☆ 1889 Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-62, scratches. ☆ 1890 MS-63 ☆ 1896 MS-62 ☆ 1897 MS-64. Splashes of golden brown toning at the peripheries ☆ 1898 MS-64 ☆ 1899 MS-63 ☆ 1900 MS-63 ☆ 1901-O MS-64 ☆ 1902 MS-63 ☆ 1903 MS-63 ☆ 1921-D MS-63. Each has lustrous surfaces with a few displaying just a whisper of toning, except where noted. (Total: 25 pieces).

412 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-65 DPL (NGC). Strong cartwheel lustre on lightly frosted devices and somewhat reflective fields. Rich rose iridescence adds to the overall appeal of this lovely gem.

413 **1879-S 2nd Reverse. MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous and frosty specimen with a blush of golden iridescence. The scarce and popular variety with parallel arrow feather on reverse.

414 **Grouping of dollars with the average grade being MS-64:** ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. Lustrous with reddish gold toning at the peripheries ☆ 1880-S. Lustrous with a touch of golden toning at the obverse rim ☆ 1881-S (3). Each is brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1882-S. Lustrous with a splash of brownish gold toning at the obverse center ☆ 1885-O. Satiny with a touch of gold visible on both surfaces ☆ 1886. Golden toning at both obverse and reverse rims ☆ 1887. Splashes of golden iridescence at the rims ☆ 1888. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1900. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1903. Lustrous with splashes of golden brown toning on the reverse ☆ 1904-O (2). Both are brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1921 Morgan (2). Both display lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1922 (2). Both display golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1923. Satiny with splashes of golden brown on the reverse ☆ 1925. Soft golden gray toning on both surfaces. (Total: 20 pieces)

415 Selection of Mint State Morgan dollars. Most are frosty and brilliant with average grades being MS-60 to MS-63: ☆ 1879-S (5) ☆ 1880 (5) ☆ 1883 (4) ☆ 1883-O ☆ 1884 (5) ☆ 1885 (5) ☆ 1889 (5) ☆ 1896 (3) ☆ 1898-O (5). (Total: 38 pieces)

Group of Morgan and Peace Dollar Rolls

416 **Rolls of Morgan and Peace dollars:** ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse (1 roll; 20 coins). Average MS-60 to MS-63. Each displays semi-reflective surfaces with a few having a touch of golden toning ☆ 1880-S (1 roll; 20 coins). Average MS-63 to MS-64 PL. Each is reflective with a few displaying various degrees of golden toning. One displays a mixture of rose, gold, and blue-green on the obverse ☆ 1882-S (1 roll; 20 coins). Average MS-60 to MS-62. Each displays semi-prooflike surfaces with a few having delicate toning over both surfaces ☆ 1890 (1 roll; 20 coins). Average AU-58 to MS-61. All are lustrous and attractive with a few displaying delicate toning ☆ 1891 (1 roll; 20 coins). Average MS-60 to MS-62. Each is lustrous and attractive with one displaying a mixture of lavender and rose ☆ 1897 (1 roll; 20 coins). Average AU-58 to MS-61. Each is lustrous with a few displaying golden toning of various degrees ☆ 1925-S (1 roll; 20 coins). Average MS-60 to MS-63. Each is lustrous with most displaying soft golden toning. (Total: 7 Rolls; 140 pieces)

417 **1880 Proof-62.** A frosty cameo Proof Morgan dollar with just a hint of gold at the rims. From a fairly plentiful Proof mintage for the date of 1,355 pieces.

418 **1880 MS-64 DMPL.** A splendid coin which has the tiniest of brush marks on the obverse under the M (UNUM) but otherwise might be a candidate for—shall we say 68 or 69? Examine it in person and see what you think. The coin is breathtaking, spectacular, beautiful. Brilliant with delicate iridescent toning.

419 Selection of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1880 MS-63. Lustrous with hints of golden toning at the reverse rim and a small toning spot is noted on the reverse ☆ 1880-S MS-65 PL (PCGS). Reflective with splashes of faint lavender-rose toning over both surfaces ☆ 1881 MS-64. Lustrous with gold toning at the rims ☆ 1881-O MS-62. Splashes of mottled gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1881-S MS-64 (ANACS). Lustrous with magenta toning over both surfaces and splashes of blue at the rims ☆ 1882 MS-62 PQ. (HALLMARK). Pale golden brown over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1882-O MS-64. Satiny lustre ☆ 1882-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1883 MS-63. Pale golden gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1883-O MS-63. Golden toning at the peripheries. (Total: 10 pieces)

420 1880-CC 80 Over 79, 2nd Reverse. MS-64 PL (PCGS). Deep and intense gold, violet, and blue iridescence on much of the obverse, reverse mainly brilliant save for a crescent of deep gold at STATES OF. Remnants of underlying 79 plainly seen.

421 **Quintette of Mint State Carson City dollars:** ☆ 1880-CC 80 Over 79, 2nd Reverse. MS-63 PL. Reflective with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1881-CC MS-63 PL. Frosted devices with mirrored fields ☆ 1882-C MS-63. Satiny lustre ☆ 1883-CC MS-65. Nearly full brilliance with just a splash of golden toning at the obverse rim ☆ 1884-CC MS-64. Lustrous with golden brown toning at the rims. (Total: 5 pieces)

422 Trio of ANACS-certified dollars: ☆ 1880-CC 80 Over 79, 2nd Reverse. MS-63. Lustrous with golden toning ☆ 1881-S MS-64. Pale lavender toning over both surfaces ☆ 1882-S MS-65. Lustrous with intermingled iridescent toning at the peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)

423 Quintette of certified dollars: ☆ 1880-CC 8 Over 7, 2nd Reverse. MS-63 DMPL. (ANACS). Reflective with frosted devices and splashes of magenta at both rims ☆ 1883-O/O MS-64 (ANACS). Satiny lustre with splashes of golden toning ☆ 1884-CC MS-63 PL (PCGS). Lightly frosted devices with a splash of pale golden brown on the reverse ☆ 1884-O MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1884-O/O. MS-63 DMPL (ANACS). Brilliant and reflective. (Total: 5 pieces)

424 **Quartette of Carson City Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1880-CC 3rd Reverse. MS-62. Satiny lustre with a splash of orange-gold toning on obverse ☆ 1882-CC MS-61. Lustrous with delicate toning on the reverse ☆ 1883-CC MS-62. Splashes of soft golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1885-CC MS-61. Lustrous with whispers of rose on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

425 **Grouping of Mint State certified dollars:** ☆ 1880-CC MS-62 DPL (NGC). Reflective with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1887-S MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous with delicate toning ☆ 1890-O MS-62 (PCGS). Satiny ☆ 1891 MS-62 (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1897-S MS-61 (NGC). Delicate champagne toning over both surfaces ☆ 1899-S MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1902-S MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)

426 **1880-O MS-64 (ICG).** Strong cartwheel lustre on satiny, brilliant surfaces. A branch mint issue that is readily available in circulated grades but very scarce in Mint State.

427 **Grouping of dollars grading MS-63 (PCGS):** ☆ 1880-O. Lustrous with golden toning at the rims ☆ 1885-S. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1900-S. Satiny lustre ☆ 1922 (3). Each is lustrous with splashes of golden toning ☆ 1922-S. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)

428 **Quartette of branch mint dollars:** ☆ 1880-O MS-63 (3). Each displays lustrous surfaces ☆ 1896-O AU-58. Soft lustrous golden gray surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

429 **Quintette of branch mint dollars:** ☆ 1880-O MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1882-CC MS-63. Lustrous with faint spotting noted ☆ 1891-S MS-63. Lustrous with faintest touch of lavender and rose toning at the peripheries ☆ 1892-O MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1898-O MS-65. Satiny lustre. (Total: 5 pieces)

430 **Trio of New Orleans dollars:** ☆ 1880-O MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1889-O MS-63. Lustrous with toning spot noted in the bow on reverse ☆ 1894-O MS-60 (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of gray toning on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

431 **Group of 1880-O dollars grading MS-62 to MS-63.** All are lustrous and attractive. One having golden rose toning semi prooflike surface on the obverse, the reverse is semi prooflike and brilliant. One with a minor toning spot on the obverse. All others have just a whisper of golden toning at the reverse center. (Total: 6 pieces)

432 **Grouping of 1880-O dollars grading MS-60 to MS-62.** Most are brilliant and lustrous with a few pieces being delicately toned. (Total: 14 pieces)

433 1880-S MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant with satiny fields and frosty devices. A visual treat.

434 Quartette of dollars grading MS-65: ☆ 1880-S (PCGS). Golden iridescence at the obverse rim while the reverse displays bright rainbow iridescence ☆ 1884-CC (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1887 (PCGS). Satiny with just a touch of gold at the rims ☆ 1899-O (NGC). Lustrous with reddish brown and blue at the obverse rim and gold at the reverse rim. (Total: 4 pieces)

435 Quartette of NGC-certified dollars: ☆ 1880-S MS-64. Lustrous with a splash of golden toning on the obverse ☆ 1881-S MS-65. Reddish brown toning at the obverse rim ☆ 1898-O MS-65. Whisper of rose toning with a splash of deep reddish brown and blue the reverse has golden toning at the rim ☆ 1935 MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

436 Roll of 1880-S dollars grading MS-63 to MS-65. All are lustrous with a few prooflike, some brilliant and one with rich reddish toning at the obverse periphery. Some having delicate golden toning, and a few with spots. (Total: 20 pieces)

437 **Large grouping of Morgan and Peace dollars with some duplicates, grades averaging MS-60 to MS-62:** ☆ 1880-S ☆ 1881-S (13) ☆ 1882 ☆ 1883-O (2) ☆ 1884-O (12) ☆ 1885 ☆ 1885-O ☆ 1886 (3) ☆ 1887 (2) ☆ 1888 (4) ☆ 1889 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1921 Morgan (4) ☆ 1922 (5) ☆ 1923 (9). Mostly brilliant and lustrous with some displaying various degrees of delicate toning. (Total: 60 pieces)

438 **Selection of Carson City Mint silver dollars,** all in their original G.S.A. holders: ☆ 1881-CC MS-62 ☆ 1883-CC (4). MS-62; MS-61 (2); MS-60 ☆ 1884-CC. MS-62. Rich golden toning ☆ 1885-CC (2). MS-62; MS-61. Brilliant and lustrous except where otherwise noted. (Total: 8 pieces)

439 Trio of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1881-O MS-63 DMPL. Brilliant with just a hint of soft golden frost on the devices ☆ 1896 MS-64 DMPL. Splash of golden brown toning on the obverse ☆ 1899-S MS-63. Lustrous with soft reddish brown toning at the peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)

440 Grouping of Mint State New Orleans Mint Morgan dollars. Mostly brilliant and lustrous with average grades MS-60 to MS-62: ☆ 1881-O (20) ☆ 1883-O (10) ☆ 1884-O (10) ☆ 1898-O (20) ☆ 1904-O (20). (Total: 80 pieces)

441 **Pair of gem Mint State certified dollars:** ☆ 1881-S MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1925 MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous with a splash of frosty golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

442 Quintette of dollars grading MS-65: ☆ 1881-S. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1882-S. Just a whisper of golden gray frost on the obverse ☆ 1884-O (2). Both are lustrous with splashes of soft golden toning at the rims ☆ 1886. Crescent rainbow toning at the top portion of the obverse. (Total: 5 pieces)

443 Trio of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1881-S MS-65. Somewhat reflective surfaces with just a whisper of pale lavender toning at the peripheries ☆ 1892 MS-63. Satiny with just a hint of delicate toning ☆ 1924-S MS-60. Soft grayish brown toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

444 Grouping of 1881-S Morgan dollars. Grades range from MS-62 to MS-65, though they average MS-63, or so. A nice group, mostly brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 38 pieces)

445 **1882-CC MS-66 (NGC).** Satiny lustre with delicate golden toning overall. Ever popular Carson City issue.

446 **Quartette of MS-64 dollars from as many different mints:** ☆ 1882-CC PL. Whisper of soft golden toning over reflective surfaces ☆ 1884-O DMPL. Reflective with a minor toning spot noted on the reverse ☆ 1899. Satiny lustre ☆ 1900-S. Lustrous with a touch of golden toning at the obverse rim. (Total: 4 pieces)

447 **Selection of Mint State Carson City Morgan dollars, all in their original G.S.A. holders:** ☆ 1882-CC (4). MS-64; MS-63; MS-62 (2) ☆ 1883-CC (4). MS-64 (2); MS-63; MS-62 ☆ 1884-CC (5). MS-63 (3); MS-62; MS-61. Most have some degree of light toning. (Total: 13 pieces)

448 **Selection of Mint State dollars housed in G.S.A. holders:** ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 PL. Reflective surfaces with just a touch of frost on the devices ☆ 1883-CC (3). MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous; MS-62 (2). One displays brilliant and lustrous surfaces while the other is lustrous with splashes of delicate toning ☆ 1884-CC (3). MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous; MS-62. Lustrous with just a touch of delicate toning at the obverse center; MS-61. Lustrous with delicate toning at the centers. (Total: 7 pieces)

These holders were issued by the General Services Administration years ago when the Treasury's stockpile of Carson City dollars was being dispersed. Many if not most such holders were discarded when coins were broken out and put in certified slabs." However, in recent times there has been a renewed interest in acquiring coins with GSA holders, and here is a nice chance.

449 Trio of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1882-CC MS-63. Soft satiny surfaces with just a hint of golden rose ☆ 1884-CC MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1891-CC MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

450 **Quintette of Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1882-CC MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of sunset orange, blue, and pale gold at the obverse periphery ☆ 1884-CC (2). MS-64; MS-63. Both display brilliant and lustrous surfaces ☆ 1891-CC MS-62 (2). Both are lustrous with just a whisper of gold. (Total: 5 pieces)

451 **Quintette of Mint State Carson City dollars:** ☆ 1882-CC MS-63. Lustrous with a whisper of gold on both surfaces ☆ 1883-CC MS-63. Splashes of golden toning at the obverse periphery ☆ 1890-CC MS-61. Splashes of golden toning on the obverse ☆ 1891-CC MS-62. Satiny lustre ☆ 1892-CC MS-61. Lustrous with hints of soft golden gray. (Total: 5 pieces)

452 Grouping of dollars housed in GSA holders: ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 ☆ 1883-CC (3). MS-63 (2); MS-62 ☆ 1884-CC MS-63. (Total: 5 pieces)

453 **Grouping of Mint State dollars.** ☆ 1882-CC (6). MS-62 to MS-64. Each is lustrous with delicate golden toning, one having minor toning spot on right wing of eagle ☆ 1883-CC (6) MS-62 to MS-63. All are lustrous with delicate toning, one having a splashes of lavender on the reverse (Total: 12 pieces)

454 **Selection of Carson City dollars grading MS-62 to MS-64:** ☆ 1882-CC (5) ☆ 1883-CC (5) ☆ 1884-CC (5). Nearly all are brilliant and lustrous with only a few having delicate golden toning. (Total: 15 pieces)

DMPL 1882-O Morgan Dollar

455 **1882-O MS-65 DMPL (PCGS).** Brilliant with nearly full prooflike surfaces. Light golden toning overall. A remarkable coin.

456 **1882-O/S MS-63.** Lustrous and frosty surfaces. As brilliant as the day it was made. Popular overmintmark variety.

457 Quartette of certified dollars grading MS-65: ☆ 1882-S (NGC). Lustrous with pale magenta at the rims ☆ 1885-O (PCGS). Lustrous with soft golden highlights ☆ 1898-O (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1902 (NGC). Lustrous with pale lavender and golden toning at the obverse rim while the reverse displays reddish gold and blue. (Total: 4 pieces)

458 **Grouping of dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1882-S. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1885 (2). Both are lustrous, one satiny the other with a touch of gold at the rims ☆ 1886 (3). All display lustrous surfaces ☆ 1889. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1898. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1898-O. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1900. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 10 pieces)

459 1883-CC MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with frosted devices.

460 **Quartette of Mint State DMPL dollars:** ☆ 1883-CC (2). MS-64; MS-63. Toning spot is noted on the reverse ☆ 1891-CC MS-61 (2). Each is reflective with just a hint of frost on the devices. (Total: 4 pieces)

461 Trio of Mint State Morgan silver dollar rolls. Coins average MS-62 to MS-63: ☆ 1883-O (20) ☆ 1898-O (20) ☆ 1904-O (20). Mostly brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 60 pieces)

462 1883-S MS-62 (PCGS). Strong cartwheel lustre and a hint of pale rose toning. A scarce date and mintmark in Mint State. Attractive for the assigned grade.

463 1883-S MS-62. Brilliant and frosty. One of the scarcer varieties of the decade.

464 **Quartette of San Francisco Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1883-S MS-60. Somewhat reflective with soft golden toning over both surfaces ☆ 1886-S MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1887-S MS-63. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden highlights ☆ 1889-S MS-63. Lustrous with hints of gray and gold toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

465 **Selection of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1883-S AU-55. Somewhat reflective fields with splashes of pale gray and gold ☆ 1890-CC EF-40. Pale silver gray ☆ 1892-S EF-45. Pale silver gray with hints of golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1893 EF-40. Lustre remaining ☆ 1893-CC F-12 ☆ 1893-O F-12. Obverse scratches noted ☆ 1894 Net VF-20; sharpness of AU-50, marks ☆ 1894-O EF-45. Soft mixture of golden gray over both surfaces ☆ 1894-S EF-40. Spots noted on mostly on the reverse. (Total: 9 pieces)

466 Trio of branch mint dollars grading AU-55: ☆ 1883-S ☆ 1894-O ☆ 1894-S. Each displays lustrous surfaces with few minor marks noted for accuracy. (Total: 3 pieces)

467 **Grouping of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1884 MS-63. Lustrous with a mixture of golden orange and blue green toning at the peripheries ☆ 1884-O MS-63. Lustrous with just a touch of yellow at the rims ☆ 1884-O/O MS-63 (ANACS). Some what reflective with golden toning at the peripheries and splashes of blue ☆ 1885 MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of reddish gold at the obverse rim ☆ 1885-O MS-63. Nearly full brilliance with just a splash of yellow toning at both the obverse and reverse rim ☆ 1886 MS-63. Lustrous with bright yellow toning at the rims ☆ 1886-O AU-58. Delicate gray with splashes of golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1886-S MS-61. Pale reddish brown at the devices ☆ 1887 MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1887-O MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1887-S MS-63. Hints of golden brown at the peripheries. (Total: 11 pieces)

468 **Trio of Carson City dollars:** ☆ 1884-CC MS-64. Satiny lustre ☆ 1885-CC MS-62. Lustrous with soft golden toning ☆ 1891-CC MS-63. Lustrous with a few minor toning spots noted. (Total: 3 pieces)

469 Quintette of 1884-CC Morgan dollars, all in GSA holders: ☆ MS-64 ☆ MS-63 (3) ☆ MS-62. All are brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

470 Grouping of Morgan and Peace dollars: ☆ 1884-O (6). MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning on the obverse and mixture of iridescent toning on the reverse; MS-63 (2). One with soft golden toning over both surfaces, one with mixed iridescent toning on the obverse; MS-60 (3). Various degrees of golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1924 (2). MS-63; AU-55. Both are lustrous with delicate toning over both surfaces ☆ 1925 MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1935 AU-55. Lustrous with spots on the obverse. (Total: 10 pieces)

471 Selection of Mint State Morgan dollars, grades average MS-63 to MS-64: ☆ 1884-O (12) ☆ 1888 ☆ 1888-O ☆ 1896 ☆ 1898-O (5) ☆ 1900 ☆ 1900-O ☆ 1904-O (18). All are brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 40 pieces)

472 Grouping of 1884-O silver dollars. Coin grades average MS-60 to MS-62, and most are brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 32 pieces)

Classic 1884-S $1 Rarity

Lustrous Mint State

473 **1884-S MS-62 or finer.** A few marks on the cheek separate this from a distinctively higher grade. The fields are lustrous and attractive, the striking is decent, and overall this is one of the finest imaginable 1884-S dollars one could expect at the MS-62 level.

Among Morgan dollars in Mint State, the 1884-S stands tall and proud as a significant rarity. Considering that hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of Americans desire Morgan dollars, and that only relatively few can ever be satisfied with a Mint State 1884-S, and also considering the great eye appeal of this piece, we suggest a strong bid.

474 1884-S AU-58. Brilliant. Most original mint lustre still remains, and the reverse on its own could probably be called MS-60. A very attractive coin for the buyer who wants a fairly choice example but who does not want to pay a Mint State price.

475 Trio of certified dollars: ☆ 1884-S AU-55 (NGC). Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1892-S EF-45 (ANACS). Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1897 MS-60 PL (ANACS). Reflective with golden toning at the rims. (Total: 3 pieces)

476 Trio of San Francisco dollars: ☆ 1884-S AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1885-S MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1898-S MS-62 (NGC). Mottled gray and reddish brown toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

477 **Half dozen Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1884-S AU-50. Lustrous with splashes of bluish gray toning at the rims ☆ 1889-S AU-55. Semi reflective surfaces ☆ 1892 AU-58. Delicate toning over reflective surfaces ☆ 1893 AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1896-O AU-50. Soft lavender gray with splashes of gold ☆ 1896-S EF-40. Soft golden gray toning over both surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

478 **Half dozen Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1885 MS-66. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1885-S MS-63. Lustrous with mottled greenish gray on the obverse with soft golden toning on the reverse ☆ 1889-O MS-62 (2). Both display lustrous surfaces with various degrees of golden toning ☆ 1892 MS-61. Satiny lustre with just a splash of rose ☆ 1892-O MS-63. Satiny lustre. (Total: 6 pieces)

479 **1885-CC MS-66 (NGC).** A satiny gem with strong lustre and a whisper of pale gold on the high points. Ever popular—a highlight coin of the era, yet plentiful enough that the issue is highly affordable.

480 **1885-CC MS-66 (ICG).** Brilliant and beautiful. Somewhat prooflike.

481 **Trio of Carson City dollars:** ☆ 1885-CC MS-64 PL ☆ 1890-CC MS-63 ☆ 1891-CC MS-62. "Spitting Eagle" variety. Each displays brilliant and lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

482 **Trio of 1885-CC dollars grading MS-63.** Each lustrous with delicate golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

483 Grouping of Mint State Morgan dollars. Grades average MS-60 to MS-63: ☆ 1885-O (17) ☆ 1899-O (20). Mostly brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 37 pieces)

484 **1885-S MS-65.** Brilliant with satiny lustre. Delicate golden toning. One of the nicest you will ever find at the MS-65 level.

485 Roll of 1886 Morgan dollars grading MS-63 to MS-64. Nearly all are brilliant and lustrous with only a couple of pieces having delicate champagne toning. (Total: 20 Pieces)

486 Pair of Mint State Morgan dollar rolls, short one coin. Grades average MS-60 to MS-63 and most are brilliant and lustrous: ☆ 1886 (19) ☆ 1898-O (20). (Total: 39 pieces)

487 **1886-O MS-62.** Brilliant with nearly all original mint lustre.

488 **Half dozen Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1886-O AU-50. Just a whisper of golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1886-S AU-58. Brilliant with somewhat reflective surfaces ☆ 1893 AU-53. Lustrous with a small nick noted on Liberty's face and a toning spot on the reverse ☆ 1894 EF-45. Golden toning over both surfaces ☆ 1901 AU-58. Whisper of delicate gold toning over both surfaces ☆ 1903-S AU-53. Lustrous and hairlined. (Total: 6 pieces)

489 **1887/6 Overdate. MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant with satiny lustre. Interesting overdate with traces of the 6 boldly visible at the base of the 7.

We have always thought that other series in 1887 would be a fertile place to seek overdates—such as among gold issues—now that we know that multiple dies were overdated for nickel three-cent pieces and silver dollars. If Clyde Tombaugh were a numismatist he would probably start hunting.

490 1887/6 Overdate. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and attractive. Another nice example.

491 **1887/6-O MS-63 (PCGS).** Attractive satiny lustre. A very pleasing example of this popular overdate, a variety that was not well known until the recent era.

492 **1887/6-O MS-63.** Brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Popular overdate variety.

493 **Baker's dozen of dollars grading MS-60 to MS-62:** ☆ 1887 (5) ☆ 1887-S (8). Nearly all are brilliant and lustrous with only a couple of pieces having splashes of golden toning. (Total: 13 pieces)

494 **1888 MS-65 DMPL (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and reflective fields form a modest cameo contrast. A splash of pale champagne adds to the overall appeal.

495 Grouping of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1888 MS-64. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1888-O MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning at the rims ☆ 1888-S MS-60. Lustrous with faint splashes of reddish brown toning at the rim ☆ 1889 MS-61. Lustrous ☆ 1889-S MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of faint golden brown toning ☆ 1890-O MS-64. Splashes of reddish gold at the rims ☆ 1890-S MS-61. Lustrous with splashes of reddish gold at the peripheries. (Total: 7 pieces)

496 1888-O MS-65. Brilliant with satiny lustre. A lovely coin in every respect. How lucky we are that the Treasury Department held back millions of Morgan dollars and released them circa 1962-1964 for all of us to enjoy—at which time the quantity available increased by many multiples, but, remarkably, in all but a few instances the price went *up*. While the supply increased, the availability precipitated an even greater increase in the demand.

497 1888-S MS-64. Intense cartwheel lustre graces the brilliant obverse, while a splash of violet explodes at the center of the reverse.

498 **1889 MS-66 (ICG).** Brilliant with just a suggestion of toning. A thoroughly excellent coin.

499 Pair of Mint State 1889 Morgan silver dollar rolls, short one coin. Grades average MS-60 to MS-63. Most are brilliant and lustrous, though a few display light toning. (Total: 39 pieces)

500 1889-CC VF-30. Silvery surfaces, lightly cleaned. Always in demand due to its rarity.

501 1889-CC F-15 (ANACS). Light gray surfaces. The scarcest Carson City dollar, handily edging the runner-up (1879-CC).

502 **1889-S MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. An outstanding specimen—one of the nicest seen at this grade level.

503 **1889-S MS-65 (ICG).** Strong cartwheel lustre and a whisper of pale gold are visible on both sides. A popular branch mint issue in gem Mint State.

504 **Baker's dozen of Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1889-S MS-62. Lustrous with splashes of pale magenta at the rims ☆ 1898-O MS-63 (4). Two are brilliant and lustrous; two are lustrous with one having faint gray streaks on the reverse and one have two toning spots on the obverse ☆ 1902-O MS-63 (2). Both are lustrous with one being brilliant the other with a hint of golden frost ☆ 1903-O MS-62. Lustrous with golden toning on the obverse and golden rose on the reverse ☆ 1904-O (4). MS-63 (2); MS-62 (2). Each is lustrous with splashes of delicate toning ☆ 1924 MS-63. Splashes of olive-gray on the obverse with a small toning spot on the reverse. (Total: 13 pieces)

505 **Roll of 1890 dollars grading MS-63.** All are lustrous with a couple of pieces with soft rose toning. A couple of pieces with some verdigris noted. (Total: 20 pieces)

506 1890-CC MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny and lustrous with a splash of pale gold on both sides. Nicely struck at the centers.

507 **Quartette of branch mint dollars grading AU-58:** ☆ 1890-CC PL ☆ 1891-CC. Satiny ☆ 1896-O. Lustrous with splashes of mottled gray toning at the peripheries ☆ 1897-O. Splashes of golden brown on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

508 **Grouping of New Orleans dollars with an average of MS-62:** ☆ 1890-O (6) ☆ 1891-O (12). Most are brilliant and lustrous with a few having just a whisper of delicate toning. (Total: 18 pieces)

509 **Grouping of 1890-O dollars grading MS-61 to MS-63.** All are lustrous with few pieces having various degrees of delicate toning. (Total: 14 pieces)

510 **Grouping of San Francisco dollars grading MS-60 to MS-63:** ☆ 1890-S (9) ☆ 1891-S (10). All are lustrous with a few having traces of delicate golden toning, one with rose toning on the obverse and prooflike reverse. (Total: 19 pieces)

511 **Selection of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1891 MS-62. Lustrous with gold toning at the rim ☆ 1891-O MS-61. Lustrous ☆ 1891-S MS-61. Lustrous with faint spot on the reverse ☆ 1892 MS-60. Delicate champagne toning over both surfaces ☆ 1892-O MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous with a splash of golden toning on the obverse and a splash of pale olive-gray on the reverse ☆ 1896 MS-63. Lustrous with an old finger prints on the reverse ☆ 1897 MS-63. Lustrous with bright rich golden brown at the obverse rim and splashes of bright golden brown and blue at the reverse rim ☆ 1897-S MS-63. Lustrous with soft golden toning at the devices ☆ 1898 MS-63. Satiny lustre ☆ 1898-O MS-63. Lustrous with just a hint of golden toning at the reverse rim. (Total: 10 pieces)

512 **Roll of 1891 dollars grading MS-60 to MS-62.** Mostly all are lustrous. One has rich mottled mauve toning on obverse another has splashes of golden rose. (Total: 20 pieces)

513 Trio of branch mint dollars: ☆ 1891-O MS-61 ☆ 1892-CC MS-60 PL ☆ 1892-O MS-61. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

514 **Selection of 1891-O dollars grading MS-60 to MS-63.** All are lustrous with a few pieces having delicate golden rose toning. One piece has an obverse rim lamination at approximately 8:00. (Total: 7 pieces)

515 Quintette of certified dollars: ☆ 1891-O AU-50 (SEGS). Splashes of golden toning on the obverse ☆ 1895-O VF-30 (NGC). Lavender-gray toning over both surfaces deeper at the devices ☆ 1897-O EF-45 (NGC). Yellow gold toning at the devices ☆ 1901-S AU-55 (NGC). Golden gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1903-S VF-35 (PCGS). Soft medium gray toning over both surfaces with richer toning at the devices. (Total: 5 pieces)

516 **1891-S MS-65 PL (PCGS).** Bright, brilliant, beautiful, and well struck.

517 **Trio of dollars grading AU-58:** ☆ 1892. Lustrous with just a hint of delicate toning ☆ 1896-S. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1897-O. Soft golden toning over both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

518 **1892-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. Satiny, somewhat prooflike fields with frosty devices. A popular and somewhat scarce Carson City issue.

519 1892-CC MS-62 PL (NGC). Deeply mirrored fields and frosted motifs form a strong cameo contrast. Rich rose and pale violet iridescence gathers at the rims.

520 1892-CC MS-62. Deeply frosty and lustrous. Fairly scarce in the context of Carson City dollars. Next to last issue from this mint.

521 1892-O MS-64. Lustrous pale golden surfaces. Nicely struck for the date, with decent central details on both sides.

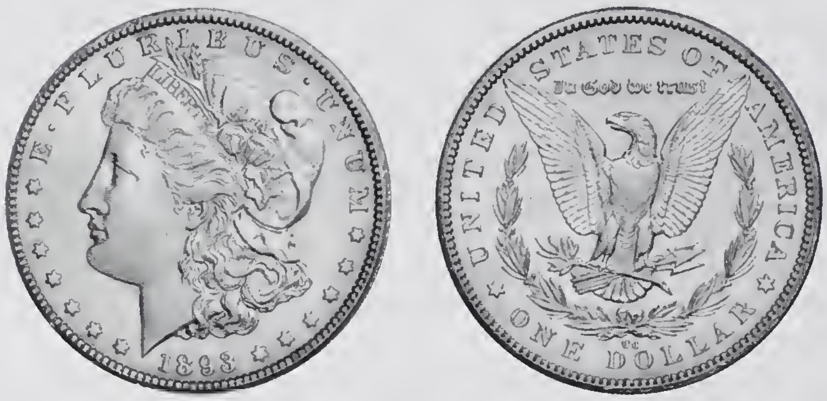
522 1892-O MS-64. Brilliant and frosty. A nice example.

523 Pair of branch mint dollars grading EF-45: ☆ 1892-S ☆ 1895-O. Reverse scratches are noted. Both with some mint lustre remaining. (Total: 2 pieces)

524 **1893 MS-63.** Satiny, brilliant surfaces present strong cartwheel lustre. A scarce and popular Philadelphia Mint issue.

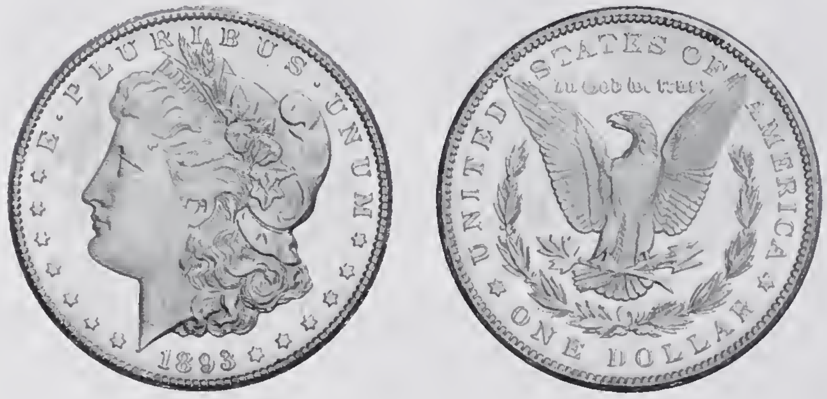
525 1893 MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous. A very pleasing coin.

Key 1893-CC Morgan Dollar



526 **1893-CC MS-63.** Satiny, somewhat prooflike lustre with cameo portrait. A high level, far above average specimen of a date that usually comes very "baggy." Worthy of a strong bid. The third scarcest Carson City Morgan dollar after the 1889-CC and 1879-CC, and mounting a serious challenge to the latter.

DMPL 1893-CC Dollar



527 **1893-CC MS-62 DMPL.** The reverse if graded separately could be called MS-64.

528 **1893-CC MS-62.** Brilliant, lustrous, frosty. Another nice example of this highly prized issue.

529 **1893-CC MS-61 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous.

530 **1893-CC AU-58.** A lustrous example of this prime date.

531 1893-O AU-55. Much lustre remains on this popular branch mint issue.

532 1893-O AU-50 (ANACS). Rich golden iridescence on lustrous silver gray surfaces.

533 **1893-S F-15.** Medium gray surfaces. Key to the Morgan dollar series.

534 **1893-S Net G-4;** sharpness of VG-10 or slightly finer, but with fairly heavy obverse scratches present on Miss Liberty's cheek. Still, a suitable "filler" example of this prized Morgan dollar rarity.

535 **1893-S AG-3.** Light gray surfaces. Well worn, but with date and mintmark bold.

536 **1894 MS-60.** Brilliant and attractive. One of the scarcer Philadelphia Mint dollars in the Morgan series.

537 **1894 AU-58.** Lustrous with pale golden highlights. Just 110,000 circulation strikes of this date were produced.

538 1894 Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-55, but apparently polished long ago.

539 **Quartette of dollars:** ☆ 1894 VF-20 ☆ 1894-O (2). AU-58. Satiny with soft golden highlights; AU-55. Soft golden surfaces ☆ 1895-S F-12. (Total: 4 pieces)

540 **1894-S MS-64.** A lovely choice Morgan dollar with satiny, brilliant surfaces. Quite scarce in terms of the tremendous demand for the issue.

541 **1894-S MS-63 (ANACS).** Frosty surfaces with a few splashes of gold.

542 1894-S MS-62. Lustrous with delicate magenta toning on the obverse, fully brilliant reverse. Another example of this ever popular mintmark.

543 **1895-S AU-55.** Lustrous. Scarce in all high grades.

544 1895-S EF-40 (NGC). A second attractive example of the issue.

545 1896 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with just a hint of toning. Not much different than it must have appeared 105 years ago when it was made.

546 **1896-O MS-60 (ANACS).** Light golden toning over somewhat satiny surfaces. A prized rarity in Mint State.

547 **1896-O MS-60.** Light golden lustre on satiny surfaces. A tiny but deep toning spot is centered on Miss Liberty's neck.

548 **1896-O MS-60.** A lustrous pale rose example.

549 **1896-S Net MS-60;** sharpness of MS-64, but with a light scrape on Miss Liberty's cheek. Brilliant and lustrous. Delicate golden toning. A very attractive example of this scarce San Francisco issue–one of the key pieces in the Morgan series.

550 1896-S AU-58. Pale golden lustre present on bright, satiny surfaces.

551 **Roll of 1897 dollars grading MS-64.** Each is lustrous with a few brilliant pieces and a few having delicate golden rose toning. (Total: 20 pieces)

Choice 1897-O Dollar

552 **1897-O MS-63 (PCGS).** Light golden toning over lustrous surfaces. Scarce New Orleans issue.

553 **1897-O MS-62.** Brilliant and lustrous with a hint of golden toning.

554 **1897-O MS-61 PL.** A representative example of the date and surface, with bagmarks made more noticeable from the prooflike background.

555 1897-O MS-61. (With INS certification of MS-64–look at it and make your own opinion–we are just stating ours).

556 1897-O MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous.

557 **1897-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Brilliant with "creamy" satiny lustre. Very attractive.

558 1897-S MS-65. A satiny gem with strong cartwheel lustre and delightful pale golden toning. Nicely struck and aesthetically appealing.

559 1897-S MS-65. Brilliant and somewhat prooflike. Delicate golden toning. A numismatic winner.

560 **Grouping of dollars:** ☆ 1897-S (2). MS-63; AU-58. Both have lustrous surfaces with splashes of delicate gray ☆ 1898-O (2). MS-64. Delicate golden toning over both surfaces; MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1899-O MS-60. Satiny ☆ 1900 MS-62. Semi-reflective surfaces ☆ 1900-O MS-63 (2). Both are lustrous ☆ 1901-O MS-62. Lustrous with wisps of delicate toning ☆ 1902 MS-60 (2). Both having lustrous surfaces ☆ 1902-O (3); MS-63. Delicate golden and gray toning on the obverse; Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-63, dipped; MS-62 PL. Splashes of pale golden frost ☆ 1903 MS-60 (2). Lustrous ☆ 1904 AU-58. Delicate toning ☆ 1904-O (2) MS-62; MS-61 PL. Both having delicate toning. (Total: 19 pieces)

561 **Quartette of Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1897-S MS-62 PL. Two small toning spots noted on the obverse rim at star 5 another on eagle's breast on the reverse ☆ 1898 MS-62. Just a whisper of champagne toning on the obverse ☆ 1900-O/CC MS-60. Pale mottled golden toning on the obverse ☆ 1900-S MS-60. Faint toning spots noted on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

562 **Roll of 1897-S dollars grading MS-60 to MS-64.** All are lustrous, some more so than others. One has attractive mauve to golden brown toning on the obverse. (Total: 20 pieces)

563 Roll of 1898 dollars grading AU-58 to MS-62. All are lustrous with one being prooflike. A few pieces with various degrees of pale rainbow toning. One with golden brown toning at the obverse periphery. (Total: 20 pieces)

564 1898-O MS-66 (NGC). Light iridescent toning over frosty surfaces. A high-grade example.

565 Half dozen Mint State dollars: ☆ 1899 MS-61. Just a whisper of rose toning at the rim ☆ 1899-O MS-63. Satiny lustre with an obverse rim ding noted ☆ 1899-S MS-62. Mottled silver gray toning with splashes of reddish brown at the rims ☆ 1900 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1900-O MS-63. Lustrous with pale magenta toning at the rims ☆ 1900-S MS-63. Lustrous with a splash of soft golden brown toning on the reverse. (Total: 6 pieces)

566 1899-O MS-66 (ICG). Brilliant with light toning overall and with a nascent moon area of toning at the left obverse.

Prooflike Gem 1899-S Dollar

567 **1899-S MS-65 PL (NGC).** Brilliant with a touch of golden toning around the rims. Scarce so fine.

568 1899-S MS-64 PL (NGC). Reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs show pale golden highlights.

Prooflike Gem 1900-O Dollar

569 **1900-O MS-65 DPL (NGC).** Brilliant with light splashes of brown and gold near the borders. Very attractive.

570 **Roll of 1900-O dollars grading MS-63 to MS-64.** All are lustrous with splashes of soft golden toning. (Total: 20 pieces)

571 **1900-S MS-65 (ICG).** Brilliant and frosty, a bold and beautiful example.

572 Trio of 1901 dated dollars: ☆ 1901 AU-58 (ANACS). Lustrous with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1901-O MS-63. Delicate frosty gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1901-S MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

573 Grouping of Mint State 1901-O Morgan dollars. Grades average MS-60 to MS-63, and most are brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 36 pieces)

574 **1901-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with a nuance of pale golden iridescence.

575 **Grouping of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1902 MS-63 ☆ 1902-O MS-62 ☆ 1902-S MS-61. Soft golden lustrous surfaces with a small toning spot on the obverse ☆ 1903-O MS-61 (PCGS) ☆ 1904 MS-61 ☆ 1904-O MS-63. Soft golden orange toning at the peripheries ☆ 1921 MS-63. Satiny ☆ 1921-D MS-63 ☆ 1921-S MS-63. Delicate golden gray toning over lustrous surfaces. Each is brilliant and lustrous except where noted. (Total: 9 pieces)

576 **Roll of 1902 dollars grading MS-62 to 64, with the average grade being MS-63.** Each is lustrous with most having delicate golden highlights. (Total: 20 pieces)

577 Roll of New Orleans dollars: ☆ 1902-O (10). Grade averaging MS-60 to MS-62. All are lustrous with one having rich mottled olive toning on the reverse ☆ 1904-O (10). Grade averaging MS-62 to MS-64. All are lustrous with one having mottled golden brown toning on the reverse. (Total: 20 pieces)

Memorable Gem 1902-S Dollar

Finest Graded by NGC

578 **1902-S MS-67 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and equally satiny with deep iridescent gold, rose, and electric blue richly displayed on both sides. Easily among the finest known examples of the date; indeed, this is the only MS-67 specimen certified by NGC. The 1902-S is fairly scarce in high level Mint State grades, but at the MS-67 level it becomes memorably so.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

579 1902-S MS-64 (PCGS). Intense cartwheel lustre on pale rose surfaces.

Superb Gem Proof 1903 Dollar

580 **1903 Proof-66 (NGC).** Brilliant with a hint of Louis Roederer Cristal champagne toning (color verified by some recently sipped at the Mandalay Bay Resort in Las Vegas). In a word, elegant (the Mandalay Bay as well as *this coin!*). In a more serious vein, among Proof 1903 dollars, few can hold a candle to the quality and appearance of the example offered here. It is indeed magnificent and rare, and an appropriate bid is strongly suggested.

Proof silver and gold coins of this year are struck in a slightly different format than most earlier ones, with Proof polish being applied to certain parts of the die, including the portrait.

581 **1903 Net Proof-60;** sharpness of Proof-63. Brilliant and quite attractive *except* for a tiny scratch on the obverse. Otherwise it would be the higher grade.

582 **Roll of 1903 dollars grading MS-62 to MS-64.** Most are brilliant and lustrous with a couple of pieces having delicate rose highlights. (Total: 20 pieces)

583 **Roll of 1904 dollars grading MS-60 to MS-62.** All are lustrous. One with reddish gold toning at the peripheries and soft rose in the fields. A few pieces with minor spotting noted. (Total: 20 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1904-S $1

584 **1904-S MS-64.** Lustrous and satiny with a whisper of gold at the rims. A rarity in choice Uncirculated despite a somewhat sizeable mintage of more than 2.3 million pieces. A lovely coin for the grade. For many years the 1904-S has been a great object of numismatic desire, and it is always a delight to offer a nice one.

Elusive 1904-S Dollar

585 **1904-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant with light golden and iridescent toning. As noted, year in and year out the 1904-S has been on the "most wanted" list of numismatists.

586 **1904-S MS-62.** Brilliant and lustrous. An excellent example.

587 **1921 Morgan. MS-64 DMPL (PCGS).** Highly reflective and equally lustrous with a nuance of golden toning. Slight cameo contrast present on both sides.

588 1921 Morgan. AU-50. Lightly cleaned surfaces. Of interest to the collector of mint errors, due to its tilted partial collar (sort of an off-track "railroad rim"!) plus a planchet clip. This coin barely made it out of the Mint!

589 **Roll of 1921-D dollars grading MS-63 to MS-64.** All are lustrous with one having rich mottled rose with splashes of blue at the peripheries. A few pieces have delicate toning visible. (Total: 20 pieces)

590 1921 Peace. MS-64. Satiny champagne surfaces with delightful underlying lustre. A hint of weakness is seen at the centers, as typical for this high relief issue.

591 **Quartette of Peace dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1921 (2). Both display lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1927-D. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1927-S. Lustrous with a touch of delicate toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

592 Quintette of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1921 MS-62 ☆ 1927 (3). MS-63; MS-62; MS-61 ☆ 1977-S MS-61. Each having lustrous surfaces with just a whisper of golden toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

593 Trio of Peace dollars: ☆ 1921 AU-50 ☆ 1927 AU-55 ☆ 1928 AU-55. A well matched trio with all having delicate golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

594 Complete set of Peace dollars 1921 through 1935-S grades averaging EF to AU. The key to the series, the 1934-S, grades VF-20. A well matched set housed in a Capital plastic holder. Inexpensive, but impressive when seen. (Total: 24 pieces)

595 1924 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and satiny lustrous. An attractive example of this popular date.

596 1925-S MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous and very attractive—a reminder of how nice an MS-64 Peace dollar can be—if selected for *quality*.

597 1926-D MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. A delightful specimen of this popular Denver Mint issue.

598 1928 MS-64. Satiny lustre. Delicate golden toning. Perennially popular due to its status as the lowest mintage regular Peace silver dollar.

599 **Trio of 1928 Peace dollars grading MS-63.** Each displays lustrous surfaces with various degrees of delicate toning. The 1928 has the lowest mintage of any regular Peace silver dollar. What a nice group this is! (Total: 3 pieces)

600 **1928-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Outstanding lustre and superb eye appeal—a winning coin that is worth much more than a typical "MS-64 bid." This is our opinion, quite studied as we have certainly seen many Peace dollars in our time.

601 **Half dozen 1928-S dollars grading MS-63.** All are lustrous with delicate toning. The 1928-S is one of the scarcer Morgan dollars, and it is not often that a group such as this comes on the market. We expect some enthusiastic bidding! (Total: 6 pieces)

Key 1934-S Peace Dollar

602 **1934-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Delicate golden toning over lustrous surfaces. Far and away the most desired single date and mint in the regular 1921-1935 series. High grade and eye appeal combine to create a coin that is deserving of a strong bid.

Ever-Popular 1934-S Dollar

603 **1934-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Light golden toning over lustrous surfaces. Another specimen of the key issue of the series.

604 **1935-S MS-65.** Brilliant and beautiful—what Europeans might call *fleur de lis* coin.

605 **1935-S MS-65.** A lustrous gem—premium quality with a generous measure of eye appeal.

TRADE DOLLARS

We have always enjoyed trade dollars, and in recent years we have been delighted to see that enthusiasm has spread far and wide throughout numismatics. This denomination was highly successful in its era, served its intended purpose, and was ended only by political considerations. The series made for circulating use extended from 1873 through 1878, after which Proofs were continued for a number of years.

606 **1873 MS-63.** Delicate golden toning. A premium example which might well be in a higher grade than the MS-63 we suggest. Check it out in person and bid accordingly!

Important as the first year of the trade dollar design—a highly successful denomination that was launched with great expectations and which was well received, until it ran into "political difficulties" on and after July 22, 1876.

607 **1873 MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. Another specimen of the first year of issue—ideal for a type set.

608 **Quintette of trade dollars:** ☆ 1873 EF-40. Dark ☆ 1877-S (3) EF-45; EF-40; VF-20. Each having olive-gray and blue toning at the rims ☆ 1878-S AU-50. Lustrous with delicate toning over both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1874-S Trade $1

609 **1874-S MS-64 (NGC).** Light lilac toning with splashes of gold at the borders. A very nice example of this popular trade dollar date and mintmark—usually seen in far lower grades.

610 **Quartette of branch mint trade dollars:** ☆ 1874-S MS-60. Satiny lustre ☆ 1876-S MS-60. Lustrous golden surfaces with natural planchet flaw on the reverse ☆ 1877-S AU-58. Minor spotting noted on the reverse ☆ 1878-S AU-50. Lustrous with mottled lavender-gray toning over both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

Mint State 1876-CC Trade $1

611 **1876-CC MS-60.** Lintmark on the obverse. Bright and lustrous. Very scarce at the Mint State level. An excellent opportunity to acquire this highly prized date and mintmark.

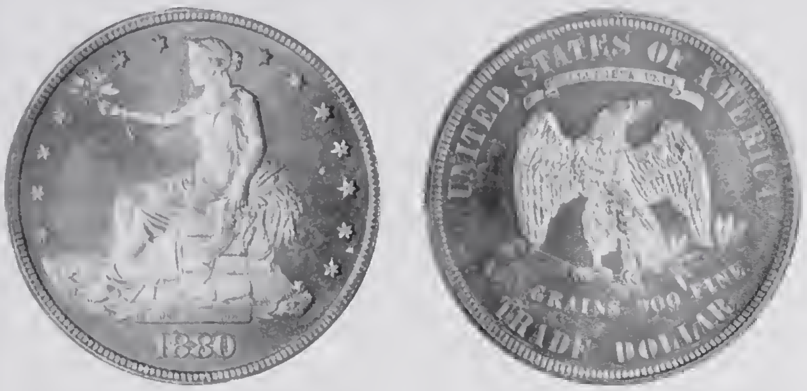
612 **1877 Proof-60.** Very scarce. Medium gray toning. Rare in Proof format.

613 **1878-S MS-64 PL.** Medium gray and iridescent toning.

614 1878-S Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-62, cleaned. This specimen has a very nice appearance overall—more than our words convey. An in-person inspection will quickly verify this.

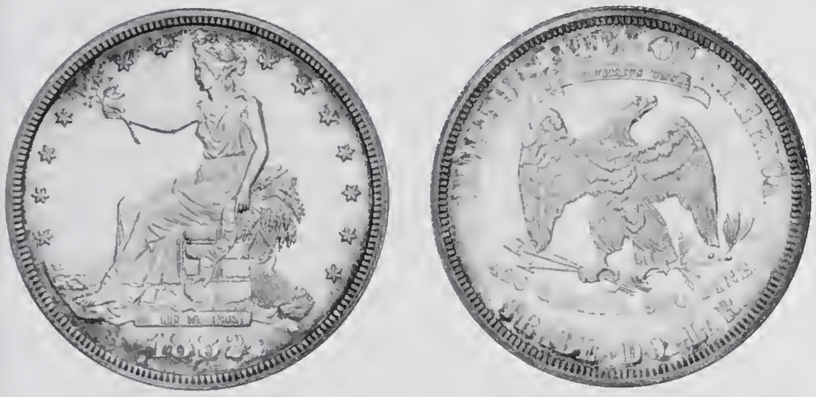
615 **1879 Net Proof-58;** sharpness of Proof-60. A Proof that has been very lightly polished—the numismatic equivalent of gilding the lily. Fairly attractive overall, but a coin that does not fit conveniently into a numerical or adjectival category. Ever popular as a Proof-only date.

World-Class 1880 Proof Trade $1



616 **1880 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A fantastic coin, a world-class rarity that has few equivalents anywhere—not in museums, not in private collections, not in dealers' stocks. We know a bit about trade dollars, having admired and studied the series for a long time. While the 1880 is not rare as a Proof date, in this elegant preservation it can be called such. Not only is the numerical grade Proof-66 (and perhaps a candidate for an even higher grade), but the delicate golden toning is such that its desirability is *compounded.* Suffice it to say, if you have ever wanted a single trade dollar for a type set, your search ends here. Or, if trade dollars are your forte, no matter what grade your 1880 Proof is in, the present coin is bound to be nicer!

Proof-Only 1882 Trade $1



617 **1882 Proof-63.** Mostly brilliant, changing to iridescent gunmetal-blue at the borders. A nice example at this grade level of one of the famous Proof-only dates in the trade dollar series—a coin made for numismatic purposes without any equivalent examples for general circulation. By this time the trade dollar had been replaced by the Morgan silver dollar.

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

We present a very interesting selection of commemorative silver coins from the "classic" era 1892-1954. Most are Mint State, and nearly all have a great deal of eye appeal. We consider the market for commemoratives to be very favorable at present, yielding many purchase opportunities. It is great time to immerse yourself in this, one of the most historic American coinage eras.

Relevant to commemoratives (and other things also) we mourn the recent passing of Helen Carmody-Lebo, who died in early January in a fire in her apartment in Huntington Beach, California. Helen was a dynamic numismatist with accomplishments in many areas, including service on the ANA Board of Governors and as the leading light in recent times for the Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins and its publication, *The Commemorative Trail.* A tribute to Helen will appear in the next issue of our *Rare Coin Review.*

618 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-65 (NGC).** Subdued satiny lustre with ivory surfaces and peripheral deep gold toning. The reverse is slightly lighter in appearance. This is a lovely, sharply struck example.

619 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-64.** Sharply struck with brilliant satiny lustre and a ring of peripheral gold toning.

620 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-64.** Sharply struck and deeply toned with satin lustre beneath blue, amber, and iridescent hues. A highly attractive example.

621 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-64.** Lustrous white surfaces with just a hint of delicate champagne toning.

622 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-63.** Lustrous ivory surfaces with pale gold peripheral toning.

623 **Quintette of commemorative coins:** ☆ 1900 Lafayette dollar. AU-50. Mottled soft brown toning with splashes of blue ☆ 1935 Hudson. AU-58. Lustrous with traces of delicate toning ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. Net AU-50; sharpness of MS-60, cleaned ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific. AU-58. Lustrous with pale bluish gray at the peripheries ☆ 1927 Vermont. MS-63. Lustrous with traces of soft golden brown at the peripheries. (Total: 5 pieces)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HALF DOLLAR
STATE OF ALABAMA
CENTENNIAL

624 **1921 Alabama Centennial. 2X2. MS-65 (NGC).** Splashes of golden and blue toning over basically brilliant surfaces. A very high level piece that would be at home in an old-time collection and a delight in a modern collection. This is a popular variety originally produced to promote additional sales of this commemorative issue.

625 **1921 Alabama Centennial. 2X2. MS-64.** Attractive and brilliant with satiny lustre.

626 1921 Alabama Centennial. 2X2. MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny lustre is visible beneath deep lilac toning. A desirable example.

627 1921 Alabama Centennial. Plain. MS-63. Lustrous and brilliant with trivial surface marks.

628 **Trio of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1936 Albany. Brilliant satiny lustre ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. Mottled grayish rose toning over both surfaces ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. Brilliant and lustrous. Much rarer than the 1920 version of this issue. (Total: 3 pieces)

629 **Pair of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1936 Albany. Satiny with pale golden toning at the rims ☆ 1937 Antietam. Soft golden gray toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

630 **Half dozen commemorative half dollars grading MS-63 PCGS:** ☆ 1936 Albany. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1936-S Columbia. Golden brown toning at the peripheries ☆ 1892 Columbian. MS-62. Pale golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1924 Huguenot. Lustrous with just a whisper of gold highlights ☆ 1920 Maine. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1923-S Monroe. Splashes of gray toning on the obverse. (Total: 6 pieces)

631 **1937 Antietam. MS-65.** Sharply struck with brilliant satiny lustre and lovely surfaces. Celebrating the 75th anniversary of the bloody Battle of Antietam.

632 1937 Antietam. MS-64 (PCGS). Another brilliant satiny example of this issue with sharp design features.

633 1937 Antietam. MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck, fully brilliant, and highly lustrous. The reverse features very faint champagne.

634 Quartette of MS-64 (PCGS) commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1935 Arkansas. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden rose ☆ 1936 Elgin. Satiny lustre ☆ 1925 Lexington. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1934-D Oregon Trail. Lustrous with just a touch of delicate toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

635 **Grouping of Mint State commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1935 Arkansas. MS-64 ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. MS-64 ☆ 1925 Lexington. (2). MS-64. Splashes of frosty gold noted on the obverse; MS-63 ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-63 ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-64 ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. MS-63 (2). Each having brilliant and lustrous surfaces except where noted. (Total: 8 pieces)

636 **Selection of commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Arkansas. (5). MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous; MS-62 (4). Each having soft golden lustre ☆ 1936-D Arkansas. (2). MS-62; MS-61. Both are lustrous with hints of golden highlights ☆ 1936-S Arkansas. (2). MS-61; MS-60. Both with various degrees of delicate champagne toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1937 Boone. MS-63. Whispers of golden toning over lustrous surfaces with splashes of olive-gold at the obverse rim ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. MS-60. Lustrous with just a hint of golden toning a the peripheries ☆ 1936-S Rhode Island. MS-62. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden rose highlights. (Total: 12 pieces)

637 **Grouping of Arkansas commemorative half dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1936-D ☆ 1936-S ☆ 1937 ☆ 1937-D ☆ 1937-S ☆ 1938 ☆ 1939-D. Each is lustrous with various degrees of toning. The pieces become increasingly scarce as the years progress, with 1939-D being in the *rare* category. (Total: 7 pieces)

638 **Quintette of Mint State commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936-D Arkansas. MS-63. Lustrous with two minor toning spots on the reverse ☆ 1935 Small 1934 Boone. MS-64. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden toning over both surfaces ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington. MS-63. Splashes of golden brown at the peripheries ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of pale golden frost ☆ 1922 Grant. Plain. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

639 **Half dozen commemorative half dollars certified by PCI:** 1938 Arkansas PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64 ☆ Denver. MS-64 ☆ San Francisco. MS-63. Each having soft to medium yellow toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1935 Boone PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63 ☆ Denver. MS-64 ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Each is lustrous with mottled iridescent toning. (Total: 6 pieces)

640 **1939 Arkansas set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64. Satiny lustre ☆ Denver. MS-65. Splashes of gold toning ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Satiny with a hint of pale gold and pale lavender. With a distribution of only 2,100 sets this is the focal point of the Arkansas series. (Total: 3 pieces)

The distribution of this and other sets had a very interesting and somewhat checkered career—all discussed at an interesting (in our opinion) and detailed manner in Dave Bowers' award-winning book, *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, which has been used as the "mother lode" for many commemorative coin articles and even other books. If you enjoy commemoratives, you will really love the book—we guarantee it. Check with our Publications Department, and ask for Dave to autograph a copy to you personally.

641 **1939 Arkansas PDS set, PCI-certified:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden toning at the obverse rim ☆ Denver. MS-64. Satiny ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Satiny lustre with just a hint of gold. (Total: 3 pieces)

642 **Quartette of Mint State commemorative halves:** ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-64. Soft golden toning ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. MS-63. Golden surfaces ☆ 1927 Vermont. MS-64. Lustrous with minute spotting noted on both the obverse and reverse ☆ 1936 York. Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-63, cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)

Recently when in San Francisco we viewed the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge as pictured on the 1936-S commemorative half dollar. Actually, you can't visit San Francisco *without* seeing this huge bridge, for it is so prominent. On the particular day of our visit, January 11, an access road to the bridge was temporarily closed, generating gridlock and traffic snarl, which delayed us a half hour in reaching a special ceremony held at the California Historical Society on Mission Street.

In our opinion one of the most enjoyable aspects of commemoratives of the classic era is their background. Many of the icons pictured on these pieces still exist, while others (such as Neptune on the Hudson half dollar) are from the realm of fantasy. Each commemorative coin has its own story. The *Guide Book of United States Coins* begins its commemorative section with the following, which we quote here as it is quite relevant:

"Commemorative coins have been popular ever since the days of the Greeks and Romans. In the beginning they served to record and honor important events and in the absence of newspapers they proved highly useful in passing along news of the day.

"Many modern nations have issued commemorative coins and such pieces are highly esteemed by collectors. Yet no nation has surpassed our own country when it comes to commemorative coins and in this we have reason to be proud.

"The unique position occupied by commemoratives in the United States coinage is largely due to the fact that with few exceptions all commemorative coins have a real historical significance. The progress and advance of people in the New World are presented in an interesting and instructive manner on the commemorative issues. Such a record of facts artistically presented on our gold and silver memorial issues appeals strongly to the collector who favors the historical side of numismatics. It is the historical features of the commemoratives, in fact, which create interest among many people who would otherwise have little interest in coins.."

643 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-64. Housed in a hard plastic display case accompanied by an autograph of designer Jacques Schnier and numbered 373 of 1,000 so encapsulated. The actual coin is attractive with satiny ivory lustre and very light champagne toning.

644 Quartette of commemorative half dollars certified MS-63: ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. (PCGS). Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1925-S California. (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of blue and golden lavender ☆ 1936-S Cincinnati. (NGC). Splashes of reddish brown ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. (PCGS). Lustrous with a few minute spots noted on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

The 1936-S Cincinnati half dollar came from a three-coin set issued under rather curious circumstances: Thomas Melish, a Cincinnati entrepreneur (in the wire business), had sufficient political connections that he was able to arrange for his own "pet" commemorative. Seeking *something* to commemorate, he came up with the notion that 1936 marked the 50th anniversary of Cincinnati as "a musical center of America." The trouble is that no modern historian has ever been able to find anything remarkable that occurred on the musical scene in Cincinnati in 1886, the year honored. However, logic has never been a requirement for issuing a commemorative coin (for example, the 1921 Pilgrim half dollar commemorates the *301st* anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, and then there is the curious modern dollar commemorating the *38th anniversary* of the Korean War—other examples abound). Regarding the 1926 Sesquicentennial half dollar, this is generally considered to be one of the poorest commemorative designs—in shallow relief with indistinct features—they are all this way.

645 **Quintette of Mint State commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-63. Golden gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-64. Lustrous with golden toning at the rims ☆ 1936 Delaware. MS-63. Faint mottled golden and rose toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1936 Elgin. MS-64. Olive-gold surfaces ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. MS-64. Soft mottled golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

646 Quintette of Boone commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1934 MS-64. Lustrous golden surfaces with minute spotting noted on the reverse ☆ 1935 Small 1934. MS-60. A few faint toning spots noted on the obverse ☆ 1935 MS-63. Whisper of gold over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1935-D MS-63. Golden surfaces with splashes of blue on the reverse ☆ 1935-S MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of pale rose on both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

647 1935 Boone P.D.S. set grading MS-65. Each displays various degrees of mixed lavender, rose, and golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

648 1935 Boone P.D.S. set grading MS-64. Each is lustrous with splashes of golden toning visible on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

649 Half dozen commemorative half dollars grading MS-64 PCGS: ☆ 1936 Boone. Lustrous with just a touch of champagne toning ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. Lovely golden rose highlights ☆ 1946 Iowa. Lustrous with a small toning spot on the reverse rim at 8:00 ☆ 1936 Long Island. Satiny lustre with just a whisper of golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1936 Rhode Island. Lustrous with extremely soft golden rose highlights ☆ 1936 Robinson. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)

650 **1936-S Boone Bicentennial. MS-67 (NGC).** Satiny brilliant lustre with a hint of toning. Mintage is 5,006. Always in demand.

651 **1937 Boone PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64. Pale rose-gray over both surfaces ☆ Denver. MS-63. Mottled golden gray ☆ San Francisco. MS-63. Iridescent rose toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

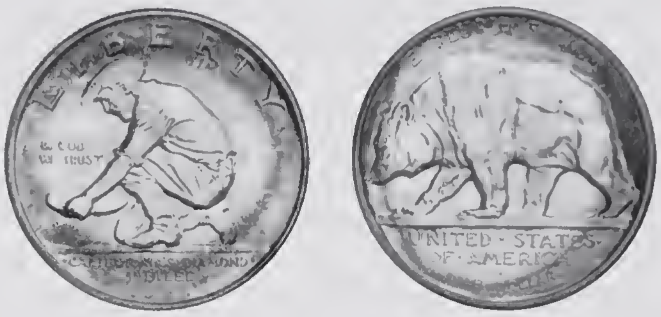
652 **1938 Boone PDS set certified by PCI:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 ☆ Denver. MS-63 ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Each with soft pearl gray toning over lustrous surfaces. This is the rarest three-coin Boone set. Just 2,001 were distributed of each of the three varieties. (Total: 3 pieces)

653 Pair of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65 (NGC): ☆ 1936 Bridgeport ☆ 1892 Columbian. Both having mottled gray toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

654 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1936 Bridgeport ☆ 1936 Long Island ☆ 1936 Lynchburg ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. Each having lustrous surfaces with various degrees of pale golden toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

Amazing 1925-S California 50¢

With "Polar Bear" on Reverse

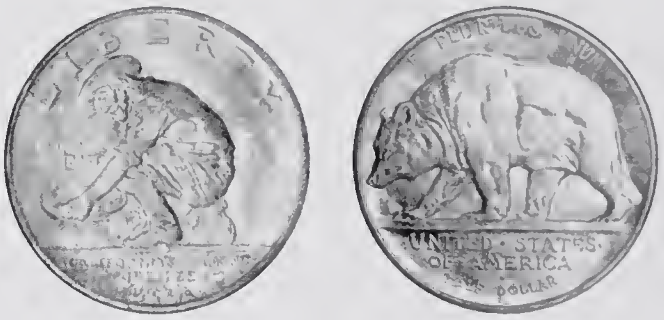


655 **1925-S California Diamond Jubilee. MS-67 (PCGS).** Absolutely gorgeous with fully brilliant central obverse and reverse lustre giving way to outstanding russet, lilac, and teal along the borders. Housed for many years in an old Wayte Raymond album page. This superb example has a several peers yet very few of finer quality. Only two examples have received a higher numeric grade from PCGS. California artist Jo Mora was the designer of this issue. Struck for the 75th anniversary of California statehood, the obverse features a Forty-Niner panning for gold, with the California grizzly bear on the reverse. In his 1937 monograph, B. Max Mehl mistakenly called this a polar bear!

If you enjoy bears, real ones rather than numismatic ones, you might enjoy a trip to visit Clark's Trading Post in our own New Hampshire, located about a two-and-one-half hour drive north of Boston. Murray Clark and his family have one of New England's most popular tourist attractions, offering several hours of family entertainment in the form of a steam locomotive ride, magic shows, museum exhibits, and a trained bear act. During the act there are so many puns that the visitor can *bearly* stand it. Sample: "When one of these animals gets sick it takes *Bayer* aspirin."

Returning to numismatic bears, the 1936 Oakland-Bay Bridge commemorative half dollar has another one of these quadrupeds, this one not as natural looking as found on the 1925 half dollar offered here. As a class, numismatic bears are elusive, although a list of them can be made—including several pieces related to the Gold Rush era of California.

Superb 1925-S California Half Dollar



656 **1925-S California Diamond Jubilee. MS-67 (NGC).** An outstanding example with deep golden brown obverse and lighter yellowish brown reverse. Speckles of brilliant lustre shine through. Splashes of blue, magenta, and iridescent toning add to the aesthetic appeal of this superb gem.

657 **1925-S California Diamond Jubilee. MS-65 (NGC).** A pleasing example with satiny ivory lustre and light iridescent toning.

658 Half dozen commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1925-S California. MS-63. Lustrous with a splash of deep rich toning on the obverse rim ☆ 1925 Lexington. MS-60 (3). One having subdued surfaces; one with bright golden toning; and another with pale mottled pearl gray iridescence with a couple of toning spots noted on the obverse ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-60. Pale pearl gray iridescence with spotting on the obverse ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. MS-60. Iridescent gray with a couple of minor spots noted. (Total: 6 pieces)

659 Quintette of commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1925-S California. AU-55. Minute spotting noted ☆ 1918 Lincoln-Illinois. AU-55. Splashes of pale golden gray toning ☆ 1926-S Oregon. AU-55. Lustrous with faint spotting noted on the reverse ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-60. Soft olive-gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1936-D Texas. AU-55. Lustrous with a splash of rich toning on the reverse. (Total: 5 pieces)

660 Large hoard of commemorative half dollars. Grades average MS-60 to MS-63: Carver-Washington: ☆ 1951 (3) ☆ 1951-D ☆ 1952 (65) ☆ 1953-S (2) ☆ 1954 ☆ 1954-D ☆ 1954-S (7). Booker T. Washington: ☆ 1946 (20) ☆ 1946-D (8) ☆ 1946-S (7) ☆ 1947 (2) ☆ 1947-D (2) ☆ 1947-S (2) ☆ 1949 ☆ 1950-S (14) ☆ 1951 (2). Mostly brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 138 pieces)

661 **Selection of commemorative half dollars all certified by PCGS:** ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington. MS-65. Lustrous ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-64. Lustrous with rich toning at the rim ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. MS-64. Satiny with rose toning at the peripheries ☆ 1935-S San Diego. MS-65. Lustrous with just a touch of golden toning on the reverse ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-64. Satiny lustre with soft golden highlights ☆ 1934 Texas. MS-64. Whisper of golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1950-S Booker T. Washington. MS-65. Satiny lustre. (Total: 7 pieces)

662 Half dozen commemorative half dollars: 1953 Carver-Washington PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 ☆ Denver MS-64 ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Each displays lustrous and attractive surfaces. 1949 Booker T. Washington P.D.S. set grading MS-65. Each is lustrous with just a hint of golden toning on the reverse. (Total: 6 pieces)

Splendid 1936 Cincinnati Set

663 **1936 Cincinnati PDS set grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ Philadelphia. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ Denver. Lustrous with just a touch of golden toning at the peripheries ☆ San Francisco. Pale golden gray with splashes of reddish brown. A splendid, eye-appealing example of this very scarce and quite interesting commemorative trio. Such sets have never been common, and today to find a nicely matched threesome takes some doing. Worthy of a generous bid, in our opinion! (Total: 3 pieces)

664 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65:** ☆ 1936 Cleveland. Soft golden rose ☆ 1936 Elgin. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1920 Maine. Lustrous with just a touch of golden toning ☆ 1937 Roanoke. Soft golden satiny surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

665 **Octette of certified commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-63 (NGC) ☆ 1936 Norfolk MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1938 Oregon. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1936-S Rhode Island. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1935-S San Diego MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-64 (ICG) ☆ 1936 York MS-65 (PCGS). (Total: 8 pieces)

666 Counterstamped trio of Western Reserve Numismatic Club:☆ 1936 Cleveland half dollar. Counterstamped with the 1941 mark for the 20th anniversary of this Cleveland based organization ☆ 1921 Morgan dollar. Counterstamped with the 1971 mark for the 50th anniversary of the same club ☆ 1971-S Eisenhower dollar. Similarly counterstamped. Each is graded MS-63 and housed in an MTB Banking Corporation holder. (Total: 3 pieces)

A little known 75th anniversary counterstamp from this club also exists, with only perhaps 10 examples produced in 1996. It would be interesting to have more information about this, and if anyone cares to send the same, we'll run it as a filler in the *Rare Coin Review*.

667 **1936 Columbia PDS set grading MS-65.** Each displays lustrous surfaces with just a hint of gold. An exceptional trio—a set worthy of second or even third glance—and a correspondingly enthusiastic bid. (Total: 3 pieces)

668 1936 Columbia PDS set grading MS-64. Each have satiny surfaces with golden toning at the peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)

669 **Trio of certified commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1892 Columbian. MS-65 (NGC). Mottled gold and blue toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1926-S Oregon Trail. MS-66 (NGC). Splashes of bright reddish gold over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1934 Texas MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

670 Quartette of commemorative halves grading MS-64: ☆ 1893 Columbian. Pale lavender centers with iridescent bluish green and yellow gold at the peripheries ☆ 1935 Connecticut. Deep mixture of brownish gold with iridescent highlights on the obverse ☆ 1924 Huguenot. Deep rich toning at the devices ☆ 1946 Iowa. Golden gray toning on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

671 **Trio of MS-64 (NGC) commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1935 Connecticut. Golden with splashes of deep rich toning on the obverse the reverse displays golden iridescent highlights ☆ 1936 Delaware. Pale orange-gold toning over satiny surface ☆ 1922 Grant. Plain. Lustrous with minute spotting noted on the obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

The 1935 Connecticut half dollar depicts on the reverse the famous Charter Oak, one of the best known icons of the state of Connecticut. It blew down in a windstorm in 1856. The wood was immediately scavenged and used for all sorts of things—including making gavels, producing furniture, and even for the grip of a special issue of Colt pistols (Colt firearms were made in Hartford). Recently, the Charter Oak has reappeared as the reverse motif on the Connecticut Washington quarter dollar.

672 **Quintette of commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1935 Connecticut. MS-63. Satiny with splashes of golden brown ☆ 1936 Delaware. MS-60. Soft pearl gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1922 Grant. Plain. MS-60. Lustrous with splashes of golden brown, blue, and reddish orange at the obverse, the reverse has pearl gray toning with splashes of blue and magenta at the periphery ☆ 1925 Lexington. MS-63. Lustrous with minute toning spots noted on both surfaces ☆ 1920 Maine. MS-60. Lustrous with splashes of bright pearl gray iridescence at the peripheries. (Total: 5 pieces)

673 1936 Delaware Tercentenary. MS-66. Subdued silvery white lustre with a whisper of peripheral gold toning. A most attractive example. Both obverse and reverse of this issue have large open areas of the design, often susceptible to abrasions. This example has virtually pristine surfaces on the church's roof and ship's sails.

674 **Half dozen commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Delaware. MS-60. Pearl gray toning ☆ 1925 Lexington. MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. MS-63. Iridescent gold-gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1935-S San Diego. MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of pearl gray iridescence ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-63. Lustrous with hints of rich silver gray ☆ 1936 York. MS-63. Lustrous with delicate toning on both surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

675 1936 Gettysburg. MS-65. Highly attractive with frosty white lustre. This popular commemorative marks the 75th anniversary of the most famous individual battle of the Civil War. It was issued two years early.

676 Trio of commemorative halves grading MS-64 PCGS: ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. Pale iridescent orange over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1918 Lincoln-Illinois. Lustrous with deep rich toning at the devices ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. Mottled golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

677 1936 Gettysburg. MS-64. A brilliant example with outstanding frosty white lustre.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ULYSSES S. GRANT
1822 1922
HALF DOLLAR
IN GOD WE TRUST
E PLURIBUS UNUM

678 **1922 Grant. With Star. MS-63.** Artificial deep golden brown toning over satiny lustre. Another variety issued solely to attract additional sales. In terms of rarity among early commemorative half dollars this is far and away the most difficult to find. Right now the market is asleep—you might want to sneak up on it and capture this little prize!

679 **1922 Grant. Plain. MS-65.** Speckled gold toning over satiny white lustre.

680 Octette of commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1922 Grant. Plain. EF-45. Golden gray toning at the devices ☆ 1924 Huguenot. AU-55. Pale rose-gray at the devices ☆ 1923-S Monroe. AU-50. Toning spots noted on both surfaces ☆ 1926-S Oregon Trail. AU-55. Lustrous with splashes of rainbow iridescence on both surfaces ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. (4). AU-55 (3); AU-50. Each with soft silver gray surfaces richer at the peripheries. (Total: 8 pieces)

Attractive 1928 Hawaiian Rarity

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CAPT. JAMES COOK DISCOVERER OF HAWAII
IN GOD WE TRUST
HALF DOLLAR
E PLURIBUS UNUM
1778 1928

681 **1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial. MS-64 (NGC).** A splendid specimen—one of the nicest we have ever seen—with absolutely gorgeous golden and iridescent toning over lustrous surfaces. We have handled our share of Hawaiian half dollars—and probably even much more than our share—and we can unhesitatingly say that this coin is in the top 5% of all survivors when the combined aspects of high grade and eye appeal are concerned. If we were wanting a very *special* 1928 Hawaiian for our own collection, we would bid very strongly on this! A very exciting coin for the knowledgeable bidder.

With a distribution of just 10,000 pieces the Hawaiian is the most desired design type of the classic commemorative series 1892-1954. The majority of pieces were distributed to residents of the Hawaiian Islands, giving a lesser number to the numismatic fraternity.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CAPT. JAMES COOK DISCOVERER OF HAWAII
IN GOD WE TRUST
HALF DOLLAR
E PLURIBUS UNUM
1778 1928

682 **1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial. MS-60.** Lustrous with a hint of gold. Pale silver gray surfaces display a slightly reflective appearance, common to many examples of this issue.

From our sale of the Voigt and Lee Collections, March 1999, Lot 3596.

Superb Gem Hudson Half Dollar

Key Issue

CITY OF HUDSON N.Y.
HUDSON
HALF DOLLAR

683 **1935 Hudson Sesquicentennial. MS-66 (NGC).** A superb specimen, a coin in extraordinarily high grade. Brilliant with a wisp of iridescent toning. One of the nicest we have ever offered of this, the third most difficult "type" half dollar to acquire at this grade level (the first being the Hawaiian and the second being the Old Spanish Trail).

As revealed in Dave Bowers' *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia,* which presented much information that had been either unknown before or had been largely forgotten, Julius Guttag, a partner in Guttag Brothers of New York City, obtained 7,500 coins of the 10,000 minted, purchasing these at 95 cents each and had a field day selling them at a profit at whatever price they cared to name.

The Guttag Brothers, Julius and Henry, were very prominent in numismatics in the 1920s, although their main business in the Wall Street district was in the profession of security brokers. They went from one success to another, and toward the end of the decade moved into a large building of their own. Unfortunately, the economic clouds that erupted in a thunderstorm in October 1929 dropped rain on the Guttag Brothers much earlier in the year, causing them financial difficulty and forcing them to liquidate certain of their coin holdings in order to raise cash. Recently, we received an inquiry from a reader asking, in effect, who were the Guttag Brothers and what did they do? We invite anyone interested, who has a sketch of the Guttag Brothers, to submit a commentary for the *Rare Coin Review,* but to write first, as we only want one commentary and would not want to disappoint several submitters. Alternatively, we have enough notes to write a *monograph* on the Guttag Brothers, and may correlate them someday and do just that. Both brothers were credits to the numismatic profession.

CITY OF HUDSON N.Y.
1785 1935
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HUDSON
HALF DOLLAR

684 **1935 Hudson Sesquicentennial. MS-65 (PCGS).** A brilliant, satiny white example of this scarce issue. Not at all easy to find in this very lofty grade. Worthy of a strong bid— *right now,* while the market is a bit quiet.

685 **1935 Hudson Sesquicentennial. MS-64.** Brilliant satin ivory lustre washed with very light champagne toning. A very nice example of this highly prized "type" issue. Another coin worthy of a strong bid.

686 **Half dozen commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1935 Hudson. AU-58. Lustrous with just a hint of gold ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific. AU-58. Lustrous with just a hint of gray toning at the peripheries ☆ 1937-D Texas. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1947 Booker T. Washington PDS set each MS-63. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)

687 **1924 Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary. MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant with very delicate toning. An outstanding specimen in all respects.

688 1918 Lincoln-Illinois Centennial. MS-65. Technically the Illinois half dollar, issued for the centennial of statehood, this is popularly called the Lincoln half dollar due to the obverse portrait. Soft frosty white lustre with a few trivial surface marks. The reverse of this coin, by John Sinnock, is in the classical style—sort of reminiscent of the several different pattern half dollar motifs of 1877. With the great proliferation of modern commemorative coins for various subjects, mostly of dollar size, it is really too bad that some classical designs are not again produced. In our view, the 1918 die represents the high water mark of Sinnock's artistry for legal tender coinage.

689 1925 Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial. MS-65. Brilliant and satiny with splashes of very light toning. A few very minor surface marks are visible.

690 **Trio of MS-65 commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Long Island. Soft iridescent rose with splashes of mottled toning ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. Lustrous with just a touch of golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1936-D San Diego. Soft reddish orange over both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

691 **1936 Lynchburg Sesquicentennial. MS-67 (NGC).** Fully brilliant with satiny white lustre and wisps of champagne toning. An attractive example of this issue with local interest. Senator Carter Glass was one of few living individuals ever to be depicted on a United States coin.

692 **Trio of MS-65 commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1934 Maryland. Pale lavender-gray toning ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. Lustrous pearl gray iridescence. (Total: 3 pieces)

693 Trio of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64 PCGS: ☆ 1934 Maryland. Lustrous ☆ 1937 Roanoke. Lustrous delicate golden surfaces ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. Lustrous with delicate pearl gray toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

694 **1921 Missouri Centennial. 2☆4. MS-64 (NGC).** Mottled light brown toning over mostly brilliant surfaces. Nice in its overall aspect. Scarce in higher grades.

It is said that the figure on the obverse of this was Daniel Boone, whose full length image is also reproduced on the reverse—a precursor to precisely the same situation that would occur with the Boone commemorative half dollars of the 1930s.

695 **1921 Missouri Centennial. 2☆4. MS-64.** Brilliant and frosty with light toning. Another variety to promote sales, as were the Alabama 2x2 issue and Grant With Star issue of the same era.

Mint State Missouri Centennial

Plain

696 **1921 Missouri Centennial. Plain. MS-65 (NGC).** A gem example with satiny white lustre and pale champagne toning. Considerable aesthetic appeal.

697 **1921 Missouri Centennial. Plain. MS-64.** A delightful example with soft ivory lustre and deep russet along the obverse border. Hints of blue and iridescent toning are noted. A few minor marks do not detract from the overall aesthetic appeal.

698 **1921 Missouri Centennial. Plain. MS-63.** Fully brilliant with frosty lustre and light champagne toning. A pleasing example of this scarce commemorative issue.

699 **Trio of Mint State commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1921 Missouri. MS-62. Lustrous with reddish gold toning at the rim. This is one of the scarcer issues—and is the highlight of the present lot ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-63. Satiny lustre with a splash of pale reddish orange on the reverse ☆ 1936 York. MS-64. Lustrous with soft golden rose toning on both surfaces. "Distribution" of the York half dollar did not end until the 1980s when Bowers and Merena Galleries sold a small cache remaining from the estate of the official issuer, Walter Nichols. (Total: 3 pieces)

Remarkable 1923-S Monroe Half Dollar

700 **1923-S Monroe Doctrine Centennial. MS-66 (PCGS).** A remarkable specimen of an unremarkable design. A lustrous, frosty specimen with gorgeous light lilac toning accented with nuances of blue. One of the nicest we have ever seen.

As commemorative specialists know well, the 1923-S Monroe is at the bottom of the heap, quality wise, this comment being in reference to the *usual* specimen. The reasons for this are several. First, the design was made in low relief, generating little in the way of sharp details. Second, after the pieces were minted they seemed to have been shuffled and jostled together in quantity in bags, with the result that even at the time of distribution it is likely that the usual piece was nicked and marked and probably not better than what we would call MS-60 or so today.

Apparently, a few pieces were *very carefully* saved—for presentation or, whatever—the story is not known. Remarkably, the present coin has escaped the fate of nearly all of its brethren, and today it is one of the very finest in existence. While thousands of 1923-S Monroe half dollars exist in lower grades, the number we have seen in the present grade can be counted on the fingers of one hand! We write with a degree of authority, having studied and handled fine commemoratives for a long time.

Gem 1923-S Monroe Half Dollar

701 **1923-S Monroe Doctrine Centennial. MS-65.** A lovely gem example, and quite elusive as such. This has soft frosty lustre, very sharp design details (for this issue), and faint champagne toning. A pleasant exception to the general rule of poor strikes, heavy abrasions, and improper treatment.

702 1938 New Rochelle. MS-66 (PCGS). Mostly nicely blended golden toning on obverse, mottled golden and gray on the reverse.

703 **Trio of MS-64 (PCGS) commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. Satiny lustre ☆ 1936 Norfolk. Lustrous with delicate champagne toning ☆ 1927 Vermont. Brilliant and lustrous. A very nice trio comprising three diverse and interesting commemoratives, the last somewhat scarce so choice. (Total: 3 pieces)

704 1936 Norfolk Bicentennial. MS-66. Sharply struck with satiny white lustre. This popular commemorative issue is generally found in higher quality, such as offered here.

A coin such as this, as contrasted with the 1923-S Monroe Doctrine Centennial, points up the need to have good knowledge when pursuing numismatics. A casual collector would have no idea that in MS-66 grade the Norfolk Bicentennial half dollar is very common, and dozens could be acquired easily, whereas the 1923-S Monroe is so rare that finding even a single example would be a test of numismatic endurance (happily, there is such a coin in the present sale).

705 **Pair of Mint State commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Norfolk. MS-65. Lustrous with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-64. Satiny with golden iridescence at the rims. (Total: 2 pieces)

706 **Trio of Oregon Trail commemorative halves:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1936-S ☆ 1937-D. Each is satiny with hints of golden iridescence. (Total: 3 pieces)

707 Pair of PCGS-certified commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1937-D Oregon Trail. MS-66. Lustrous with just a hint of iridescence ☆ 1935-D Texas. MS-65. Lustrous with soft rose highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

708 **1938 Oregon Trail PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63. Golden toning at the peripheries ☆ Denver. MS-64. Satiny gray surfaces with splashes of gold at the rims ☆ San Francisco. MS-63. Iridescent gold and rose toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Rare Gem 1939 Oregon Set

709 **1939 Oregon Trail PDS set grading MS-65.** Each is lustrous with lovely golden champagne toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

This is the focal point set in the Oregon Trail series. Only 3,000 sets were minted, far and away the lowest distribution for any group or individual coin in the lengthy production which commenced in 1926. A few years ago the members of the Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins took a poll to determine their favorite design, and the Oregon Trail was the winner. A complete set of Oregon Trail commemorative half dollars from 1926 to 1939 comprises 16 different coins, all of which are highly affordable. We suggest that bidding on this lot would be a great way to begin such a display for your own pleasure—starting with the rarest set first!

710 **1939 Oregon Trail PDS set grading MS-63:** ☆ Philadelphia. Rich mottled iridescent toning on the reverse ☆ Denver. Rich mottled iridescent toning on the reverse ☆ San Francisco. Rich mottled iridescent toning on the obverse. Another opportunity to acquire this very elusive set. (Total: 3 pieces)

711 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition. MS-63 (PCGS). Deep amber and brown toning with satiny lustre visible beneath. Very nearly gem quality and would qualify as such given slightly more aesthetic appeal. A popular commemorative issue due to its association with the large $50 gold commemoratives of the same exposition.

712 1920 Pilgrim Tercentenary. MS-65 (ICG). Satiny lustre with deep ivory and iridescent toning.

713 Pair of Mint State commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-65. Soft pearl gray iridescence over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1935-S San Diego. MS-66. Satiny soft golden surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

714 **1921 Pilgrim Tercentenary. MS-65.** A lovely example of this scarce issue with brilliant and frosty mint lustre. A trace of very light gold toning may be found along the borders. Struck to commemorate the 301st anniversary of the Pilgrim's landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

715 1936 Rhode Island PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64. Mottled pale gold, rose, and brownish gray over lustrous surfaces ☆ Denver. MS-66. Reddish gold and yellow gold at the obverse periphery the reverse displays lovely rose with hints of pale blue ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Golden iridescence on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Horace M. Grant, a well-known Providence dealer for many years, was deeply involved in the distribution of these sets—and produced hyperbole that challenged the borders of truth and even crossed the line. Again, the history of the distribution of this and other commemoratives makes fascinating reading today.

716 **1936 Robinson Arkansas Centennial. MS-66 (NGC).** Delicate heather toning over lustrous surfaces. A remarkably nice example of an issue which usually comes with many bagmarks on the portrait. The present coin is a notable exception. Featuring Senator Joseph T. Robinson on the obverse, combined with the standard Arkansas reverse, this issue was created to further sales for the Arkansas commission.

717 **1936 Robinson Arkansas Centennial. MS-66.** This wonderful example has satiny ivory lustre with sharp design details and considerable aesthetic appeal.

718 Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64: ☆ 1936 Robinson. Soft pearl gray iridescence ☆ 1936-D San Diego. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. Satiny gray surfaces with splashes of pale gold ☆ 1936 York. Pale pearl gray surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

719 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence. MS-64. Mottled deep gold and lighter amber toning. Moderate obverse and reverse surface marks are visible with magnification.

720 **1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-65.** One of the scarcer commemorative issues, this example having satiny white lustre typical of most survivors. Only 10,000 were distributed, a low figure for a coin that is essential in a type set. This issue was distributed by L.W. Hoffecker, an entrepreneurial fellow who at one time served as president of the ANA (a few years later), and who sometimes had difficulty in distinguishing truth from fiction (examples were given in Dave Bowers' book, *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia).* This was Hoffecker's "pet" issue, and, seemingly, was done entirely for his own profit, although something was said about a museum in El Paso being a beneficiary. However, at that time no information concerning money paid to a museum was ever published, or if it was, we have never seen it, and in the 1990s when we did a bit of poking around with the assistance of researchers in El Paso, we couldn't find any information either. In a classic case of the pot calling the kettle black, Hoffecker later aided in the investigation of the abuses of *other* commemorative promoters!

All of this makes fascinating reading—which goes to show how interesting commemoratives can be. Each piece has its own story.

721 **1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-64.** Brilliant and lustrous. A nice example at this grade level of this highly prized variety.

722 1935 Texas Centennial. MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. Exceptionally high grade.

723 **1935 Texas PDS set grading MS-66 (PCGS) with original envelopes.** Each is lustrous with the Philadelphia having splashes of mottled toning, the Denver and San Francisco have soft golden rose with lovely sky blue highlights and some minute spotting is noted. (Total: 3 pieces; 3 envelopes)

724 **Half-dozen Texas commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 PDS set grading MS-64 ☆ 1937 PDS set grading MS-64. Each having soft satiny gray toning with splashes of golden gray at the rims. (Total: 6 pieces)

725 **1938 Texas PDS set grading MS-64.** Each displays lustrous surfaces with various degrees of soft golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

The 1938 set, of which just 3,775 were distributed, comprises the most restricted mintage in the entire Texas series—a suite of 10 issues dating back to 1934. Similar to our remarks made under the 1939 Oregon Trail set, the 1938 Texas set provides an excellent way to begin a specialized holding—with the rarest set first.

726 **1938 Texas PDS set grading MS-64.** Each is lustrous with various degrees of golden iridescent toning on the obverse and delicate champagne at the reverse peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)

727 1925 Fort Vancouver Centennial. MS-64 (PCGS). An exceptional example with fully brilliant and frosty silver lustre. Although a few light surface marks keep this from the gem classification, the overall appeal is clearly of the latter category.

728 1925 Fort Vancouver Centennial. MS-64. Brilliant satiny lustre with a ring of peripheral toning. A lovely example for your commemorative cabinet.

729 1936 Wisconsin. MS-67 (NGC). Fully brilliant and highly attractive with satiny white lustre and very faint wisps of gold toning. An attractive example for the connoisseur.

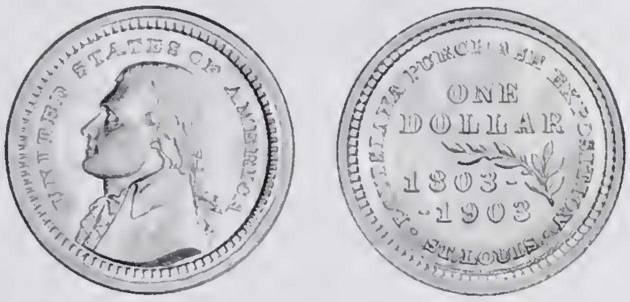
730 Pair of 1925 Norse American Medals grading MS-63: ☆ Thick planchet. Soft frosty gray surfaces with original mint lustre at the devices ☆ Thin planchet. Golden orange centers changing to iridescent blue and lavender at the peripheries. (Total: 2 pieces)

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS

Commemorative gold coins comprise a brief but highly nteresting series in which every issue is at least scarce, and some are quite rare. Our offering includes various gold dollar nd quarter eagle issues, almost complete, and with duplicaions of some. Note in particular the comments under Lot 743—a very interesting opportunity to participate in the acquisition of coins off the market for *generations!*

Gem 1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold $1

Jefferson Portrait



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

731 **1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-65 (PCGS).** A sharply struck gem example with fully brilliant yellow gold lustre and pale pinkish orange highlights. This is an aesthetically pleasing example pedigreed to an important collection.

From Stack's sale of the Davis-Graves Collection, Part II, May 1954, Lot 1351.

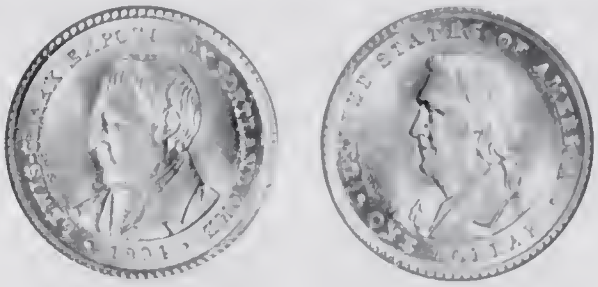
732 Pair of 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollars: ☆ Jefferson portrait. AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ McKinley portrait. Net VF-35; sharpness of AU-50, brushed. (Total: 2 pieces)

733 Pair of commemorative gold dollars: ☆ 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Jefferson portrait. AU-58. Lustrous with splashes of red-gold at the devices ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition. AU-58. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

734 Pair of commemorative gold dollars with minor problems: ☆ 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Jefferson portrait. Net EF-45 ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition. Net AU-50. Both finer for sharpness, but have been cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)

735 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-63 (PCGS). An impressive example in deep yellow gold with outstanding orange toning at right obverse and over the entire reverse. Truly an extraordinary example for the enthusiast of attractively toned coinage.

736 **Pair of 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollars. McKinley portrait:** ☆ AU-58. Lustrous with a few minute copper spots noted ☆ AU-55. Lustrous yellow surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



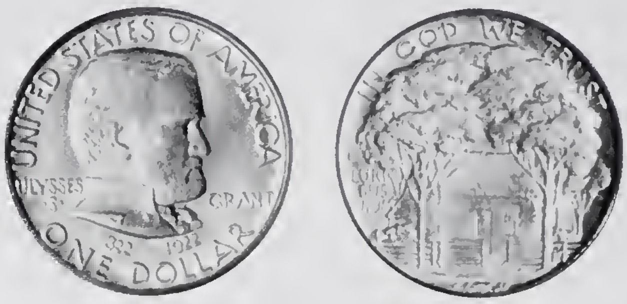
(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

737 **1904 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-62 (PCGS).** A wonderful example with brilliant light yellow gold lustre. Slightly weak central details with a few minor hairlines and other abrasions. At first glance, this lovely coin appears to be nearly gem quality. A scarce issue among commemorative gold dollars.

738 **1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-60.** Lustrous light yellow gold with pleasing surfaces. A small planchet flaw is noted at ST of STATES. Scarcer of two years comprising this issue.

Gem Grant Gold Dollar

Plain Field

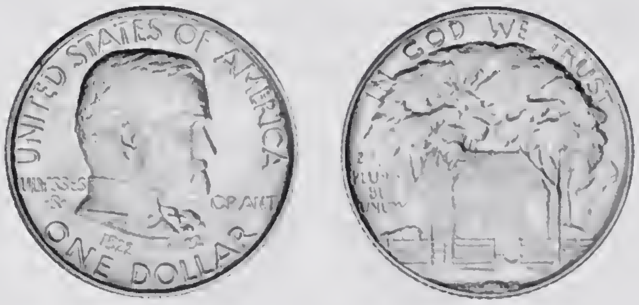


(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

739 **1922 Grant gold dollar. Plain. MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous greenish yellow gold with sharp design features and exceptional aesthetic appeal. This gem example is sure to be a welcome addition to your cabinet.

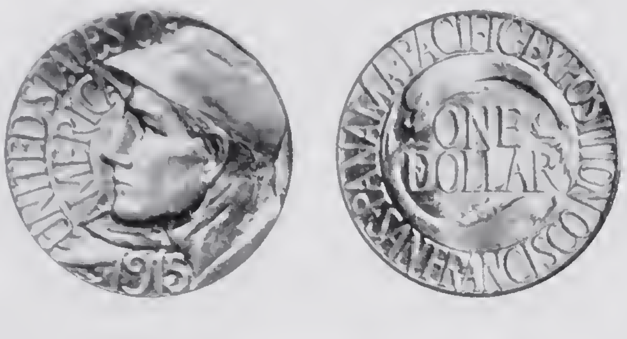
Choice 1922 Grant Gold Dollar

Plain Field



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

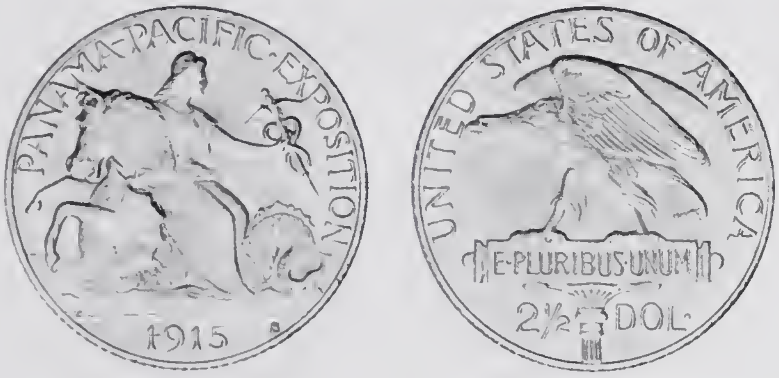
740 **1922 Grant gold dollar. Plain. MS-64 (PCGS).** This is a wonderful example with superb satiny green gold lustre and sharp design definition. A few very minor abrasions are visible, keeping this from a numerical grade in the gem category.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

741 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS).** An exceptional example of this very popular commemorative gold dollar issue, featuring deep yellow gold lustre and exceptional surfaces for the grade. Issued in connection with the opening of Panama Canal, this Panama-Pacific Exposition gold dollar is part of a series issued for and promoted by Farran Zerbe, later president of the American Numismatic Association.

Important 1915-S Panama-Pacific $2.50



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

742 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition quarter eagle. MS-64.** Deep yellow gold with a few very minor hairlines and other trivial blemishes. The only appearance of a hippocampus on a legal tender United States coin (although William K. Lanphear liked the design decades earlier, and it was used on Civil War tokens, in somewhat different form).

The obverse was designed by Charles E. Barber, who is the subject of an offering of letters and documents elsewhere in this sale.

Exceptional Gem 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle

743 **1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-65 (PCGS).** A lovely example with deep satiny yellow gold lustre and few very minor coppery toning spots. This sharply struck gem example is certain to be a highlight in the new owner's cabinet.

This lot begins a selection of 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagles consigned by a Philadelphia gentleman and kept intact since the time of issue.

As the city of Philadelphia prepared for the 150th anniversary of American Independence, the concept of issuing a commemorative coinage to mark the event was provided through legislation signed into law March 3, 1925. This legislation provided for 200,000 quarter eagles and one million half dollars. In addition, a proposal included a $1.50 gold piece to commemorate the event. Had such an idea been approved, that would have marked the only instance of such a denomination. At the time, John R. Sinnock was chief engraver at the Mint. He prepared designs for this commemorative quarter eagle issue, which was then endorsed by the Commission of Fine Arts. Unfortunately, the dies for this issue were prepared in very low relief, resulting in finished coins often showing indistinct areas. All 200,000 coins were struck at the Mint during the months of May and June 1926, along with an extra 226 coins for assay purposes.

These coins met very poor sales with over 150,000 later being melted. The net mintage for the issue amounted to just 46,019 coins. Although this issue is the most plentiful among all the various gold commemoratives minted from 1903 through 1926, the majority of survivors show evidence of handling and contact from careless production at the Mint and from careless handling by the public. Very few examples exist in higher numeric grades and fewer yet with sharply struck devices. The present offering is remarkable for quality and design definition.

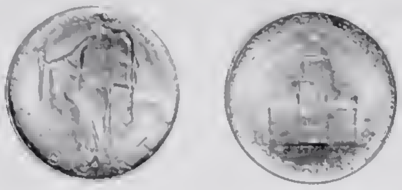
744 **1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).** A delightful, sharply struck example with brilliant orange-gold lustre. The surfaces are very pleasing with all design features distinctly detailed.

The reverse design includes a pattern of rays, sometimes mistaken for fingerprints, that were to represent the sun's rays. These were in very shallow relief and often are not distinct on the finished coin.

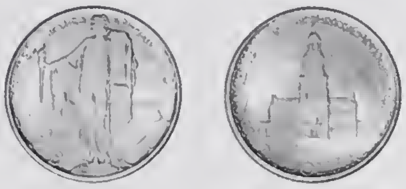
745 **1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny yellow gold with a trace of green. This lovely example is sure to please even the most finicky collector. Attractive satin lustre with sharp design details.

746 **1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).** Mellow greenish gold lustre with light pinkish toning. A few very minor spots are noted on the reverse. Not quite as sharply struck as others in this selection, with the reverse rays around Independence Hall indistinct.

747 **1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous and sharply struck with all design details. An attractive example with frosty orange-gold lustre.



748 **1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).** A lovely example with satiny yellow gold lustre, sharp design features, and numerous splashes of coppery orange toning.



749 **1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-64.** Especially deep and beautiful mint lustre. A high level example which some might call MS-65. Quality, this is it!

750 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-63 (PCGS). Attractive and lustrous with deep orange gold surfaces.

751 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-63 (PCGS). Highly lustrous light yellow gold surfaces with sharp design features. A few very minor abrasions keep this from a higher numeric grade.

752 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-63 (PCGS). This lovely example features extremely sharp design details and brilliant, lustrous yellow gold with extensive deep orange and pale blue toning.

753 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-63 (ANACS). Deep and rich yellow gold lustre with outstanding pale orange toning. A few coppery toning splashes are also visible.

754 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-63. Rich yellow gold lustre with a trace of very faint green. A few trivial abrasions are noted on either side.

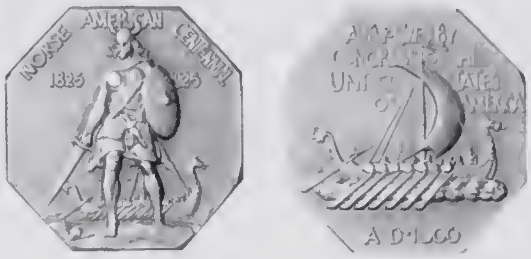
755 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-62. Lustrous light yellow gold with a hint orange toning.

756 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. AU-55. Light yellow gold with nearly full lustre. A small coppery orange spot is noted at CA of AMERICA.

Gold Norse American Centennial Medal

Attractive Matte Proof

Designed by James Earle Fraser



757 **1925 Norse American Centennial. Gold medal. Matte Proof-63.** Attractive matte gold surfaces with satiny olive highlights. A few faint reverse hairlines keep this from the gem category. James Earle Fraser prepared the design at the request of Minnesota Congressman O.J. Kvale. Although 100 examples were struck, only 47 were actually distributed. This medal is not a legal tender coinage issue, however, is usually collected with the commemorative series.

Weight: 238.6 grains. Dimensions: 24.4 mm. vertical, 23.8 mm. horizontal.

Norse American mintages and distribution, a synopsis:
Thin silver, 6,000 minted, none melted.
Thick silver, 33,750 minted, 2,000 melted, net distribution 31,750.
Gold, 900 fine, 100 minted, 53 melted, net distribution of 47 pieces.
Special copper-bronze, triple silver plated, 60 minted.

PROOF SETS

758 **1939 five-piece Proof set:** ☆ Cent. Proof-64 RD. Brilliant ☆ Nickel. Proof-65. Soft golden and soft pale blue highlights on both surfaces ☆ Dime. Proof-64. Splashes of gold ☆ Quarter. Proof-64. Brilliant ☆ Half dollar. Proof-64. Brilliant. (Total: 5 pieces)

759 **1940 five-piece Proof set:** ☆ Cent. Proof-64 RD. Brilliant ☆ Nickel. Proof-64. Golden toning at the peripheries with pale blue centers ☆ Dime. Proof-63. Splashes of golden toning on both surfaces ☆ Quarter. Proof-63. Delicate golden toning ☆ Half dollar. Proof-63. Delicate golden highlights on both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

760 1950 Proof set. Five pieces in a holder, each grading Proof-64. Each of the five coins are highly attractive with fully brilliant Proof surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

761 1952 Proof-64. An attractive and original set, with its original box and each coin in the original cellophane sleeve. The coins are brilliant with a few light toning spots. (Total: 5 pieces)

END OF SESSION

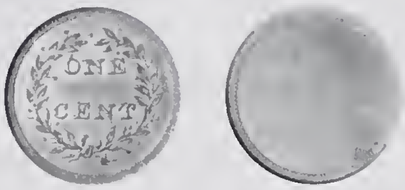
SESSION TWO

Friday Morning, March 16, 10:00 AM Sharp

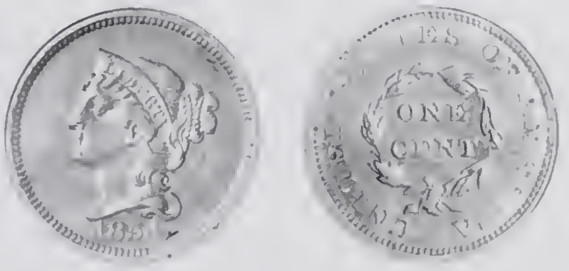
Pattern Coins: Lots 1001-1056
Mint Errors: Lots 1057-1096
U.S. Coins: Lots 1097-1896

PATTERN COINS

Patterns tells the story of what might have been in American coinage, but wasn't—ideas that were tried and then abandoned, plus a lot of interesting pieces, what we sometimes call "numismatic delicacies"—scarcities and rarities made up for the numismatic trade. Our pattern offering includes many delightful pieces, each with a story. The specialist in Flying Eagle and Indian cents will have a field day with many items the likes of which are not easily found. Among pattern five-cent pieces is a truly remarkable Lincoln Head piece which is an old friend, as we had the privilege of cataloguing and selling it 21 years ago as part of the Garrett Collection for The Johns Hopkins University (see Lot 1016 in the present sale). Among silver coins there are a number of the ever-popular Standard Silver issues, a couple of the curious pieces related to Postage Currency, two of the scarce 20-cent denomination, several silver dollars, and an 1873 trade dollar. Patterns end with an interesting 1865 pattern $10.



1001 **1853 pattern cent. Pollock-180, Judd-Appendix A. Rarity-7. Uniface Wreath reverse. MS-63 (ANACS).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Lustrous light yellow blended with deep grayish brown. This uniface pattern has a blank side with border opposite a design intended for a reverse including a wreath surrounding the spelled out denomination ONE CENT. Most likely this issue was intended as an early example to illustrate the new proposed small cent diameter to congressmen. Thus, it would not have been necessary to complete the other side, simply to illustrate the dimensions.



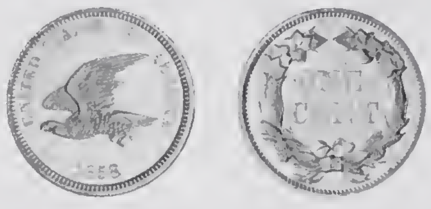
1002 **1854 pattern cent. P-187, J-160 or 161. Rarity-4. Braided Hair. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Although very slightly weak on the highest points, this is an exceptional example with light tan and faint splashes of blue. A small toning mark right of the date will serve as a pedigree marker. Braided Hair obverse in a plain field with date below.

The specific Judd number is impossible to determine without critical elemental analysis. Judd-160 is described as copper while Judd-161 is listed as bronze.

This is one of an illustrious series of small-diameter patterns made during the decade of the 1850s as part of the search to replace the old copper "large" cent.

1003 **1855 pattern cent. P-193, J-167 or 168. Proof-55.** Lustrous deep brown with mahogany and steel reverse. An ideal opportunity for the casual collector to acquire a moderately priced pattern coin for his or her cabinet.

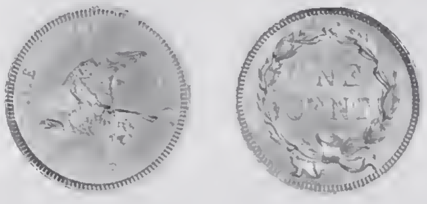
From our sale of the Estate of Byron F. Johnson, Jr., January 1989, Lot 745.



1004 **1858 pattern cent. P-242, J-206. Proof-63.** A delightful example with very light tan surfaces featuring reflective fields and lustrous, cameo devices. Stylized flying eagle obverse with the regular reverse associated with circulation strike flying eagle cents.

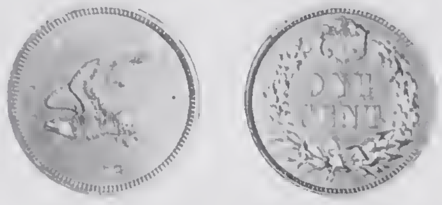
From our sale of the Estate of Byron F. Johnson, Jr., January 1989, Lot 749.

Pleasing 1858 Flying Eagle Pattern



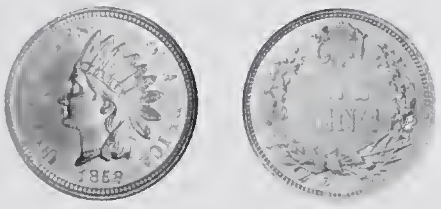
1005 **1858 pattern cent. P-245, J-202. Rarity-5. Flying Eagle. Proof-64 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. A delightful example with deep golden yellow surfaces highlighted by pale blue. Exceptional satiny lustre with lightly reflective fields provide an attractive cameo appearance. The obverse of this design features an eagle flying to the left in an otherwise plain field, with the statutory legend around and the date below. This cataloguer opines that this design is more attractive than the Flying Eagle design ultimately used for circulation strikes.

Desirable 1858 Flying Eagle Pattern Cent



1006 **1858 pattern cent. P-248, J-204. Rarity-5. Flying Eagle. Proof-64 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. A scarce pattern issue with sharp design definition and deeply mirrored golden fields. A few very minor hairlines and abrasions are present. Although not a major rarity among pattern issues, this example will see considerable demand from small cent specialists. The obverse depicts a small or "skinny" eagle, while the reverse shows an oak wreath with an ornamented shield at the top. Mint correspondence reveals that this particular shield was rejected as it looked too much like a *harp,* no doubt lyre was intended.

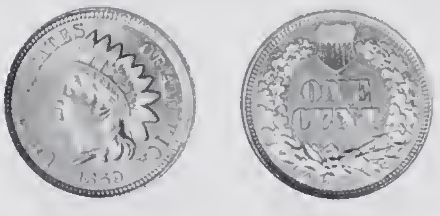
This and certain other 1858-dated pattern cents were made in several die combinations and were sold in 12-piece sets. For a few decades thereafter these were a stock-in-trade item with dealers and, occasionally, in auction listings. Afterward, nearly all sets were broken up, and we have not seen an intact "original" set in decades.



1007 **1858 pattern cent. P-256, J-212. Rarity-7. Indian Head. Proof-63 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. An important opportunity for the specialist to acquire an 1858-dated Indian cent. Moderately reflective fields provide an attractive cameo appearance with light yellow surfaces highlighted by pale blue and faint pinkish toning. The reverse is similar however, darker in appearance. Sharply struck with bold design definition.

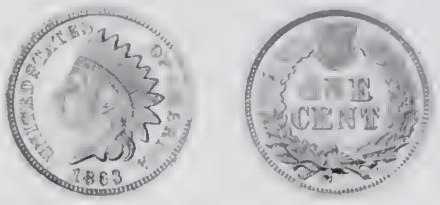
1008 **1858 pattern cent. P-259, Judd-208. Indian Head. Proof-58. Plain edge.** Copper-nickel. Pale gold lustre with sharp design features, an attractive example. This is the ever-popular Indian Head cent that is a welcome addition to the specialists cabinet. Date collectors will also be interested in this example as it represents the standard design of 1859, however struck a year before the design was authorized. Very slightly misaligned obverse die with wide border and high wire rim at upper left.

From our sale of the Estate of Byron F. Johnson, Jr., January, 1989, Lot 750.



1009 **1859 pattern cent. P-272, J-228. Indian Head. MS-66 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. This lovely gem example has satiny light yellow lustre with sharp design definition. A transitional issue featuring the 1859 Indian Head obverse with the Wreath and Shield reverse introduced to circulation strikes in 1860.

As noted by Andrew W. Pollock, III, in *United States Patterns and Related Issues,* a letter from Mint Director James Snowden to Treasury Secretary Howell Cobb, in December 1859, notes: "A modification of the devices of the reverse of the cent is desirable. I propose to introduce the shield upon the reverse. This will give it more National character, and be a decided improvement upon the present coin. I have enclosed a few specimen pieces I have caused to be struck."

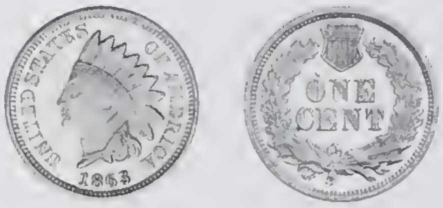


1010 **1863 pattern cent. P-359, J-299. Rarity-3. Indian Head. Proof-64 BN.** Bronze. Plain edge. Thin planchet. An outstanding example with subdued deep orange and pale brown mirrored surfaces. Very nearly a candidate for "Red and Brown" status. A few minor abrasions keep this from the gem classification.

Weight: 49.4 grains. Diameter: 19.0 mm. Die alignment: 360°.

This popular variety was struck using regular issue dies on a bronze planchet of the type adopted in 1864. Mint officials noticed the success of the circulating thin-planchet bronze Civil War tokens, privately issued, and decided to experiment with reducing the thickness and weight, and changing the alloy of the federal product. Bronze Indian cents became a reality in circulation in the year following. Today, P-359, being a *transitional* issue, is one of the most highly prized of the cent patterns. Fortunately, several hundred pieces exist, and it becomes a practical possibility for just about any enthusiast to acquire an example.

Andrew Pollock, III reported four different variations of this pattern issue having either coin alignment or medallic alignment, and on thin planchets weighing 45 to 50 grains, or thick planchets weighing about 75 grains. Those with coin alignment and thick planchets were noted as unreported.

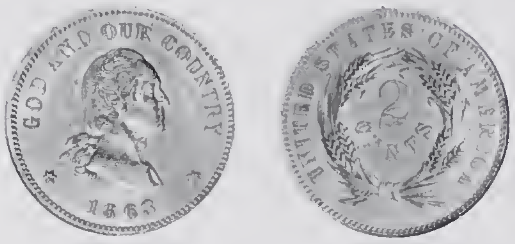


1011 **1863 pattern cent. P-359, J-299. Rarity-3. Indian Head. Proof-63 BN.** Bronze. Plain edge. Thin planchet. A sharply struck Proof with slightly mirrored fields and deep golden brown surfaces. As we have reiterated elsewhere, it is highly likely that some of these were issued with bronzed surfaces—in the style of certain copper strikings of pattern $10 pieces at the time; that is, they were never "red" to begin with.

Weight: 48.4 grains. Diameter: 19.1 mm. Die alignment: 360°.

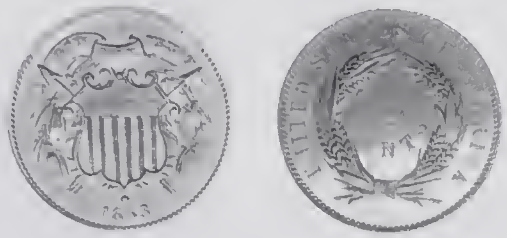
1012 Undated pattern cent. Reverse mule. Two reverse dies were mated to create this "Double Reverse Small Size Mule Cent," as it was described in Stack's December 1980 sale catalogue. Apparently a German silver composition, similar to that found in Feuchtwanger's cents of 1837. Both sides have continuous wreaths of 26 leaves and 15 berries. Listed in Judd Appendix C with the notation three or four known. Weak and unevenly struck on an uneven planchet. Light gray with some corrosion. The origin of this issue is unknown, however, it is probably not a Mint product. The successful bidder will have a challenging mystery to solve.

From Stack's sale of December 1980, Lot 447.

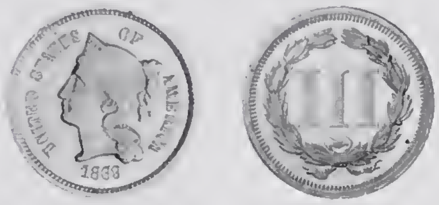


1013 **1863 pattern two-cent piece. P-370, J-305. Rarity-4. Proof-62 RB (NGC).** Bronze. Plain edge. Faded orange and bright blue surfaces with very lightly mirrored fields. A popular issue suitable for pattern collectors, two-cent coinage specialists, or those interested in Washingtoniana.

Impressive 1863 Two-Cent Piece



1014 **1863 pattern two-cent piece. P-377, J-312. Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** A reflective gem Proof with considerable orange surfaces and lilac toning. Medium brown is visible on the devices. Tilting this coin at different angles to a light source produces a vivid display. An important opportunity for the specialist to acquire a gem example of this pattern issue, quite similar to the final design adopted for use beginning in 1864.

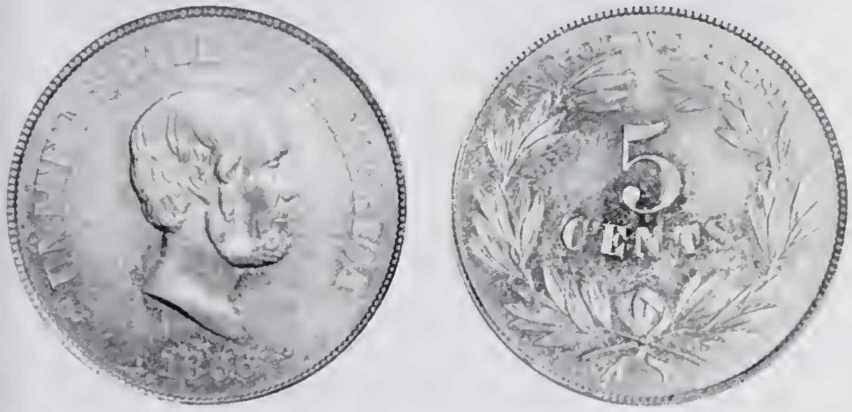


1015 **1869 pattern three-cent piece. P-755, J-676. Rarity-7. Liberty Head. Proof-63.** Nickel. Plain edge. Very lightly reflective bluish gray with few minor surface spots. A pleasing example of this larger format nickel three-cent pattern issue.

Weight: 45.0 grains. Diameter: 19.2 mm. Die alignment: 180°.

Important 1866 Lincoln Nickel

From the Garrett Collection



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

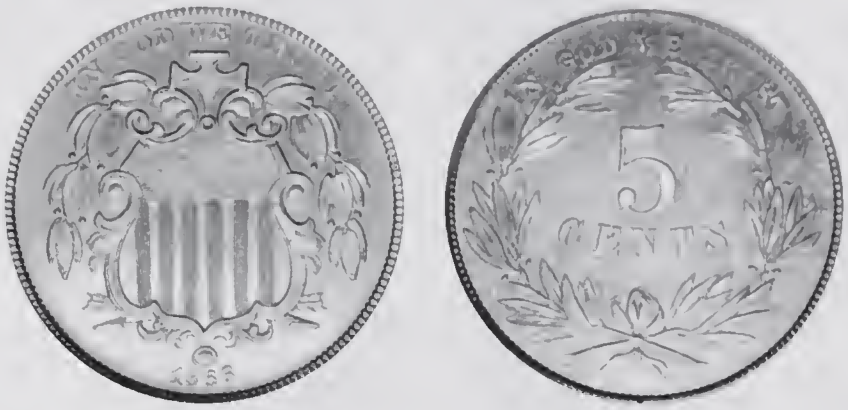
1016 **1866 pattern five-cent piece. P-576, J-488. Rarity-7. Lincoln Head. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Bronze. Plain edge. Minor flyspecks and handling marks are noted, along with a groove on Lincoln's forehead, possibly a post-production impairment, however, without displaced metal. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln was still fresh in the minds of virtually all when this pattern was issued as a proposed memorial issue for the former President. In our offering of the Garrett Collection, we noted: "Of all the pattern nickel issues, this is probably the most famous because of Lincoln's portrait. During the 19th century Abraham Lincoln did not appear on any American pattern issue save this die combination." Now, two decades after the Garrett Collection was sold (although the event still echoes in the halls of numismatic tradition and history) the Lincoln Head pattern nickel is in more demand than ever. The inclusion of an example is a badge of distinction which few auctions can claim.

Here, indeed, is a fantastic opportunity for the connoisseur and specialist.

From our sale of the Garrett Collection, March 1980, Lot 989.

Intriguing 1866 Pattern 5¢

Unidentified National Origin

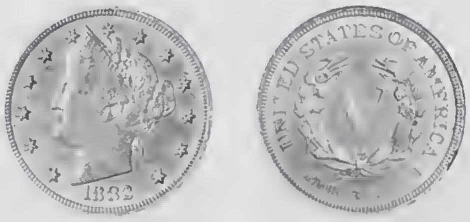


(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1017 **1866 pattern five-cent piece. P-586, J-531. Rarity-7+. Shield. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. A lovely cameo Proof with attractive light gray mirrored fields and pale champagne toning. This intriguing issue has the motto IN GOD WE TRUST at the top of both obverse and reverse. Additionally, the statutory legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is nowhere to be found!

1882 Pattern 5¢

Exact Type of 1883

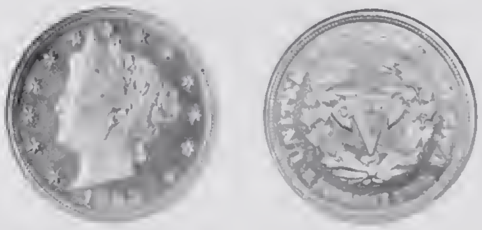


1018 **1882 pattern five-cent piece. P-1892, J-1690. Rarity-5+. Liberty Head. Proof-45.** Nickel. Plain edge. Sharpness of Proof-55, cleaned. This is a very important opportunity for the specialist or date collector to obtain the popular 1882 Liberty nickel. The obverse and reverse both feature the exact design adopted in 1883, the reverse without CENTS. Although there are relatively few general pattern collectors, a large number of specialists in the various series seek to obtain patterns such as this, featuring the designs adopted in the next year, and struck in the coinage metal. Considerable Proof surface remains with sharp design features and light gray surfaces highlighted by pale champagne and blue toning. Although this is far short of gem quality and is slightly impaired, we expect considerable bidding interest from collectors of Liberty nickels.

Housed in a PCI "red label" holder labeled "PR55 Cleaned."

About 30 or 40 years ago a specimen of this particular variety, mounted in a case all by itself and shown at the Central States Numismatic Society convention, won first prize! It seems that collectors were simply fascinated to learn of an *1882* Liberty Head nickel. They knew about the rare 1913, but not the rarity at the front part of the series.

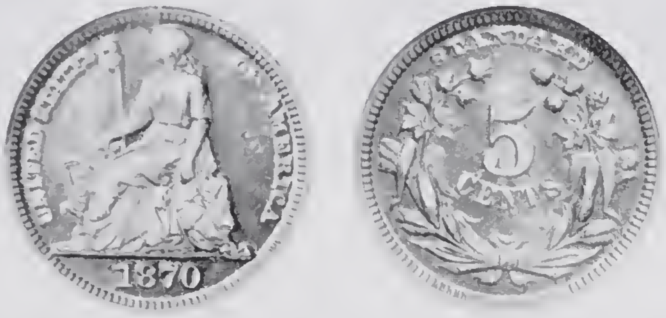
Gem Proof 1883 Liberty Nickel



1019 **1883 pattern five-cent piece. P-1922, J-1717. Rarity-6+. Liberty Head. Proof-66 (NGC).** Nickel. Plain edge. A sharply defined, light gray Proof with hints of light champagne toning.

Very similar to the production design, however the word CENTS is on a scroll crossing the large V. This gorgeous gem Proof is destined to be a highlight in the successful bidder's collection of Liberty nickels.

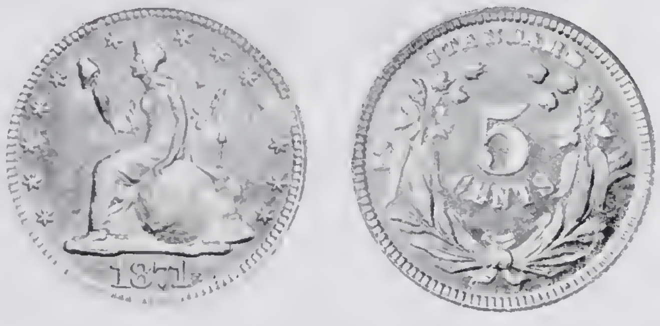
Superb 1870 Pattern Half Dime



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1020 **1870 pattern half dime. P-900, J-812. Rarity-7. Barber's Liberty Seated obverse. Proof-67 RB (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. A stunning example of this popular design by William Barber. Vivid bluish green and amber toning with a trace of orange on the obverse. Deeply mirrored fields with outstanding lustrous devices. A rarity among pattern dimes of this era with only half a dozen survivors known today. The reverse has a standard silver design with a wreath enclosing the denomination.

Gem Proof 1871 Indian Princess Half Dime



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1021 **1871 pattern half dime. P-1201, J-1066. Rarity-7. Indian Princess. Proof-66 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. An outstanding gem cameo Proof displaying brilliant blue toning highlighted with lilac and light orange. James Longacre's Indian Princess design is considered by many to be his finest work, although it is unfortunate that he never saw the finished product, *i.e.,* the struck coin. Longacre died January 1, 1869.

Weight: 19.4 gains. Diameter: 15.5 mm. Die alignment: 180°.

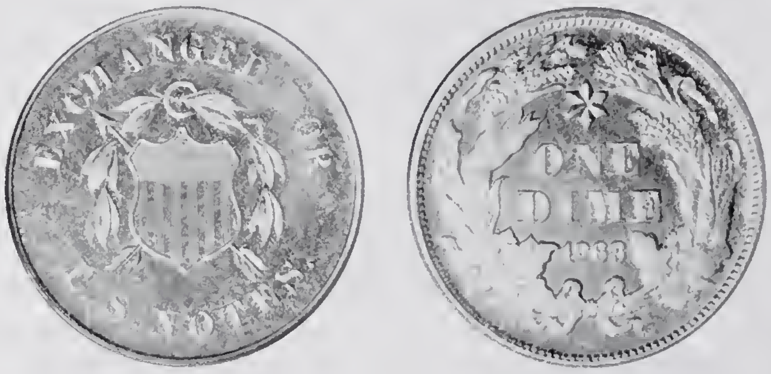
From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection Part I, May 1999, Lot 1078. Earlier purchased from Julian Leidman, September 16, 1971.

1863 Postage Currency 10¢

1022 **1863 pattern dime. P-390, J-325. Rarity-6. Postage Currency. Proof-65 (NGC).** Silver. Plain edge. This lovely example has deeply mirrored fields with ivory surfaces and considerable golden brown and iridescent toning. These patterns were produced to support a proposed solution to the shortage of small change during the Civil War. Postage Currency notes (the first series of Fractional Currency) were issued to provide for small denominations in circulation, with these patterns proposed as coins for redemption of the notes. An extensive historical analysis was presented in Part I of our sale of the Harry W. Bass Collection, May 1999, Lot 1080, and David Cassel has published a detailed monograph on the general series.

Several very minor obverse die cracks are noted.

Delightful 1868 Exchange Dime



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1023 **1868 pattern dime. P-716, J-644. Rarity-7. Exchange obverse. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Nickel. Reeded edge. A continuation of the Postage Currency patterns dated 1863, this example bears the inscription "Exchanged for U.S. Notes" on the obverse. Light gold toning with moderately reflective gray Proof surfaces. An attractive example with slight weakness on the obverse.

Weight: 30.8 grains. Diameter: 17.8 mm. Die alignment: 180°.

Struck from the same obverse die as 1863 Pollock-390 offered above, however, this 1868 dated issue is from an EARLIER die state!

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part I. May 1999, Lot 1085. Earlier from Abner Kreisberg's "Quality" Sales Corp, November 30, 1970, Lot 1290.

Choice Proof 1869 10¢

Standard Silver Design

1024 **1869 pattern dime. P-779, J-700. Rarity-7. Standard Silver. Proof-64 (NGC).** Aluminum. Plain edge. Attractive light gray with reflective fields surrounding lustrous devices; a pleasing cameo Proof. Minor surface spots are visible on obverse and reverse with light planchet lamination at upper right reverse. An extremely important opportunity for the specialist. This is one of only three or four such examples known today.

Lovely 1869 Liberty Seated Dime

Struck in Copper

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1025 **1869 pattern dime. P-799, J-718. Rarity-7. Liberty Seated. Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Struck from the normal dies for the Liberty Seated dime production, however, on a copper planchet. Mellow orange Proof surfaces with traces and splashes of light brown and pale blue toning. This is a highly attractive example and a nice companion piece for an advanced collection of Liberty Seated dimes. A rarity with just three or four examples known.

Lovely Gem 1870 Pattern Dime

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1026 **1870 pattern dime. P-918, J-828. Rarity-6+. Barber's Liberty Seated obverse. Proof-66 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Deeply toned with considerable aesthetic appeal. This sharply struck gem example has splashes of orange and lilac with dark amber and deep blue toning. The reverse is slightly lighter in appearance with considerable orange Proof lustre.

Outstanding 1870 Pattern Dime

Barber's Liberty Seated Obverse

1027 **1870 pattern dime. P-926, J-835. Rarity-6. Barber's Liberty Seated obverse. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Aluminum. Reeded edge. A rarity among patterns of this issue, and one of only three or four known. Brilliant light gray mirrored fields with considerable contrast. A few very light spots are noted on the obverse, not unusual for aluminum patterns. Andrew Pollock listed just two examples of this pattern in his reference, however, this does not match either of those coins.

Choice Proof 1870 Standard Silver 10¢

1028 **1870 pattern dime. P-928, J-837. Rarity-5+. Standard Silver. Proof-65 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Deep magenta toning over mirrored fields. A pleasing example with a few very minor hairlines and other abrasions. This issue marks the beginning of 1870 Standard Silver coinage.

Gem 1870 Pattern 10¢

1029 **1870 pattern dime. P-956, J-849. Rarity-5+. Standard Silver. Proof-66 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. An aesthetic treat with vivid amber, lilac, and blue toning over deep mirrored fields. A wonderful cameo Proof with lustrous devices. Sharply struck with exceptional surfaces.

1870 Pattern Dime

Standard Silver in Silver

1030 **1870 pattern dime. P-956, J-849. Rarity-5+. Standard Silver. Proof-65 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Delightful magenta, blue, and gold toning over lustrous devices and mirrored fields. A few planchet flakes and blemishes are present, along with very faint hairlines and more noticeable die polish lines.

Proof 1871 Indian Princess Dime

1031 **1871 pattern dime. P-1220, J-1084. Rarity-7. Indian Princess. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. A wonderful gem Proof with brilliant reflective mirrored fields highlighted by bright blue splashes along the borders. An attractive, sharply struck cameo Proof. Just six or seven examples of this rarity are known.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part I, May 1999, Lot 1109. Earlier purchased from Stanley Kesselman, November 11, 1971.

Gem Proof 1875 Pattern 20¢

Struck in Copper

1032 **1875 pattern twenty-cent piece. P-1540, J-1397. Rarity-7. Liberty by the Seashore. Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. A delightful gem Proof example with light coppery tan surfaces and iridescent blue toning. Traces of orange lustre are visible on the reverse. This is a very rare pattern issue with only three different examples enumerated by Andrew Pollock.

1033 **1875 pattern twenty-cent piece. P-1542, J-1399. Rarity-6. Liberty by the Seashore. AU-50 (PCGS).** Silver. Plain edge. Pale silvery gray with hints of gold toning. A very pleasing and attractive example with light wear, however, no other impairments. This should prove to be an affordable example of the design for the collector of modest means.

Delightful Proof 1869 Pattern Quarter Dollar

From the Standard Silver Series

1034 **1869 pattern quarter. P-810, J-729. Rarity-7. Standard Silver. Proof-66 RD (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. A superb deep orange Proof with exceptional sharp design features and outstanding aesthetic appeal. The surfaces are virtually pristine. Another rarity with just three or four examples known.

1869 Standard Silver 25¢ in Copper

1035 **1869 pattern quarter. P-811, J-730. Rarity-7. Standard Silver. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Subdued olive-brown with bright teal toning and traces of orange lustre on the reverse. Quite rare in copper with only six or seven examples known. The standard silver series of pattern coinage includes a larger number of individual varieties than any other subset.

Superb 1869 Standard Silver 25¢

1036 **1869 pattern quarter. P-814, J-733. Rarity-5+. Standard Silver. Proof-66 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Deep gray with hints of blue and amber. Exceptional surface quality with deep mirrored fields and lustrous devices masked by the toning. Numerous die polish lines and planchet flakes are a result of the minting process.

Lovely 1870 Pattern Quarter Dollar

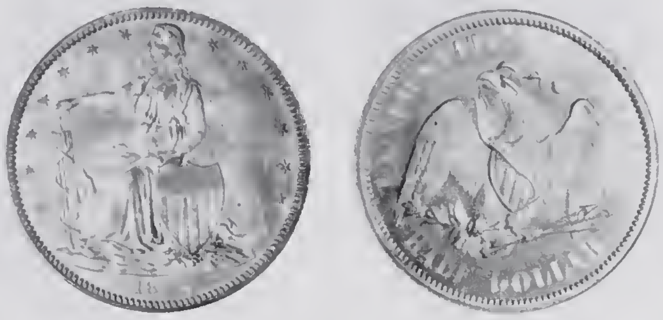
1037 **1870 pattern quarter. P-976, J-879. Rarity-7. Barber's Liberty Seated Obverse. Proof-63 RD (ANACS).** Copper. Plain edge. This is an absolutely wonderful example with lovely reflective orange fields, slightly subdued by faint blue and lilac toning on the reverse. The frosty devices have a trace of faint brown toning on the very highest points. A few tiny flecks are noted in the fields, especially on the obverse, and were certainly considered when the grade was assigned. Perhaps just six or seven examples of this pattern survive today and, no doubt, this is among the very finest.

1038 **1870 pattern quarter. P-992, J-892. Rarity-7. Standard Silver. Proof-63 (NGC).** Aluminum. Reeded edge. A rarity among Standard Silver pattern coins, as are most struck in aluminum. Light gray Proof surfaces with a few minor hairlines and other imperfections, including faint lamination marks. Among the varieties of Standard Silver patterns are examples struck in copper, silver, and aluminum, along with a very few brass examples. In very broad and general terms, silver examples seem most common, followed closely by copper examples, with aluminum patterns much rarer. Perhaps only five or six examples of this variety exist today.

1039 **1870 pattern quarter. P-1001, J-894. Rarity-5+. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. A pleasing Proof with pale gold toning and lightly hairlined surfaces. A few minor lint marks and planchet flakes are visible as struck.

Paquet's 1859 Liberty Seated Half Dollar

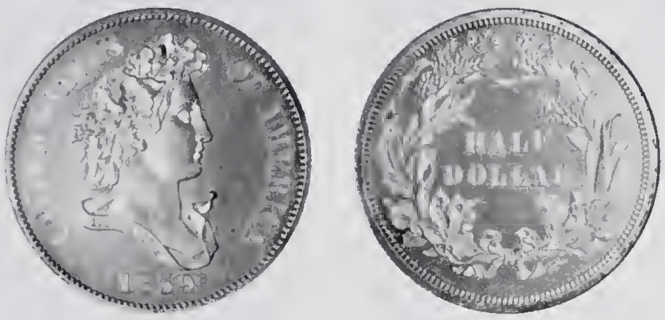
From the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection



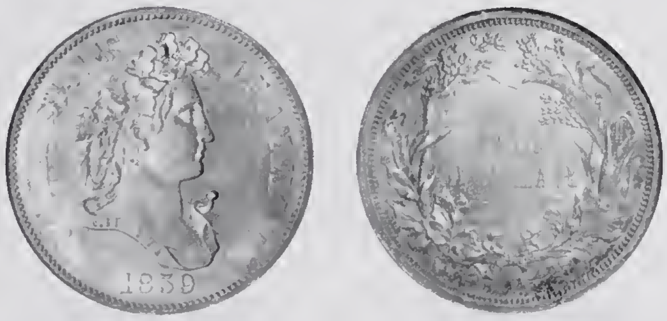
1040 **1859 pattern half dollar. P-284, J-235. Rarity-5. Paquet's Liberty Seated obverse. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Sharply struck with brilliant mirrored fields and light gold toning. A superb example for the connoisseur. Considerably striated obverse. The obverse design by Anthony Paquet features a representation of Liberty, seated facing the viewer's left, holding a fasces.

Weight: 191.7 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. Die alignment: 180°.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part I. May 1999, Lot 1161. Earlier purchased from Douglas Weaver, January 21, 1974.



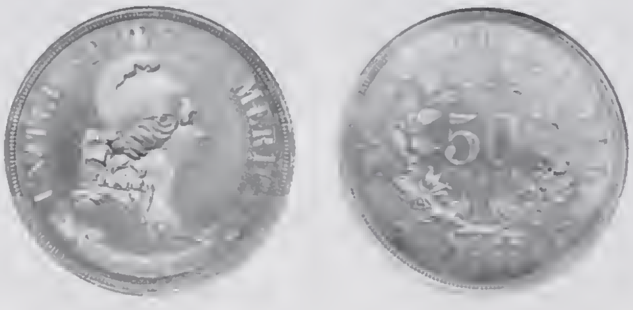
1041 **1859 pattern half dollar. P-293, J-237. Rarity-4. French Liberty Head. Proof-63 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. A lovely, fully brilliant example with lightly mirrored fields and moderate cameo devices, displaying faint lilac toning at the peripheries. Sharply struck with minor hairlines and other trivial blemishes. A bust of Liberty faces right, with a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY. This bust of Liberty has a decidedly French influence.



1042 **1859 pattern half dollar. P-293, J-237. Rarity-4. French Liberty Head. Proof-55 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Sharply struck and deeply toned with considerable aesthetic appeal. Very slight wear on the highest points accounts for the grade assigned; however, otherwise this lovely example has the appearance of a choice Proof. A few hairline scratches are hidden in the field beneath the toning.

1869 Standard Silver Pattern 50¢

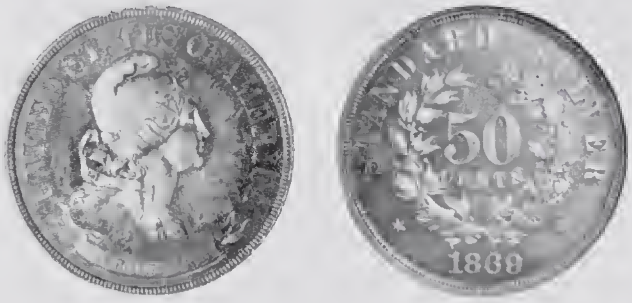
From the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection



1043 **1869 pattern half dollar. P-823, J-742. Rarity-5+. Standard Silver. Proof-65 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. An outstanding, deeply toned example in gold, blue, and lilac with cameo contrast between mirrored fields and lustrous devices. The Standard Silver series of patterns, featuring the basic Liberty obverse, includes dimes through half dollars dated 1869 and 1870. Additionally, the reverse design was used in combination with various other obverse designs including half dime and dollar size patterns.

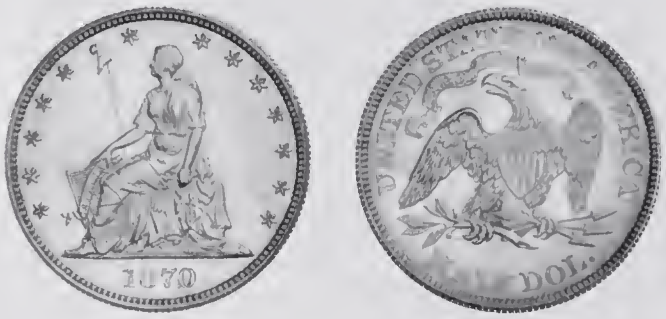
From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I, May 1999, Lot 1188.

1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar



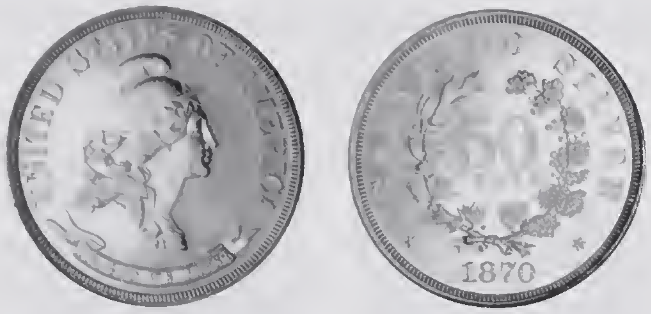
1044 **1869 pattern half dollar. P-823, J-742. Rarity-5+. Standard Silver. Proof-65 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Deeply mirrored fields and lustrous devices are accented by lovely blue, amber, and russet toning. The obverse has vibrant iridescence while the reverse features an ivory base. A beautiful, sharply struck example.

Pleasing Proof 1870 Pattern Half Dollar



1045 **1870 pattern half dollar. P-1039, J-933. Rarity-7. Barber's Liberty Seated obverse. Proof-63.** Silver. Reeded edge. A lovely cameo Proof example with mostly brilliant ivory surfaces highlighted by splashes of golden rose toning. This is a very attractive example despite minor graffiti in the reverse field below AMERICA.

Weight: 191.9 grains. Diameter: 30.6 mm. Die Alignment: 180°.

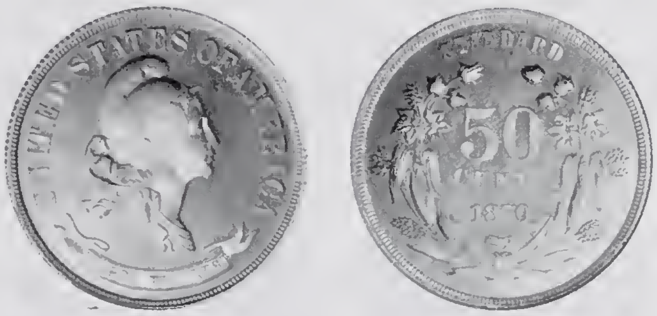


1046 1870 pattern half dollar. P-1060, J-964. Rarity-8. Standard Silver. Proof-63 (PCGS). Nickel. Reeded edge. A lovely cameo Proof example with very light gold toning. Faint hairlines are consistent with the assigned grade.

Weight: 168.1 gains. Diameter: 29.2 mm. Die alignment: 180°.

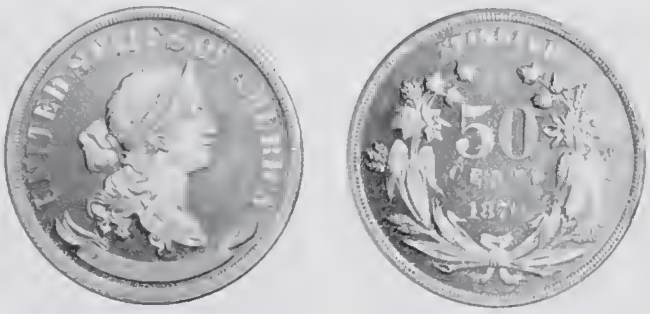
From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part I, May 1999, Lot 1198. Previously from Lester Merkin's sale of February 13, 1971, Lot 896; earlier from Coronet Coin Co. "Gentleman's Study Collection," Lot 56; from Sotheby's King Farouk "Palace Collection: 1954, Lot 1849. Illustrated in United States Patterns and Related Issues, *by Andrew W. Pollock III, as figure 335.*

Extremely Rare 1870 Pattern 50¢

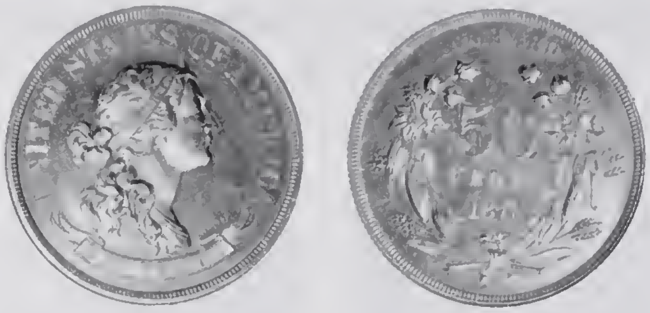


1047 1870 pattern half dollar. P-1071, J-943. Rarity-7+. Standard Silver. Proof-65 (NGC). Aluminum. Reeded edge. This is an exceptional example with amazing cameo contrast. Lustrous light gray devices with reflective bluish gray fields. Just two examples of this variety were enumerated by Andrew Pollock, with the possibility of one or two other potential discoveries, including the present coin.

Important 1870 Aluminum 50¢



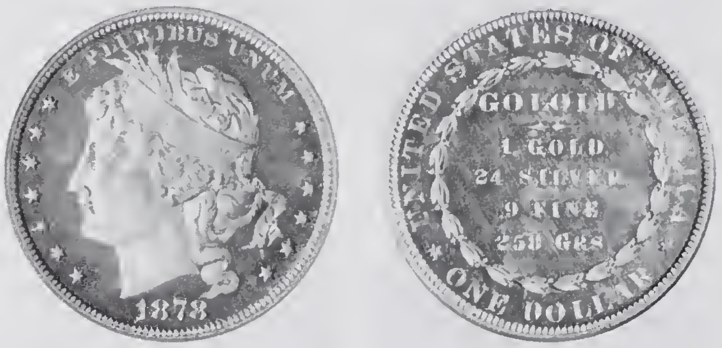
1048 1870 pattern half dollar. P-1099, J-955. Rarity-7. Standard Silver. Proof-65 (PCGS). Aluminum. Reeded edge. A delightful gem cameo Proof with incredible contrast between fields and devices. These aluminum issues have the strongest cameo contrast of any 19th-century coins produced, rivaling the contrast found among coins in modern Proof sets. Just five or six examples of this variety are known.



1049 1870 pattern half dollar. P-1108, J-957. Rarity-6. Standard Silver. Proof-62 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Light gray Proof with whispers of lilac toning. A sharply struck example with moderate reflective fields and lightly lustrous devices, creating pleasing light cameo contrast.

Exceptional 1878 Goloid Pattern Dollar

Exceedingly Rare

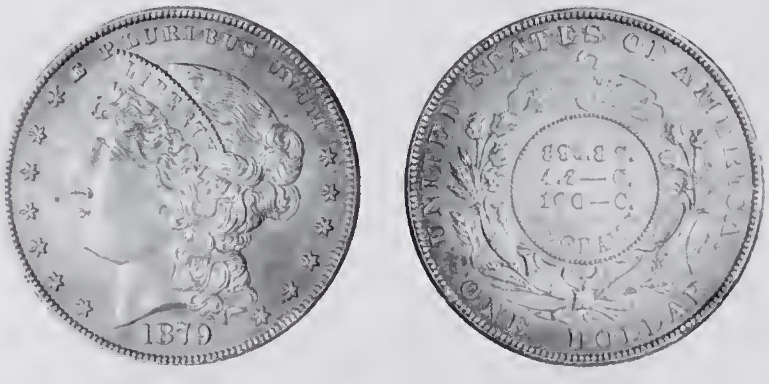


1050 1878 pattern dollar. P-1752, J-1560. Rarity-7. Liberty Head. Proof-64 (PCGS). Goloid. Reeded edge. Not only is this wonderful quality for the issue, however, it is also one of only two or three currently traced. Brilliant deeply mirrored surfaces with highly lustrous devices, an outstanding cameo Proof. A few light hairlines keep this from the gem category. Refer to Part I of our Harry W. Bass Collection sales, Lot 1283, for an extensive history of the political issues behind this pattern.

Weight: 257.3 gains. Diameter: 32.9 mm. Die alignment: 180°.

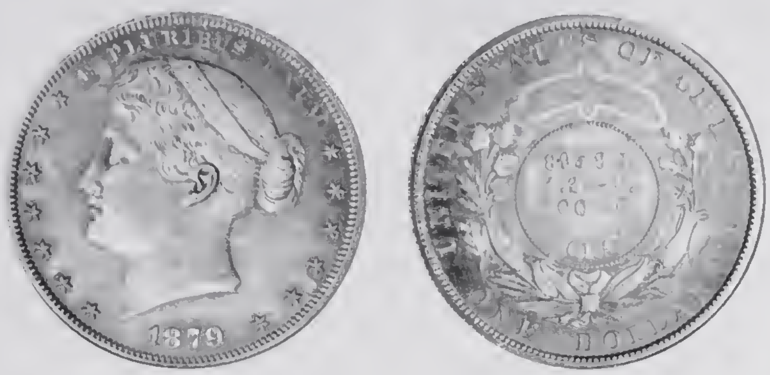
From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, Part I, May 1999, Lot 1283. Previously from Lester Merkin's sale of February 13, 1971, Lot 919; earlier from Snowden, William H. Woodin, Waldo C. Newcomer, F.C.C. Boyd, King Farouk (Palace Collection, 1954). Illustrated in United States Patterns and Related Issues, *by Andrew W. Pollock III, as figure 483*

Choice Proof 1879 Pattern Dollar



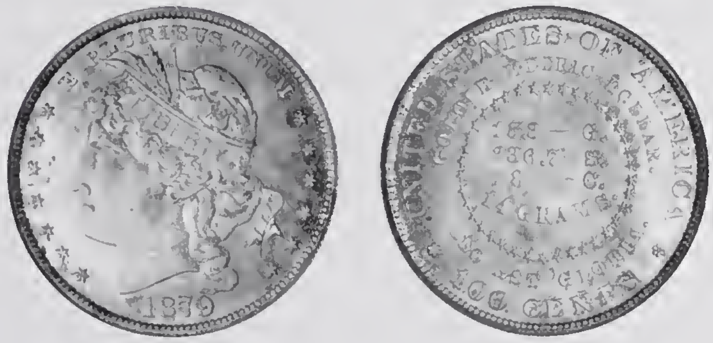
1051 1879 pattern dollar. P-1813, J-1617. Rarity-3. Liberty Head. Proof-64 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. This is a lovely example with moderately deep iridescent toning and considerable cameo contrast. Although not rare, this issue is seldom found in higher quality, with many or most survivors being impaired. This is one of the most pleasing examples of this variety we have encountered.

Morgan's 1879 Pattern Metric Dollar



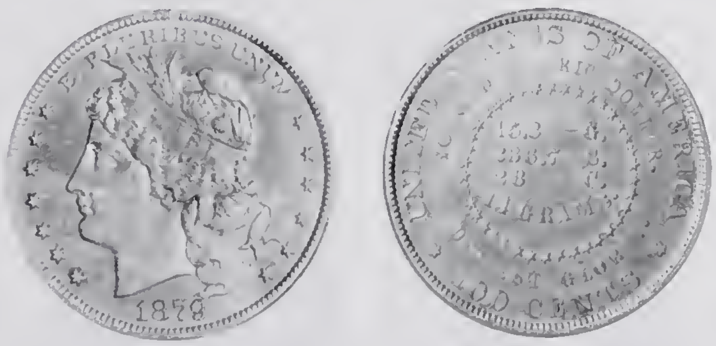
1052 **1879 pattern dollar. P-1818, J-1622. Rarity-7. Liberty Head. Proof-65 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Deep bluish gray and violet toning over lovely Proof surfaces. A delightful gem example of this coiled hair design by George Morgan. Probably intended to be part of the Goloid dollar series although the word GOLOID is not part of the metric reverse inscription. Just eight to 10 survivors are known.

Superb Gem 1879 Goloid Dollar



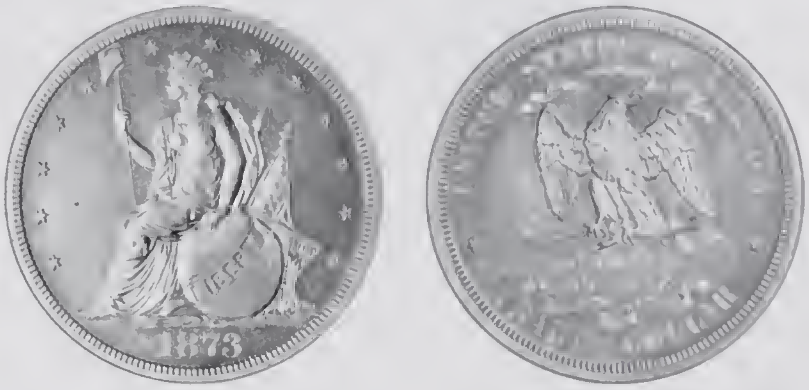
1053 **1879 pattern dollar. P-1822, J-1626. Rarity-6. Liberty Head. Proof-67 (NGC).** Goloid. Reeded edge. William Barber's design certainly created in competition with George Morgan. This wonderful gem example has delightful toning, and represents an issue seldom found so nice. In fact, we do not hesitate in suggesting that this may be the finest known. Sharply struck with subdued Proof surfaces and outstanding amber and iridescent toning.

Choice Proof 1879 Goloid Dollar



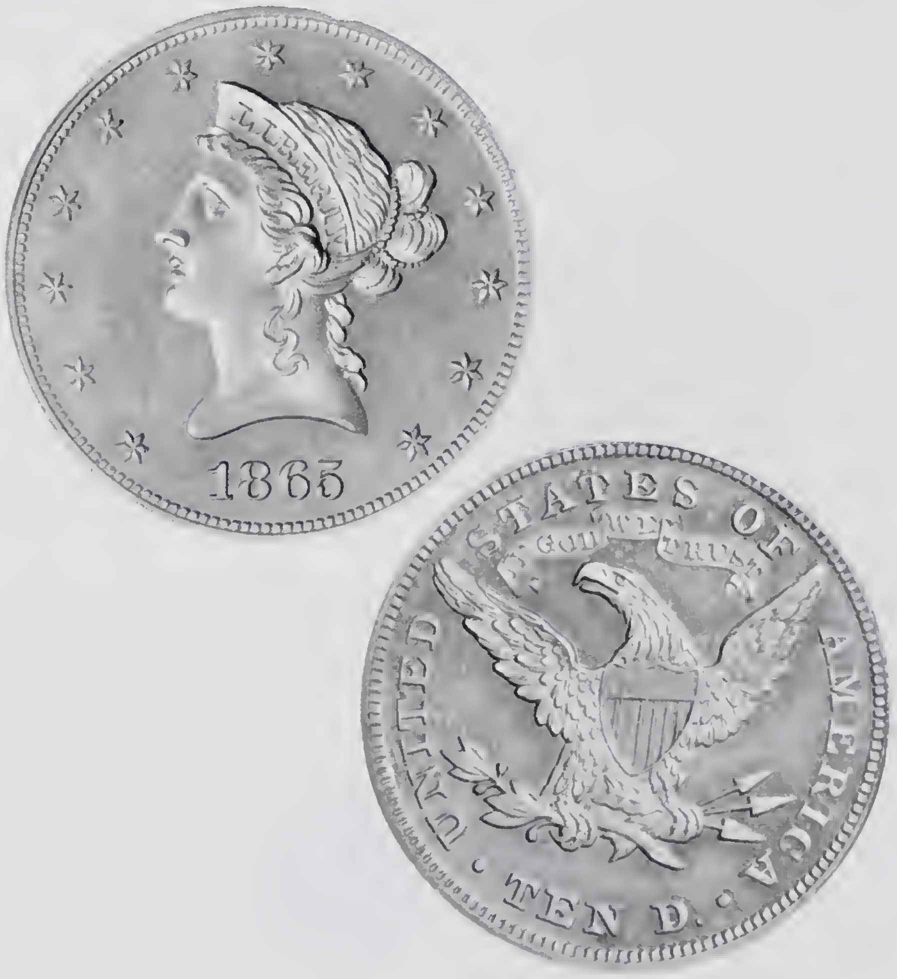
1054 **1879 pattern dollar. P-1822, J-1626. Rarity-6. Liberty Head. Proof-63 (PCGS).** Goloid. Reeded edge. Above average for this issue which usually comes impaired. Moderate amber toning with minor hairlines.

Important 1873 Pattern Trade Dollar



1055 **1873 pattern trade dollar. P-1453, J-1310. Rarity-4. Indian Princess obverse. Proof-63 (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. In the late 1860s, Mint Engraver James B. Longacre created this popular Indian Princess design that he hoped would replace the then ordinary Liberty Seated design in circulation. Later, in the early 1870s, William Barber adapted the Longacre design for use on additional pattern coins. Had Longacre still been living, he might have had a heart attack at what Barber did to his work. This example is brilliant silvery white with traces of pale gold toning at the borders. Minor hairlines are visible in the fields. Overall, an attractive example of this scarce pattern issue.

Outstanding 1865 Pattern Eagle



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1056 **1865 pattern eagle. P-522, J-450. Rarity-6+. Liberty Head. Proof-65 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. This impressive Proof features extraordinarily sharp design features with outstanding light green, pale blue, and iridescent toning. Deeply reflective fields and moderately cameo contrast add to the aesthetic appeal of this gem. A transitional issue of sorts, featuring the standard Liberty Head obverse design with the new reverse, introduced in 1866, including the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll above the eagle.

MINT ERRORS

"To err is human," it has been said, and for numismatists especially, "to forgive is divine"—for numismatists readily forgive any Mint employees who make mistakes! While Mint errors have always been popular to certain specialists, in recent times more Mint errors have been made than ever before—due to unprecedented quantities of coinage on high-speed presses—and more attention to them has been paid than any other time in the history of our hobby. Indeed, it is difficult to browse through an issue of *Numismatic News, Coin World, COINage,* or *Coins* magazine without coming across a mention, possibly even a feature article, about one Mint error or another. On the pages to follow are many interesting varieties, some being quite scarce.

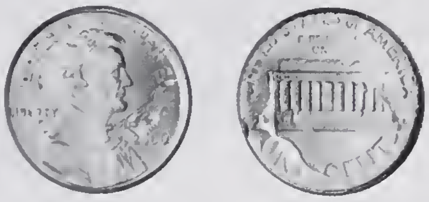
1057 Undated large cent. Reverse Brockage. Full reverse brockage of the large cent design issued from 1808 through 1839, spanning different obverse design types. Dark brown surfaces are quite pleasing. An interesting project would be to attempt determination of the specific reverse die used to produce this error. Note that the letters AME are widely spaced while RI are much closer, this immediately eliminates every reverse of the Classic Head design, therefore this is a reverse die from 1816 through 1839.

1058 Undated (1860-1864) Indian Head cent. Copper-nickel. Net VF-30; sharpness of AU-50, etched surfaces. Struck 35% off-center at 5:00. This is a desirable error that is certain to find a happy home.

1059 Undated (1864-1909) Indian Head cent. Bronze. VF-30. Struck 40% off-center at 6:00. An outstanding example for the Indian cent aficionado.

1060 1865 Indian Head cent. MS-60 RB. Our consignor, a knowledgeable numismatist, described this as off-center. We tend to disagree, however, and classify this as broadstruck given the complete obverse and reverse designs on the planchet. A delightful example with olive highlights on the highest points of the devices, with considerable mellow orange lustre on both obverse and reverse. An exciting error Indian cent for the specialist.

1061 1906 Indian Head cent. Flip Over. VF-20. A most impressive Indian cent error, a flip over double strike with substantial wreath detail visible in the obverse fields, remnants of the date visible at bottom reverse.



1062 **2000 Double denomination on struck 10¢. MS-66 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous light gray surfaces of exceptional quality. This example has an obverse on reverse orientation. The two impressions are rotated approximately 140° apart. This error occurred when a previously struck dime became stuck in a tote bin that was then emptied and used for cent planchets.

1063 Undated two-cent piece. Reverse Brockage. EF-40. This is an amazing reverse brockage with greatly expanded design features on the brockage side, these features widely spread. This is a very rare error two-cent piece certain to generate a flurry bidding activity.

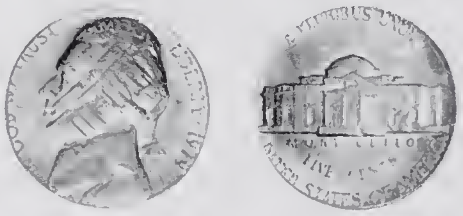
1064 1919 Buffalo nickel. MS-61. An impressive double error with a partial collar strike, the popular railroad rim, and a minor clipped planchet. This impressive Mint State coin apparently received several blows from the dies while maintained only partially by the collar. The rim clip is visible at 5:00 on the obverse and is very minor in nature. This is a delightful high quality Buffalo nickel error for the specialist.

1065 **1943-S Jefferson nickel struck on a steel cent planchet. Net AU-55;** sharpness of MS-60, cleaned. An outstanding, spectacular error coin featuring a highly popular year. Wartime nickel errors are not particularly scarce, however, the combination of a wrong planchet error with a steel cent planchet is certainly unusual. Although lightly cleaned with minor hairlines visible, this is a pleasing example with only minor abrasions or other imperfections.

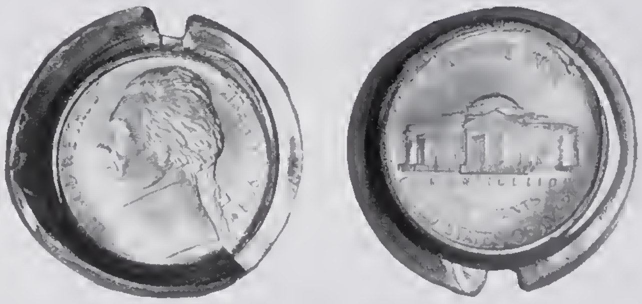
Interestingly, we have handled more of the famous *1943 copper cents* than we have of the 1943-S steel nickels. What a great difference publicity makes—the present piece may bring, shall we say, $500 to $1,000, whereas a 1943 copper cent would bring dozens of multiples of this price! Perhaps here is an opportunity?

1066 Undated nickel struck on a cent planchet. MS-60. A delightful light brown example with considerable orange lustre. It is unfortunate there is no visible date as that would help the overall value of this example immensely.

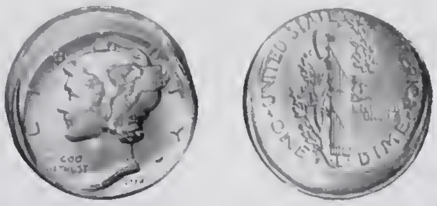
1067 1966 Jefferson nickel. Adjustment strike. Encapsulated by NGC with no assigned grade, however, we suggest at least MS-60 and possibly as high as MS-64! Once you examine this item, you will understand our hesitation to be more specific about the numeric grade. This die adjustment strike is very poorly detailed with only an outline of Jefferson and the central portions of Monticello. Left and right sides of Monticello are much more sharply defined. The dies were spaced too widely apart, creating the unusual pattern of detail.



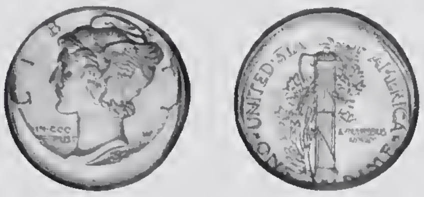
1068 **1979 Double denomination struck on 1¢. MS-63 (PCGS).** An attractive example with medium olive-brown surfaces and considerable orange lustre. The two impressions have obverse on reverse orientation. An exceptional example for the error specialist.



1069 **1999-P Jefferson nickel. Bonded die cap. MS-63.** A wonderful example with brilliant light gray lustre. A die cap was formed with one blank which then bonded with a new planchet introduced to the press, creating this two-piece bonded set.



1070 **1920-S dime. 20% off center. MS-64 FB (PCGS).** An impressive example with sharp central design features including full central bands on the reverse. Highly lustrous silvery gray with very faint hints of iridescent toning. Actually about 15% off center, based on measurement, at 5:00. An exciting opportunity for the specialist collector.



1071 **1928-S dime. 20% off center. MS-65 FB (PCGS).** Fully brilliant white lustre with a hint of champagne toning. Very sharply struck, as always for off center coinage, with full central obverse and reverse details. In our opinion this example is approximately 12% off center, at 6:00.

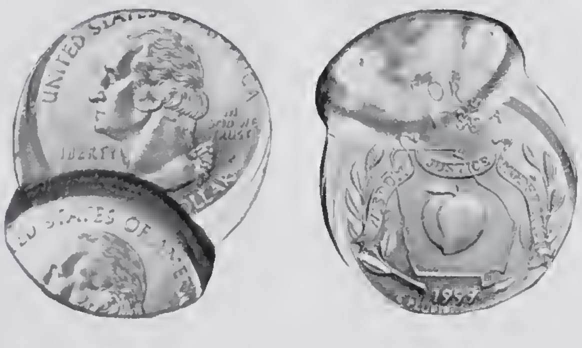
1072 1941 dime. MS-64. Struck 28% off center at 10:00 based on measurements. Fully brilliant with satiny lustre and a trace of pale blue toning on the obverse. This is a highly attractive and sharply struck example.

In general terms, all off-center coins are sharply struck. Even 1945-dated Mercury dimes, which routinely have flat and missing central horizontal bands, when off center are sharply struck and almost always exhibit Full Band details.

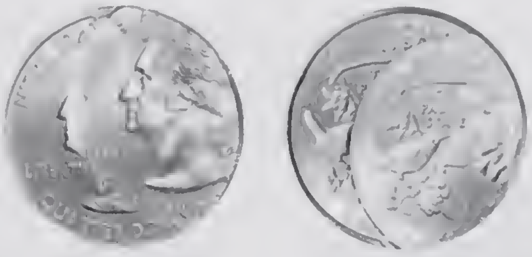
1073 1945 dime. 10% off center. MS-62 FB (PCGS). Fully lustrous and highly attractive with sharp design features including full central bands on the reverse. The reverse has a trace of very light champagne toning. Probably just under 10% off center at 1:00.

1074 1999-D Delaware quarter. Rotated die. MS-64 (PCGS). An attractive light gray example with full cartwheel lustre. The reverse die was rotated in the press 180°.

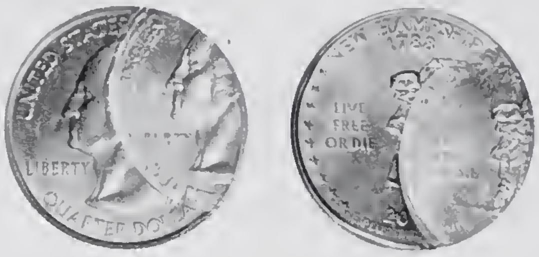
1075 **1999-D Delaware quarter. Struck on a nickel planchet. MS-62 (PCGS).** A lustrous example with deep gold toning. The upper portion of the reverse design definition is quite weak due to the flaw in the planchet.



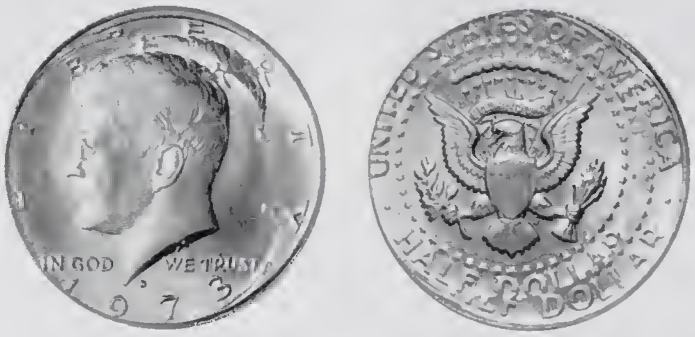
1076 **1999-P Georgia quarter. Double Struck 10% and 75% off center. MS-64 (PCGS).** Very faint champagne toning over lustrous light gray surfaces. This example is double struck with both strikes off center, the first impression approximately 10% off center and the second impression approximately 75% off center.



1077 **2000-P South Carolina quarter. Triple struck. MS-65 (PCGS).** This is a really impressive Mint error that is triple struck. The first impression was normally centered on the planchet, essentially a properly produced South Carolina quarter. The later two impressions are both 40% off center and very closely overlap each other. The two overlapping off center strikes are somewhat difficult to distinguish, one from the other.



1078 **2000-P New Hampshire quarter. Triple struck. MS-63 (PCGS).** Another impressive state quarter error, this on a New Hampshire quarter. At least triple struck if not multiple struck. The first strike appears to be normally centered with two additional strikes approximately 60% off center and closely overlapping. Of course, the New Hampshire quarter is "our" quarter—we were there when the launching ceremony took place—and, who knows, perhaps the editor will be among the bidders! We have never seen a mint error like this. On the other hand, part of the fun of being a rare coin dealer is to have *others* enjoy the coins that go through our hands in the process of presenting them at auction.

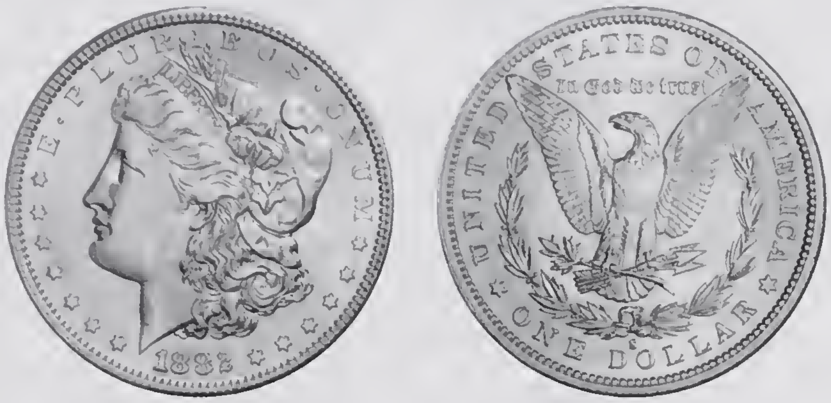


1079 **1973-D half dollar. Double struck second striking 15% off center. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous and satiny pale gray surfaces with light champagne toning, the reverse deeper in overall appearance. This example is double struck with the first impression normally centered and the second impression approximately 10% off center, in our opinion.

1080 **Undated half dollar. Struck on a quarter planchet. AU-58 (PCGS).** An attractive example with very slightly reflective light gray surfaces and faint champagne toning. Nicely centered impression from the half dollar dies on a quarter planchet with President Kennedy slightly right of center. Although no date is visible, a prominent D marking this as a product of the Denver Mint is clearly visible.

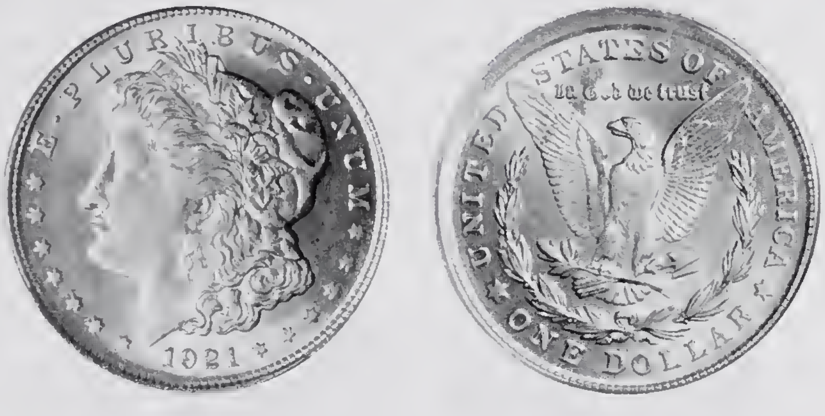
1081 **Selection of Morgan dollars, each with minting errors:** ☆ 1878-CC MS-63. Rotated reverse with 270° die alignment ☆ 1879-S Recut mintmark. AU-50, prooflike. Full partial collar (aka "railroad rim") ☆ 1889 AU-50. Die alignment 230° ☆ 1904-O MS-63. Misaligned obverse die. The obverse is slightly off center at 4:00 while the reverse is properly and normally centered. (Total: 4 pieces)

1082 1879-S dollar. 3rd Reverse. 3% off center with tilted partial collar. MS-60 PL. Prooflike with light silvery gray surfaces and a large vertical scratch on the obverse. An interesting error coin which should be examined prior to bidding.



1083 **1882-S dollar. Partial collar. MS-64.** An exceptional, brightly lustrous silvery white example with sharp design features. This is a partial collar error, the type fondly referred to as railroad rim. As a general rule, errors on Morgan dollars and other larger diameter coins are much scarcer than on the minor coinage.

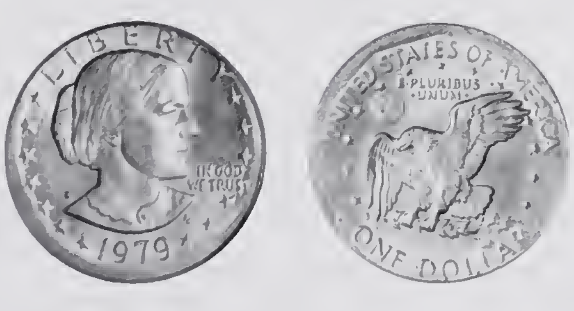
1084 1921-S Morgan dollar. Broadstruck out of collar. MS-60. A pleasing broadstruck example, slightly off-center at 12:00. This example has been noticeably cleaned with a bright silver appearance, however, retains full lustre and exhibits considerable eye appeal.



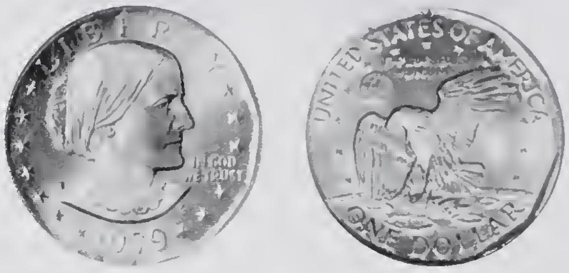
1085 **1921-S Morgan dollar. Broadstruck out of collar. AU-58 (PCGS).** A fully lustrous silvery white example of the broadstruck error, this example not substantially off center. Borders are slightly broader than normal at 7:00 on the obverse and corresponding reverse.

1086 1921-S dollar. AU-58. A tilted partial collar example, with outstanding brilliant lustre and very faint hairlines.

1087 1921-S dollar. EF-40. Very slightly off center at 6:30 with a partial tilted collar. Partial collars are sometimes described as railroad rims, and in the case of a tilted partial collar one can envision the rim of the wheel being attached to the train in a crooked manner. This example has fully brilliant silvery white surfaces and has been very lightly cleaned.

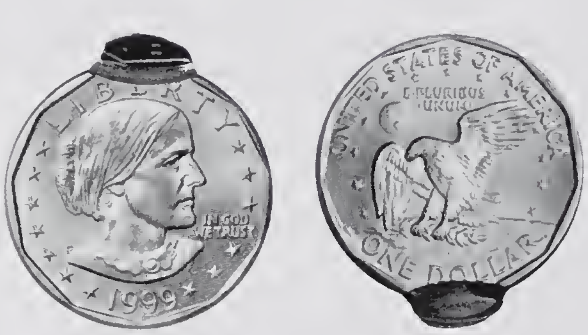


1088 **1979 dollar. Struck on a quarter planchet. AU-58 (PCGS).** A wonderful example of this error type with very slightly reflective light gray lustrous surfaces and hints of pale brown on the very highest points of the obverse. All design elements and lettering are completely visible although the tops of LIBERTY and the bottoms of ONE DOLLAR are beginning to merge into the rim.



1089 **1979-S dollar. Struck on a quarter planchet. MS-65 (NGC).** A wonderful example, this from the San Francisco Mint. Collectable errors of the westernmost mint are quite unusual, in our experience.

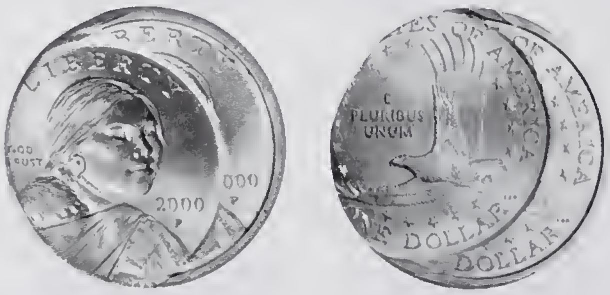
1090 **1999-P dollar. 80% off center. MS-64 (PCGS).** Struck at least 80% off center or possibly even 90% off center. In any event this has a partial date and full mintmark, enough to identify the coin as a 1999 Susan B. Anthony dollar.



1091 **1999-P dollar. Double struck second striking 90% off center. MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous pale gray with light champagne toning. An attractive example. Just enough of the second strike is visible to identify the error variety. Only the letters ER are visible on the tab.

1092 **2000-P dollar. Rotated 130°. MS-66 (PCGS).** A lovely example with satiny lustre and pale gold toning. A few very minor imperfections need to be mentioned. The die alignment is approximately 300°, indicating that the die is actually rotated about 60°.

Double Struck 2000-P Dollar



1093 **2000-P dollar. Double struck second striking 20% off center. MS-64 (PCGS).** Light yellowish gold and quite attractive. The first impression was properly centered with the second impression approximately 20% off center. A wonderful example that is sure to please the error collector.

1094 1999-P Susan B. Anthony dollar. Struck 20% off center. MS-66 (NGC). A pleasing and superb gem example about 23% off-center at 12:30 according to measurements. Sharply defined with lustrous light silvery gray surfaces.

1095 **1999-W $10 gold. Unfinished Proof dies. MS-67 (PCGS).** Sharply struck with light yellow gold surfaces and satiny lustre. This was struck from dies bearing the West Point mintmark with these dies intended for Proof production. The dies however were not finally polished to create the special appearance required for Proof coins. Therefore, the lustre, while exceptional, is not deeply reflective as it should be.

1096 **Trio of small denomination errors:** ☆ 1996 Lincoln cent. MS-65 RD. A capped die example with full lustre and considerable gray from the underlying zinc portion of the planchet ☆ 1998 Lincoln cent. MS-65 RD. Double struck with both strikes off center ☆ 1935 Buffalo nickel. AU-58. Broadstruck. (Total: 3 pieces)

SMALL CENTS

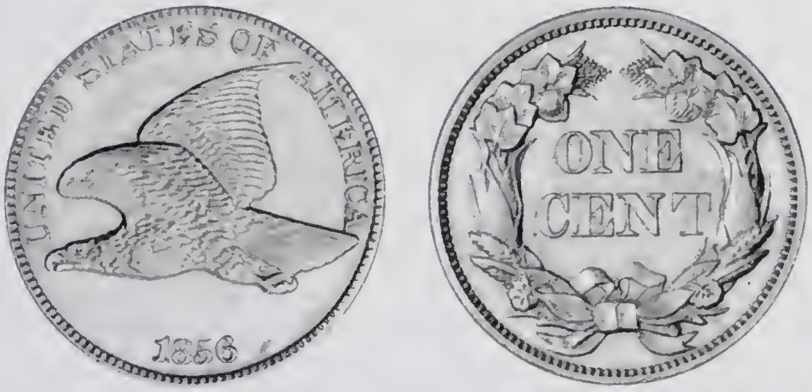
The late Abe Kosoff considered it to be good luck to begin an auction with an 1856 Flying Eagle cent, for he knew that this would bring bidders in the room to take their seats to watch what back then—in the 1950s—was a great American classic, a coin that everyone wanted. Today in 2001 the philosophy has not changed, and the 1856 Flying Eagle remains one of the most desired of all American rarities. Fortunately, perhaps about 1,500 examples exist, and thus it is not in the "impossible" category. Our present sale lists not one, not two, not three, but four different specimens. Remarkable!

Even more remarkable is Lot 1106, for which we have devoted perhaps more space than we should—but to us the variety is absolutely fascinating. Read about it!

After that point will be found a beautiful selection of small cents including other Flying Eagle issues, interesting and rare Indian cents, and many desirable Lincoln cents.

Famous 1856 Flying Eagle Cent

Long Esteemed Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1097 **1856 Snow-9. Flying Eagle. Proof-63.** A very pleasing piece with attractive deep golden brown surfaces with nuances of iridescent toning. Superbly struck with all detail sharp, including the eagle's feathers on the obverse and the veins of the leaves on the reverse.

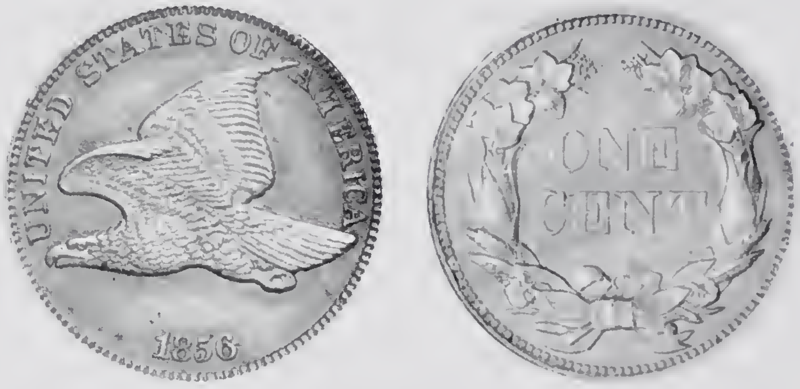
Of all American coin rarities, the 1856 Flying Eagle cent combines tradition, elusive nature, and numismatic fame to create what may well be the singlemost widely desired American issue. Granted, many people would enjoy having an 1804 silver dollar, but as only 15 exist, and a number of those are in museums, this aspiration is not realistic. On the other hand, the 1856 Flying Eagle, while rare, exists in the order of about 1,500 examples, and at a price range from several thousand dollars on up (although the present piece will cross the long side of $10,000), thus making them quite affordable.

It is with great pleasure that we offer this, the first of *several* examples in our sale—certainly a remarkable occurrence!

The new obverse design depicts an eagle flying to the left, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, and the date below. Longacre adopted the 20-year-old eagle motif created by Christian Gobrecht and used on the 1836 dollar and later on the aforementioned 1854-1855 pattern cents. The reverse is a copy of the wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco wreath ("agricultural wreath" as it is sometimes called) devised by Longacre earlier for use on the 1854 gold $1 and $3.

Somewhat over 700 1856 Flying Eagle cents were struck that year to acquaint influential people with the new design. Word of the curious, interesting, new, little 1856 Flying Eagle cents spread, and these Mint State coins began to have a premium value among the small but rapidly growing community of coin collectors. Specimens soon traded for 50¢ to $1 each when they could be found, which was not often. Probably from about 1858 and continuing through the early years of the Civil War, additional dies were made to coin 1856-dated Flying Eagle cents, probably to the extent of about 1,500 to 2,500 Proofs. However, the surface of these Proofs was not quite as deeply mirrored as would be the Proofs of 1857 and 1858.

Another 1856 Flying Eagle Cent



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1098 **1856 Snow-9. Flying Eagle. Proof-55 (PCGS).** Sharply struck and quite attractive for this grade level. Medium golden brown surfaces without any problems. A thoroughly excellent specimen that is bound to attract a strong bid.

The 1856 Flying Eagle cent is one of the most famous of all American rarities and one of the most desired. Over the years several people have endeavored to corner the market on this, the most notable being John A. Beck, of Pittsburgh, who at one time had the incredible quantity of 531 pieces—this after a quarter century of effort! The writer had the opportunity to examine this hoard before it was broken up in the 1970s—what a treat. It is a testimonial to the solidity of the rare coin market that hundreds of pieces were sold privately and at auction, and yet the market value did not drop even slightly! If anything, the availability of examples in quantity focused more attention on the rarity than normal, creating an additional demand. It has been seen time and again that the release of hoards and groups will serve to *increase* the price of coins—the most example being the great treasure release of Morgan silver dollars circa 1962-1964.

Distributing the New 1857 Cents

A fascinating account of what happened when the new Flying Eagle cent made its debut was printed in *The Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register,* August 1857, and was extracted from an article in *The Philadelphia Bulletin.* The time was May 25, 1857, and the place was Philadelphia:

The second Philadelphia Mint

> Every man and boy in the crowd had his package of coin with him. Some had their rouleaux of Spanish coin done up in bits of newspaper wrapped in handkerchiefs, while others had carpet bags, baskets and other carrying contrivances, filled with coppers—"very cheap and filling," like boardinghouse fare.
>
> The officiating priest in the temple of mammon had anticipated this grand rush and crush, and every possible preparation was made in anticipation of it. Conspicuous among these arrangements was the erection of a neat wooden building in the yard [interior courtyard] of the Mint, a special accommodation of the great crowd of money-changers. This temporary structure was furnished with two open windows which faced the south. Over one of these windows were inscribed the words CENTS FOR CENTS, and over the other CENTS FOR SILVER. Inside the little office were scales and other apparatus for weighing and testing coin, a goodly pile of bags containing the newly-struck compound of nickel and copper, and a detachment of weighers, clerks, etc.
>
> The bags containing the "nicks" were neat little canvas arrangements, each of which held 500 of the diminutive little strangers, and each of which bore upon the outside the pleasant inscription "$5." Just as the State House bell had finished striking 9 o'clock the doors of the Mint were thrown open, and in rushed the eager crowd—paper parcels, well-filled handkerchiefs, carpet bags, baskets and all. But those who thought there was to be a grand scramble, and that the boldest pusher would be first served, reckoned without their host. The invading throng was arranged into lines which lead to the respective windows; those who bore silver had the post of honor signed them and went to the right, while those who bore nothing but vulgar copper [old half cents and large cents] were constrained to take the left.
>
> These lines soon grew to be of unconscionable length, and to economize space they were wound around and around like the convulsions of a snake of a whimsical turn of mind. The clerks and the weighers exerted themselves to the utmost to meet the demands of all comers, and to deal out the little canvas bags to all who were entitled to receive them; the crowd grew apace, and we estimated that at one time there could not have been less than 1,000 persons in the zigzag lines, weighed down with small change, and waiting patiently for their turn.
>
> Those who were served rushed into the street with their moneybags, and many of them were immediately surrounded by an outside crowd, who were willing to buy out in small lots and in advance on first cost. We saw quite a number of persons on the steps of the Mint dealing out the new favorites in advance of from 30% to 100%, and some of the outside purchasers even huckstered out the coin again in smaller lots at a still heavier advance. The great majority of those who came out "made tracks" with their bags of money, and not an omnibus [horse-drawn enclosed carriage] went eastward past the Mint for several hours that did not, like the California steamers, carry "specie in the hands of the passengers."
>
> Those who made their way homeward afoot attracted the attention of passersby by their display of specie bags, and we doubt much whether, in the history of the Mint, there was ever so great a rush inside the building, or so animated a scene outside of it. It was, in effect, at once a funeral of the old coppers and of the ancient Spanish coins, and the giving of a practical working existence to the new cents.
>
> In a few weeks the coin will be plentiful enough at par, the Spanish coins will go out at the hands of the brokers just as they already have disappeared from ordinary circulation, and as regard for the old cents there will be "nary red" to be seen, except such as will be found in the cabinets of coin collectors.

On May 25, 1857, the day that the 1857 Flying Eagle cent made its debut, Mint Director Snowden wrote to Secretary of the Treasury Guthrie:

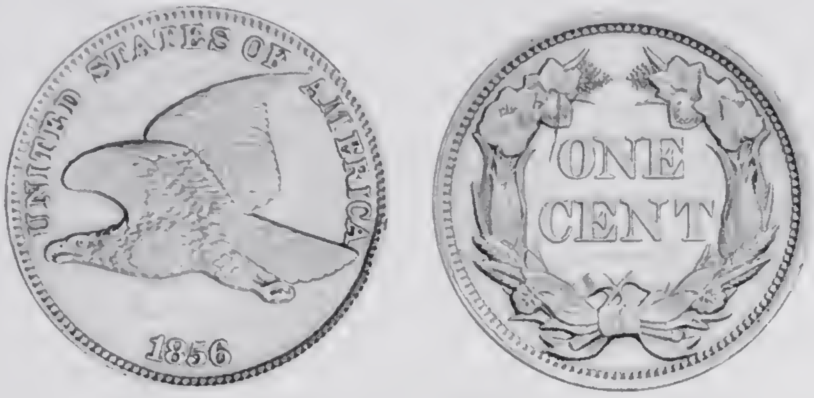
> The demand for them is enormous.... We had on hand this morning $30,000 worth, that is 3,000,000 pieces. Nearly all of this amount will be paid out today. The coinage will go forward, however, at the rate of 100,000 or more pieces per day and the demand will be met as well as we can.

A "Review" of the New Cent

Not everyone loved the new Flying Eagle cent. This scathing commentary appeared in *Life Illustrated* New York, June 27, 1857, reprinted from a recent issue of the *Albany Journal:*

> The new cent coin wins opinions anything but golden. Its color—like copper counterfeiting pinchbeck and blushing at being caught in the cheat—is the ground of objection with some. Others revile the ambiguous figure which the Mint officers interpret to mean a flying eagle, but which, to the uninstructed, resembles a table napkin, or pen wiper got up for sale at a fancy fair.
>
> The latest objection we have noticed is that children swallow it, with great consequent irritation of the stomach and bowels, from the corrosive nature of the metals of which it is composed.
>
> There is just one good thing in the new cent. It weighs precisely the hundredth part of a pound. People inclined to decimals may turn it to some good purpose as a convenient mode of determining fractional weights; sixpence worth is an ounce; three of them can be sent by mail for three cents more.
>
> Those of our readers who desire to see what the new cent ought to have been in color and material, can step into the State Library and admire the beautiful collection of bronze medals of the French kings, presented by Napoleon the Little. They are nearly black. A cent of this hue could not be mistaken for a half-eagle, or a dime, while the present abortion is of a compromise tint between the two. Our Mint is the more inexcusable, because the French have, within the last three years, replaced their old and cumbrous copper coinage by one of bronze, in which the defect of weight was compensated not so much by superior value in the material as by artistic taste and elegance in the devices and execution. Their example was before us for instruction and imitation.
>
> Who cares whether a penny is worth the hundredth part of a dollar, or only the one hundred and fiftieth? Not a soul. It is mere counter change, not designed for keeping. But our Mint is scrupulous on this. Honesty, which has deserted pretty nearly every other civil department of the federal government, still keeps a lingering foothold there. And thus it comes that an administration which sticks at no outrage upon Liberty—whose effigy is banished from the cent—insists upon mixing preposterous German silver with its copper, to the end that the purchaser of a penny may get his dirty penny's worth. So did the Pharisees pay tithes of mint, anise, and cumin, while neglecting the weightier matters of the law.

A Third 1856 Flying Eagle Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1099 **1856 Snow-9. Flying Eagle. Proof-50.** An example of the ever-popular 1856 Flying Eagle cent, this a lightly circulated Proof. A few very minor rim bruises will keep the price at an affordable level for many collectors who are not willing to spend the money for a gem Proof. This is the most often encountered among numerous 1856 cent varieties, is only known in Proof format. Most probably it was made under the aegis of James Ross Snowden in or after 1859, although such coins keep their secrets well.

Another 1856 Flying Eagle Cent

1100 **1856 Snow-9. Flying Eagle. Net AU-58;** sharpness of AU-58, lightly brushed and with some surface flecks. Well struck. A high-grade example, although not Mint State.

As noted above, this is one of the most famous of all American rarities. Of the approximately 1,500 pieces that exist, the vast majority are in grades such as EF, AU, or around Proof-60. The present coin is about average.

Mint State-65 Flying Eagle Cent

1101 **1857 MS-65 (NGC).** Somewhat subdued golden pink surfaces. Some black flecks visible under magnification. Sharply struck.

1102 **1857 MS-64 (PCGS).** A splendid specimen with exceptional eye appeal. Rich medium gold color. Fairly decent strike except for the usual tip of the eagle's tail and the upper right reverse wreath. Far finer than normally seen.

1103 **1857 MS-64 (NGC).** Medium gold toned surfaces. A few marks here and there. Noticeably above average in striking quality and worthy of special notice for this reason.

1104 **1857 MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous.

1105 **1857 Fivaz-Stanton-002. Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 (NGC).** Brownish gold surfaces. Some obverse features lightly doubled, as chronicled by the dynamic duo of Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton.

Marvelous Double Denomination 1857 Cent

Clashed with *Half Dollar* Die

1106 **1857 FS-003. Clashed 50¢ Die. MS-65 (NGC).** *Obverse of the Flying Eagle cent has incuse outline of Miss Liberty from the obverse die of a Liberty Seated half dollar.* A very high level example of this elusive and endlessly fascinating variety. Extensive notes concerning this and related pieces, as taken from the writer's (QDB's) book, *Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents,* are given below. These remarks were mainly gathered in the spring of 1996, and thus are five years old. The market value notes may no longer be relevant, but the basic discussion still is.

1857 "Clashed Die" Cents": A Study by Q.D.B.

Commentary concerning clashed die varieties: The 1857 clashed die varieties are enthusiastically collected, especially after publicity in the past two decades by Messrs. DeLorey, Fivaz, Flynn, Pilliod, Snow, Steve, and Pilliod.

One variety of 1857 Flying Eagle cent shows on its reverse the outline, in mirror image, of the center of an 1857 quarter dollar reverse die. You can see the eagle's head, neck, and shoulders (top of wings).

Another variety of 1857 Flying Eagle cent shows on its obverse the outline, in mirror image, of the center of an 1857 Liberty Seated half dollar obverse die. You can see parts of Miss Liberty's arm, the liberty cap pole, the drapery of her gown, and other features.

The third variety of 1857 Flying Eagle cent shows on its obverse the outline, in mirror image, of the center of an 1857 $20 Liberty Head gold piece obverse die. You can see nearly all of the left, right, and bottom outlines of Miss Liberty's portrait.

In my opinion these three different varieties are among the most interesting, most spectacular in all of the American coinage series. Unlike what I have just said about the 1857 cents with Style of 1856 lettering, I would bet on these 1857 clashed die varieties increasing in popularity and, depending upon how many more are discovered, possibly increasing in value as well.

At present, these 1857 clashed die varieties are not recognized by the PCGS and NGC certification services, and the chances are excellent that some undetected examples are in "slabs," with even more to be found in unattributed collections and dealers' stocks. The cherrypicker has a good chance of scoring a home run here! ANACS does attribute clashed die varieties and has helped do much to help recognize these interesting issues.

Price listings are highly subjective for these, especially in higher grades, as very few exist.

Observable realities combined with some opinions and theories concerning these varieties:

1. Matched die sides: The clashes are in all three instances from the same side of the coins. The obverse die of a $20 is clashed with an 1857 cent obverse die, the obverse die of a 50¢ is clashed with an 1857 cent obverse die, and the reverse die of a 25¢ is clashed with the reverse die of an 1857 cent. The clash designs are oriented in the same direction as the cent design; e.g., the Liberty Seated half dollar clash mark on the obverse of an 1857 cent is oriented in an upright position as is the eagle motif on the cent.

2. No bi-denominational coins struck: Because of the foregoing, it seems unlikely that the dies were ever used to strike finished bi-denominational coins in the form of mulings or fancy pieces combining a 25¢, 50¢, or $20 die with an 1857 cent die. Moreover, the dies are of such disparate sizes that no collar could be used to secure the coins during striking in a steam-powered regular production press.

In various instances in Mint history dies of two different denominations have been combined either as standard Mint practice (as in the use of common reverses to strike certain early dimes and $2.50 gold coins) or for pattern purposes (as in the 1853 nickel alloy cent utilizing a $2.50 gold obverse with a pattern cent reverse) or to create oddities for collectors (as in the combination of an 1867 pattern nickel five-cent obverse with an 1866 pattern nickel five-cent obverse; Judd-585, Pollock-646); in such instances the diameters have been more or less the same. However, there seems to have been no intent in 1857 to create, for example, an oddity with the obverse of an 1857 Flying Eagle cent and the reverse consisting of the obverse design of a Liberty Head $20 gold piece.

However, to cover all of the possibilities, I note that Thomas K. DeLorey has commented that if a screw press were used, there would have been no particular need for a collar, and it would have been easier to create oddities from different-sized dies (letter, April 15, 1996).

3. Special attention required: To create each of these clashed dies required special attention or involved a procedure other than the normal striking of coins.

The same production press used to strike small one-cent pieces was not normally used to strike large-diameter half dollars and $20 gold pieces, but during 1857 when there was a rush to coin millions of new small copper-nickel Flying Eagle cents in a short time, larger presses apparently were used. No doubt, special attention and effort was needed to fit these smaller coins into presses normally used for larger coins and also—when cent coinage was finished—to reset them for larger denomination coinage.

As obverse is mated to obverse and reverse is mated to reverse in all three instances of the clashed-die 1857 Flying Eagle cents, and the denominations bear no relation to each other, the clash marks did not occur during the regular course of striking coins for circulation. Rather, the marks had to occur before such cent coinage activity.

As each clashed die has the elements of the anomalous denomination punched in lightly and fairly evenly (rather than deeper on one side and lighter than the other), the clashing was probably done when a die of a Flying Eagle cent was in a press at the same time a die for another denomination was there. The two dies, severely mismatched as to their diameters, were each more or less centered. Thus, the clashing was not done on a bench or anvil by hand-impressing an irrelevant die into the die of a Flying Eagle cent; had this been the case, the impressions would vary in their depth, centering, and sharpness in various portions. Rather, the clashing was done when both dies were mounted in a coining press.

4. Not made for numismatists: In 1857 there was absolutely no numismatic interest in coins with clashed dies. If anything, such pieces would have been considered defective and worth less than regular issues. Thus it seems unlikely that such pieces were made for numismatic sale or exchange. Moreover, if they had been, they would probably have been made in Proof finish and would have been recorded as having been included in collections in the nineteenth century. As it happened, pieces in existence today are mainly well-worn business strikes and in any event they were not recognized as bi-denominational clashed dies until within the past 20 years.

5. Chris Pilliod's study: In *The Numismatist*, April 1996, Chris Pilliod presented a study, "What Error Coins Can Teach Us About Die Settings." Pilliod, whose credentials in the field of die varieties and attribution are among the finest in numismatics, studied "cud" breaks on various denominations of coins, a "cud" being a blob-like raised section of metal, usually at the rim of a coin, caused when a piece of the die breaks falls away. As you will see, this has relevance to the 1857 clashed-die cent situation.

If a die in the top or "hammer" position in the press develops a break at the rim, the broken die element will usually fall away, due to gravitational effects. Thus, coins will develop a "cud" (a.k.a. "full cud") along the rim.

If a die in the bottom or "stake" (a.k.a. "anvil") position in the press develops a break at the rim, the broken die element may remain in place, as it is supported from underneath and, further, may be partly restricted by the closed "collar" used to form the outside edge. The collar typically rests against the bottom die. Coins struck from a reverse die with a rim break may still show the broken part of the die in place, and the break will be in the form of a crack, rather than a cud. Chris Pilliod calls these "retained cuds," as the broken die part is retained with the rest of the die.

To summarize the foregoing, if the obverse die of, for example, an Indian cent is in the top or hammer die position and the reverse is in the anvil position, if rim breaks develop, these will typically be found on the obverse of an Indian cent and only rarely on the reverse.

In his survey of cuds on Flying Eagle cents in numismatic collections, Chris Pilliod found 29 different instances in which full cuds were on the reverse (and no retained cuds) and only one instance with a full cud on the obverse (and five retained cuds). Thus, it can be assumed that for most Flying Eagle cents the reverse die was the hammer die and was in the top of the press (for Indian cents, the obverse die was the hammer die). The obverse die of the Flying Eagle cent was in the anvil position (for the Indian cent, the reverse die was in the anvil position).

Here is the significant part (Commentary by QDB using Chris Pilliod's information):

Chris Pilliod has found that for the denominations clashed with Flying Eagle cent dies, the die positions in the press were as follows:

Liberty Seated quarter dollar of the 1857 era: Obverse in hammer or upper position; reverse in anvil or bottom position.

Liberty Seated half dollar of the 1857 era: Obverse in hammer position; reverse in anvil or bottom position.

Liberty Head $20 gold coin of the 1857 era: Obverse in hammer position; reverse in anvil or bottom position.

6. R.W. Julian's suggestion: Now to the heart of the matter. R.W. Julian has advanced this suggestion (Letter, April 7, 1996).

"It is my guess that these clashed dies had been used as setup dies for gold and silver coinage. Before a coinage run, dies were adjusted on the press for the best strike and long die life. If too close together the dies tended to break more quickly, and if too far apart the result was a soft strike."

While I do not necessarily believe that cent dies on their own were used to help set up presses—although, of course, this is a possibility if there were extra cent dies on hand—the preceding does agree with my belief that the clash marks were made during the setup process.

7. Conclusions: Reiterating the statement made under No. 1 above: The clashes are in all three instances from the same side of the coins. The obverse die of a $20 is clashed with an 1857 cent obverse die, the obverse die of a 50¢ is clashed with an 1857 cent obverse die, and the reverse die of a 25¢ is clashed with the reverse die of an 1857 cent.

Further, when dies are placed into a coining press, the top die is fixed in place, while by means of a chuck or tightening device, the bottom die is adjusted up or down slightly to fit properly with the collar and to optimize striking efficiency. Thus, it seems that these clashed-die pieces were being made when a press was being changed over to accommodate a new denomination of the anvil or bottom die.

As presses were being changed from one denomination to another, this also involved fitting new collars on the bottom dies, a further reason for needing adjustments beyond what might have been needed if dies of the same denomination had been replaced.

7a: Scenario No. 1: It is 1857, and a coining press has been used recently to strike $20 gold pieces. A $20 obverse die is in the hammer position and a $20 reverse die is in the anvil position. It is desired to strike Flying Eagle 1¢ pieces using this press, to fill the great demand for this new coin. The public was literally starved for them, and there were shortages for a long time after the first release of the new Flying Eagle cents on May 25, 1857.

The $20 reverse die in the anvil position is removed and replaced with a 1¢ Flying Eagle obverse die. With the newly-fitted 1¢ obverse die in place in the anvil, opposite the $20 obverse still in place in the hammer position, the press is run through a cycle, and the $20 obverse die in the hammer position strikes the 1¢ obverse die in the anvil position. Clash marks occur on both obverse dies.

The clashed $20 obverse die is removed from the press, put in storage, and a new reverse die for a 1¢ piece is put in the hammer die position. Cents are struck, each of which shows the clash mark of a $20 on its obverse. Whether $20 pieces were ever struck from the now-damaged obverse $20 die is not known; none have been identified thus far by numismatists.

7b: Scenario No. 2: It is 1857, and a coining press has been used recently to strike Liberty Seated 50¢ pieces. A 50¢ obverse die is in the hammer position and a 50¢ reverse die is in the anvil position. It is desired to strike Flying Eagle 1¢ pieces using this press, again to fill the demand for this new denomination.

The 50¢ reverse die in the anvil position is removed and replaced with a 1¢ Flying Eagle obverse die. With the newly-fitted 1¢ obverse die in place in the anvil, opposite the 50¢ obverse still in place in the hammer position, the press is run through a cycle, and the 50¢ obverse die in the hammer position strikes the 1¢ obverse die in the anvil position. Clash marks occur on both obverse dies.

The clashed 50¢ obverse die is removed from the press, put in storage, and a new reverse die for a 1¢ piece is put in the hammer die position. Cents are struck, each of which shows the clash mark of a 50¢ on its obverse. Whether 1857 half dollars were ever struck from the now-damaged obverse 50¢ die is not known; none have been identified thus far by numismatists.

Mint records indicate that half dollars in 1857 were first delivered on June 25, 1857 (50,000 coins) and that deliveries occurred at various times each month through December 29, except for September. Thus, this indicates that the above scenario did not occur before the third week in June, but could have happened any time after then (Delivery dates of 1857 half dollars are detailed in "Philadelphia Coinage Statistics, 1853-1873, Half Dollars," by R.W. Julian, Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, October 1966).

7c: Scenario No. 3: It is later in 1857, and a coining press has been used recently to strike 1857 Flying Eagle 1¢ pieces. Now, either the demand for cents has eased, or the demand for 25¢ pieces has taken precedence.

A 1¢ reverse die is in the hammer position and a 1¢ Flying Eagle obverse die is in the anvil position. It is desired to strike Liberty Seated 25¢ pieces using this press.

The 1¢ Flying Eagle obverse die in the anvil position is removed and replaced with a 25¢ reverse die. With the newly-fitted 25¢ reverse die in place in the anvil, opposite the 1¢ reverse still in place in the hammer position, the press is run through a cycle, and the 1¢ reverse die in the hammer position strikes the 25¢ reverse die in the anvil position. Clash marks occur on both reverse dies.

The clashed 1¢ reverse die is removed from the press, put in storage (Thus there is the possibility, however remote, that this die could have been used in 1858 in addition to in 1857), and a new obverse die for a 25¢ piece is put in the hammer die position. Liberty Seated 25¢ pieces are struck, each of which shows the clash mark of a 1¢ on its reverse. Later, the clashed 1¢ wreath reverse die is combined with a 1¢ Flying Eagle obverse, and Flying Eagle cents are struck showing 25¢ clash marks on the reverse; made in the ordinary manner.

Scenario 7c further suggests that there should be some 1857 Flying Eagle cents with the aforementioned reverse die before it received its clash marks, as it was in the press prior to the quarters being struck, and must have been used for coinage (Suggestion of Larry R. Steve, letter, April 16, 1996).

Mint records indicate that quarter dollars in 1857 were first delivered on March 5, 1857 (80,000 coins) and that deliveries occurred at various times each month through December 31 (Delivery dates of 1857 quarters are detailed in "Philadelphia Coinage Statistics, 1853-1873, Quarter Dollars," by R.W. Julian, *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, June 1965). Thus, these figures seem to be of no help in pinpointing a date for the above scenario.

8. Dies used for striking coins: From the foregoing it seems that such clash marks were made in the course of Mint business in the Coining Department. After the die clashes occurred, the Flying Eagle cent dies were routinely used by the Coining Department to turn out a large number of regular business strike cents on a normal production basis. The clashed 25¢ reverse die was later mated with an 1857 25¢ obverse die to create regular Liberty Seated quarters, a specimen of which was identified in 1977.

It could be that the clashed 50¢ obverse die was likewise mated with an 1857 50¢ reverse to make half dollars. Although numismatists have not yet located either an 1857 half dollar or an 1857 $20 with clash marks of a Flying Eagle cent, possibly some of both were produced, although the following should be kept in mind:

Concerning the 1857 $20 with clash marks of the obverse of an 1857 Flying Eagle cent, Larry R. Steve commented (Letter, April 16, 1996, here paraphrased): "I question whether any 1857 double eagles were made. Such a clash mark on the $20 would appear as the mirror image of ERICA under Miss Liberty's nose and would be clearly visible—and thus more likely to be removed or reworked before being used for coinage."

Further from Larry R. Steve, this in my opinion being a pivotal argument: "With the $20 pair of dies presumably in the press at the same time, before the die changeover for the Flying Eagle cent coinage, this would seem to suggest that the production run of $20 pieces had ended—thus freeing up the press—and raises the possibility, in addition to the foregoing comment about die damage, that no further production run of $20 ever took place—hence no $20 pieces were struck. The same argument can be used for the 1857 half dollar coinage from a clashed obverse die. The reverse order of which pair of dies was first in the press, prior to the changeover, for the 25¢ clash, would also explain two things:

"1. Why the clashing shows on the reverse, and

"2. Why there exist Liberty Seated quarter dollars showing clash marks from the cent."

9. Time of striking: As the clashed die 1857 cents do not have the obverse letters Style of 1856, they were not among the very first 1857 Flying Eagle cents produced in April 1857, but were made after then, with the half dollar being made after the third week of June, for reasons given above. Possibly the 1857 cent with the 25¢ clash marks on the reverse was the last of the three varieties made, also for reasons given above.

10. Summary: The three varieties of clashed-die 1857 Flying Eagle cents were made from dies injured during the die setup process. The further coinage of cents from the dies was done in the normal course of business, and the resultant pieces were routinely put into circulation.

The quantities made of each of these is not known today. Inasmuch as 118 business strike obverse dies were made for 1857 cents, the chances of finding one of the cents with the 50¢ or $20 obverse clash mark may be about 1 in 118 in a group of unsorted 1857 Flying Eagle cents.

As there were 129 reverse dies made for business strike 1857 cents, the chances of finding a cent with the 25¢ clash mark on the reverse may be 1 in 129, but is probably significantly less as this reverse die seems to have been used to make coins prior to being clashed; thus impressions from the clashed die are only a part of this die's life.

However, if the clash marks were made after the dies had seen some coinage use, many fewer coins may have been produced during what life remained in the dies. In practice, the 1857 with 50¢ clash on the obverse is the most plentiful and by a significant margin, the 1857 with 25¢ clash on the reverse is second most plentiful, and the 1857 with $20 clash on the obverse is the rarest. Thus, the original mintage quantities for each die, after it acquired clash marks, was probably far below average for the 25¢ and $20 clash mark varieties.

For further contemplation: See notes under 1868 (in particular for Chris Pilliod's commentary), 1870, and 1899 for other bi-denominational clashes with Indian cent dies.

Are there any other bi-denominational clash varieties among 1857 cents besides the 25¢, 50¢, and $20 discussed here? Time will tell.

Commentary on 1857 clashed die coins by Thomas K. DeLorey; an alternative theory:

Some notes on the "Midnight Minter" (cf. letter to QDB, April 16, 1996):

> After I first identified the 1857 Flying Eagle cent with clash marks on the obverse die from the obverse die for a Liberty Seated half dollar in 1977, I attributed the probable cause of the clash marks to the nocturnal play time of the Mint's night watchman, Theodore Eckfeldt, who was known to have made and sold several plain-edged 1804 silver dollars c.1858. I suspect that Eckfeldt actually did make our hypothetical cent/quarter, cent/half and cent/double eagle mules in 1857, since several of the dies were later used for normal business strikes, but that the pieces never became known in the hobby as he may not yet have worked up the nerve to attempt to sell them. Theoretically, they could be considered as practice pieces for the Class II 1804 silver dollars, though I doubt if he contemplated that issue in 1857.
>
> My attribution of these pieces to Eckfeldt is based upon the writings in *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar* by Eric P. Newman and Ken Bressett, and upon those in *The U.S. Mint and Coinage and Counterfeit, Mis-struck and Unofficial U.S. Coins* by Don Taxay. I believe that the term "Midnight Minter" was Breen's [actually, Richard Snow suggested it to Breen, who used it widely] and others have applied it to Eckfeldt.
>
> I have no evidence that Eckfeldt ever actually struck these hypothetical dual-denomination mules in 1857. There are several similar mules in more practical sizes known for the 1866-1870 era, when Eckfeldt still worked at the Mint, and many restrikes are known to have been made, but I cannot say if those were made by Eckfeldt either.
>
> My attribution of these hypothetical 1857 pieces to him is just an intuitive hunch, based upon the accepted knowledge that he crudely produced several 1804 dollars circa 1858 without knowing (or seeming to care) how to apply edge lettering to the pieces. The fact that his father, George Eckfeldt, was the foreman of the Engraving Department in the late 1850s with keys to the die vault may explain how Theodore Eckfeldt obtained access to dies to play with.
>
> All of this is conjecture. However, it is more plausible to me than other conjecture that the dies were damaged in a bizarre die set up procedure involving two mismatched dies not intended to be used together.... There was no reason to test the set up of one die without having the intended opposite die also in the press, as the spacing of the dies would change when the correct opposite die was put in the press.

• • • • •

1857 Flying Eagle cent. Obverse from 50¢ clashed die. Snow-9. Fivaz-Stanton 1¢-003. FND-003.

Average number of coins struck from typical obverse die in 1857: 148,644 (simply a rough guide to the possibility).

Discovered as a curiosity by Bill Fivaz in 1977 and sent to Thomas K DeLorey, who attributed the clash mark matrix (Bill Fivaz, letter, March 30, 1996; also described in "The Midnight Minter," Richard Snow, *Longacre's Ledger*, January 1991). Earlier (1921) it was unknowingly reported by Commodore W.C. Eaton.

The obverse Flying Eagle cent die came into forced contact with a die used to coin the obverse of a Liberty Seated half dollar.

This clash is very prominent on the obverse of the Flying Eagle cent. The dies seem to have had absolutely parallel faces when clashing, thus yielding bold impressions. A clash mark extends from the left rim of the cent, upward and diagonally to the right, through the top curved part of the eagle's beak, across the field, to the underside of the wing. A clash mark emerges from top of the same wing, slightly left of the intersection with the right-side wing, and curves to the left in the direction toward ST, but fades before reaching those letters. The preceding features are part of the leg and far side of Miss Liberty's upraised arm on the 50¢. In the field below TA is a elongated U-shaped clash, combining with another U-shaped clash to its right, the latter extending upward through the second T of STATES and the upper left of the E. This represents part of Miss Liberty's arm, neck, and the liberty cap pole. On the right side of the cent is an especially prominent clash line beginning at the rim above M, continuing downward through the top right of E and progressing deeper into the letters RICA, touching the top tip of the eagle's tail, then turning sharply right for a short distance to exit to the rim, this representing an impression of Miss Liberty's lowered arm. Additional clash marks, lighter in definition, abound in the field above and below the eagle's tail and are Miss Liberty's skirt lines.

The clash mark design is oriented in the same direction as the cent obverse design.

Chris Pilliod commented: "The 1857 Flying Eagle cent clashed with the 50¢ die is found with such regularity in all grades that I am convinced that the clashing occurred prior to any production use. I find this variety to be as common as any other specific 1857 variety I search for, and probably more common."

If the 1857 cent with the 50¢ clash saw an average die use for an 1857 cent, then the production of this issue should have been around 148,644 coins (the mathematical average). By definition, it should be about as available as any other specific variety with average coinage.

In 1996 we gave this market commentary, which is probably still correct at least in a relative sense:

Probably about 30 to 60 are known including a few Mint State specimens (cf. Thomas K. DeLorey, letter, April 15, 1996; other reports). This seems to be the most available of the Snow-7, Snow-8, and Snow-9 trio, especially in higher grades.

The market values given below are subjective as there have been very few open market transactions. In 1996 in "How Many Are There, Anyway?" a column in *Longacre's Ledger,* Jerry Wysong recorded the existence of 18 pieces reported to him in the following grades: G-VG 4, Fine 2, VF 5, AU 1, MS-60 to 62 1, MS-63 1, MS-64 2, MS-65 1, and MS-66 1. The MS-66 was reported by Richard Snow, was PCGS-certified, and sold by him for $5,750 (cf. letter, April 10, 1996.)

Impressive Collection of 1857-1909 Cents

Flying Eagle and Indian Types

1107 **Complete collection of Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents 1857 through 1909-S:** ☆ 1857 MS-63. First year of regular issue, released to the public on May 25, 1857 ☆ 1858 Small Letters. VF—20 ☆ 1858 Large Letters. MS-62 ☆ 1859 Net VF-20. Only year with the laurel wreath reverse ☆ 1860 Round Bust. Net VF-30 ☆ 1861 MS-60. Lowest mintage issue among copper-nickel Indian cents. ☆ 1862 MS-63 ☆ 1863 Net EF-40 ☆ 1864 Copper-nickel. AU-50 ☆ 1864 Bronze. AU-50 ☆ 1864 L on Ribbon. VG-8 ☆ 1865 Net EF-40 ☆ 1866 Net F-15 ☆ 1867 EF-40 ☆ 1868 VF-30 ☆ 1869 AU-55 ☆ 1869 over 9 VF-30 ☆ 1870 Net EF-40 ☆ 1871 EF-45. A classic scarce issue. ☆ 1872 EF-40. Another classic ☆ 1873 Open 3. EF-40 ☆ 1874 EF-40 ☆ 1875 VF-25 ☆ 1876 AU-50 ☆ 1877 VF-30. *The* rarity among Indian cents ☆ 1878 Net F-12 ☆ 1879 VF-30 ☆ 1880 AU-58 ☆ 1881 AU-50 ☆ 1882 AU-55 ☆ 1883 Net AU-50 ☆ 1884 EF-40 ☆ 1885 EF-45 ☆ 1886 Type II. VF-20 ☆ 1887 MS-60 ☆ 1888 EF-45 ☆ 1889 MS-63 RB ☆ 1890 EF-40 ☆ 1891 MS-63 RB ☆ 1892 MS-63 RB ☆ 1893 MS-60 ☆ 1894 VF-20 ☆ 1895 MS-63 RB ☆ 1896 EF-40 ☆ 1897 Net F-12 ☆ 1898 MS-64 RB ☆ 1899 MS-60 ☆ 1900 F-12 ☆ 1901 AU-50 ☆ 1902 Net F-12 ☆ 1903 Net VF-20 ☆ 1904 VF-30 ☆ 1905 VG-8 ☆ 1906 EF-45 ☆ 1907 EF-40 ☆ 1908 AU-50 ☆ 1908-S VF-30. First branch mint issue ☆ 1909 VG-8 ☆ 1909-S EF-40. Lowest mintage regular issue in the series, although not quite as rare from a numismatic viewpoint as the 1877. Mint State pieces display lustrous surfaces. A few with minor problems. Housed in a Dansco album. An interesting opportunity to acquire in one fell swoop—with a single bid—a panorama of cent coinage spanning more than half a century. If *you* as the successful buyer do not have a copy of Dave Bowers' book, *A Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents,* we will include one free of charge if you request (lots of interesting reading awaits!) (Total: 58 pieces)

1108 **Selection of Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents:** ☆ 1857 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-60. Faint mottled toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1858 Large Letters. AU-55. Light toning over somewhat lustrous surfaces ☆ 1858 Small Letters. EF-45. Some mint lustre remaining ☆ 1859 AU-55. Lustrous with reverse patina spot at 12:00 ☆ 1860 EF-40. Pale olive-gold surface ☆ 1861 EF-40. Some spotting noted on the reverse ☆ 1862 MS-60. Lustrous with faint mottled toning over both surfaces ☆ 1863 AU-55. Golden and rose over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1864 Copper-nickel. EF-40. Small rim gouge noted at 3:00. (Total: 9 pieces)

1109 Pair of Flying Eagle cents: ☆ 1857 AU-58. Die crumbling at ED (UNITED) and ST (STATES), an interesting feature. With each passing year, collectors are examining coins more closely, and features such as die states are attracting a lot of attention, in the present instance in places such as *Longacre's Ledger,* journal of the Fly-In Club. ☆ 1858 Large Letters. AU-55. Die crack through MERICA (AMERICA), wing tip to right side of date. (Total: 2 pieces)

1110 Assortment of Flying Eagle and Indian cents. Each is a Mint State coin that has been cleaned. The grades listed are our opinions of net or value grade: ☆ 1857 AU-55 ☆ 1860 AU-55 ☆ 1861 AU-50 ☆ 1864 L on Ribbon. AU-50 ☆ 1887 MS-60 ☆ 1889 AU-58 ☆ 1901 MS-63 ☆ 1902 AU-55. (Total: 8 pieces)

1111 A selection of copper-nickel composition small cents: ☆ 1857 EF-45 ☆ 1858 Small Letters. EF-40 ☆ 1860 EF-40 ☆ 1862 EF-45 ☆ 1863 (3). AU-55, AU-50, EF-45. (Total: 7 pieces)

1112 **Octette of Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents:** ☆ 1857 EF-45. Magenta highlights at reverse center ☆ 1865 Fancy 5. EF-40. Dark ☆ 1871 F-12. Smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1872 F-12. ☆ 1884 MS-60 BN. Splashes of mint red at the devices, obverse spot noted ☆ 1885 MS-60 RB. Lustrous ☆ 1886 Type II. AU-50. Faint obverse spot noted ☆ 1889 MS-60. Lustrous with mint red at the devices. (Total: 8 pieces)

1113 Selection of small cents: ☆ 1857 EF-40 ☆ 1858 SL VF-20 ☆ 1862 AU-58 ☆ 1863 AU-50 ☆ 1864 Copper-nickel. AU-50 ☆ 1876 MS-60. Cleaned ☆ 1878 Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20, corroded ☆ 1879 VF-35 ☆ 1882 VF-30 ☆ 1883 EF-45 ☆ 1884 VF-30 ☆ 1885 VF-20 ☆ 1886 Type I. VF-30 ☆ 1887 EF-40 ☆ 1888 EF-40 ☆ 1890 Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1891 EF-40 ☆ 1892 EF-45 ☆ 1893 VF-20 ☆ 1894 VF-20 ☆ 1896 VF-20 ☆ 1897 AU-50 ☆ 1898 AU-50 ☆ 1899 EF-45 ☆ 1900 AU-58 ☆ 1901 AU-50 ☆ 1902 AU-50 ☆ 1903 AU-50 ☆ 1904 EF-40 ☆ 1905 EF-45 ☆ 1908 AU-50 ☆ 1908 S EF-40 ☆ 1909 AU-50. A nice starter set. (Total: 33 pieces)

1114 **Complete date run of regular issue Flying Eagle and Indian cents 1857-1909-S:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle. VG-8 ☆ 1858 Large Letters. VG-8 ☆ 1858 Small Letters. F-12 ☆ 1859 F-12 ☆ 1860 EF-40. Cleaned ☆ 1861 VF-20 ☆ 1862 F-12 ☆ 1863 EF-40. Cleaned ☆ 1864 Copper-nickel. VF-20. Cleaned ☆ 1864 L on Ribbon. EF-40 ☆ 1864 Bronze. VF-20 ☆ 1865 EF-40 ☆ 1866 VF-20 ☆ 1867 F-12. Obverse scratch ☆ 1868 VF-20. Cleaned ☆ 1869 VF-30 ☆ 1869/8 Overdate. Net F-12; sharpness of EF-40, cleaned obverse scratches ☆ 1870 EF-40 ☆ 1871 F-12 ☆ 1872 EF-40 ☆ 1873 Open 3. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-30, cleaned, rough ☆ 1873 Closed 3. EF-40. Cleaned ☆ 1874 VF-20. Cleaned ☆ 1875 EF-40. Cleaned ☆ 1876 VF-30 ☆ 1877 F-12.

Dipped ☆ 1878 EF-40. Dipped ☆ 1879 EF-40. Dark ☆ 1880 F-12 ☆ 1881 VF-20 ☆ 1882 EF-40. Cleaned at one time now retoned ☆ 1883 VF-20 ☆ 1884 F-12 ☆ 1885 F-12 ☆ 1886 Type I. VF-30 ☆ 1886 Type II. EF-45 ☆ 1887 EF-40 ☆ 1888 EF-40 ☆ 1889 EF-40 ☆ 1890 F-30 ☆ 1891 EF-40 ☆ 1892 EF-40. Dipped ☆ 1893 EF-45 ☆ 1894 VF-30 ☆ 1895 EF-40 ☆ 1896 F-12 ☆ 1897 EF-40. Dipped ☆ 1898 F-12 ☆ 1899 EF-40 ☆ 1900 VF-20. Cleaned ☆ 1901 VF-20 ☆ 1902 VF-20 ☆ 1903 EF-40 ☆ 1904 EF-40 ☆ 1905 EF-45 ☆ 1906 VF-30. Dipped ☆ 1907 G-8 ☆ 1908 EF-45 ☆ 1908-S F-12 ☆ 1909 F-12 ☆ 1909-S F-12. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. An impressive run that may appeal to the budget conscious buyer. All of the scarce issues are here—1871, 1872, 1877, 1909-S, and more. (Total: 61 pieces)

1115 1858/7 Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, cleaned. The broken wing tip identifies this as from the overdate die. An extremely popular overdate.

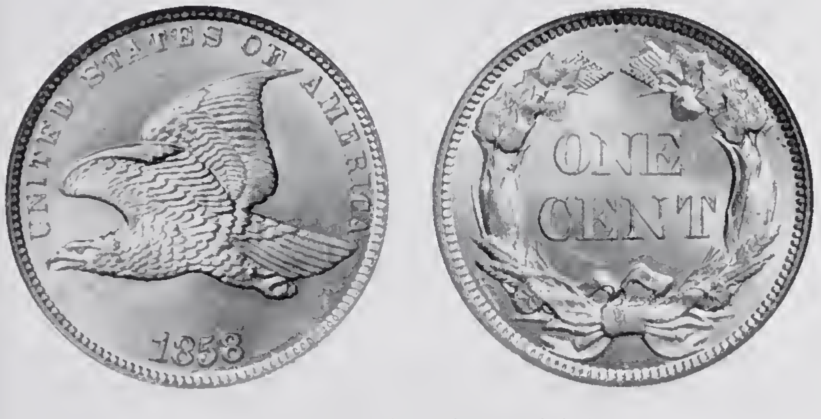
1116 1858/7 VF-30 (NGC). Traces of 7 readily visible at the upper right of the 8. Telltale raised "chip" or "island" about midway in the field between the first 8 and the eagle.

1117 1858 Large Letters. MS-63 (NGC). Satiny lustrous fields with a lot of "life." Somewhat lightly struck on the higher areas, and with a slight lamination at the leading edge of the eagle's wing.

1118 **Octette of Flying Eagle and Indian cents:** ☆ 1858 Large Letters. AU-55. Streaks of deep golden toning on both obverse and reverse ☆ 1859 AU-58. Lustrous with rose highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1861 AU-55. Lustrous with some minor spotting and faint iridescent highlights on the reverse ☆ 1868 EF-45. Medium to deep brown ☆ 1870 AU-50. Rich brown surfaces ☆ 1871 Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1872 VF-20 ☆ 1875 MS-60. Heavy die lines visible at the obverse center. (Total: 8 pieces)

Memorable 1858 Flying Eagle Cent

Small Letters, MS-66



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1119 **1858 Small Letters. MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant surfaces with a hint of toning. Well struck on obverse and reverse. One of the finest we have seen in recent years.

The obverse of this uses a Small Letters font probably cut by Anthony C. Paquet, who was a supplier to the Mint from the private sector, later joining the Mint staff where he remained from the late 1850s through the first several years of the 1860s. The Small Letters are quite distinctive and do not have any counterpart elsewhere in the regular American series.

Important Proof 1859 Cent

1120 **1859 Proof-64 (NGC).** Deep mirror surfaces. Bright yellow fields, iridescent at the borders. Small planchet lamination spot in front of Miss Liberty's eyebrow.

Highly important as the only Indian cent variety with the laurel wreath (or olive wreath, take your pick—the Mint used both terms).

Superb Gem 1859 Cent

Lustrous Mint State

1121 **1859 MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant mint lustre, bright with some delicate toning. A splendid specimen with a great deal of eye appeal; an "upper end" coin that would readily satisfy us if we were seeking an example of this date and numerical grade—a *winner.*

1122 **1859 MS-64 (NGC).** Pleasing warm golden toning. A very nice example at this grade level.

1123 **1859 MS-64.** Light golden surfaces. Well struck.

1124 A selection of eight Mint State Indian cents spanning from the beginning to the end of the series: ☆ 1859 MS-62 ☆ 1890 MS-63 RB ☆ 1897 MS-62 RD ☆ 1900 MS-63 RD ☆ 1904 MS-63 RD ☆ 1906 (2). MS-64 RB, MS-65 RD ☆ 1908 MS-63 RB ☆ 1909 MS-64 RB. (Total: 9 pieces).

1125 **Complete date set of copper-nickel Indian cents in Mint State:** ☆ 1859 MS-60. First year of general issue of the type, and the only year with Laurel Wreath reverse ☆ 1860 Rounded Bust. MS-63 ☆ 1861 MS-60. Distinctive for its low mintage ☆ 1862 MS-60. Light spots on both surfaces ☆ 1863 MS-60. Minute spotting noted ☆ 1864 Copper-nickel. MS-60. Minor spotting noted on both surfaces. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

1126 **1860 Pointed Bust. MS-64.** An important example of the scarce Pointed Bust type, representing the earlier hub style, changed to a more rounded bust tip later in the year. Lustrous light tan surfaces of exceptionally choice quality.

1127 1860 Pointed Bust. MS-63. A lovely example. Lustrous light gold surfaces with generally sharp details, although the second feather in the headdress is weakly defined.

1128 Grouping of Mint State Indian Head cents: ☆ 1860 Rounded Bust. MS-62. Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1864 Bronze. MS-62 BN. Lustrous with a faint die crack beginning in the field above the Indian's nose running through the tip of the nose and chin down to the necklace and to the end of the first ribbon. Another starts just under the D (UNITED) follows along below the letters through the tip of the first feather to the rim. No die cracks are visible on the reverse ☆ 1890 MS-60 RB. Lustrous with splashes of blue on the high points ☆ 1891 MS-62 RB. Somewhat reflective with iridescent blue on the high points and faint spotting on both surfaces ☆ 1895 MS-62 RB. Iridescent blue at the high points. Lustrous ☆ 1904 MS-62 RB. Lustrous ☆ 1907 MS-62 RB. Lustrous with pale blue at the high points ☆ 1908 MS-62 BN. Soft mottled toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

1129 1861 MS-66 (NGC). Rich golden surfaces with iridescent toning at the borders. Very nicely struck. A coin with a great deal of eye appeal. Moreover, this has the smallest mintage of any Civil War era copper-nickel cent, giving it further appeal.

1130 Grouping of Indian Head cents: ☆ 1861 MS-63. Lustrous ☆ 1863 MS-62. Dipped ☆ 1874 AU-58. Mottled surfaces with splashes of blue and few minor spots ☆ 1875 MS-62 RB. Lustrous with a fine die crack at rim through bottom of date to rim ☆ 1876 AU-58. Mottled surfaces ☆ 1884 MS-60 RB. Lustrous with splashes of blue and some faint spotting noted ☆ 1888 Proof-63 RB. Reflective fields with splashes of blue on the high points. (Total: 7 pieces)

1131 1862 Proof-64 (NGC). Light golden surfaces. A few flecks are visible under magnification. Quite scarce in Proof format. A nice example of Civil War year.

1132 1862 MS-65 (NGC). Warm yellow gold surfaces. Quite sharply struck.

1133 1862 MS-64. Highly lustrous golden obverse with sharp design features. Obverse with sharp design features. The reverse is subdued olive, also with sharp features.

1134 Half dozen cents grading MS-63: ☆ 1862. Lustrous with a small touch of patina between the last feather and hair ☆ 1873 Closed 3. BN. Lustrous with hints of mint red at the devices ☆ 1885 RB. Lustrous with minute spotting noted for accuracy ☆ 1889 RB. Lustrous with hints of blue-green at the high points ☆ 1893 RB. Somewhat reflective with minute spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1896 RB. Pale blue at the high points and some faint spotting over somewhat reflective surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

1135 1863 Proof-64 (NGC). Gold surfaces with a hint of purple. Scarce in Proof format.

1136 1863 MS-65 (NGC). Bright and lustrous. A splendid specimen of the date and grade. Ideal for a type set.

1137 Desirable selection of Indian cents: ☆ 1863 MS-61 ☆ 1883 Proof-64 RB ☆ 1895 MS-63 RB ☆ 1899 MS-65 RD ☆ 1903 MS-63 RD ☆ 1905 (2). MS-65 RD and MS-64 RD ☆ 1907 MS-64 RD. (Total: 8 pieces)

Gem Proof 1864 Cent

Copper-Nickel

1138 1864 Copper-nickel. Proof-65 (NGC). A splendid specimen with beautiful deep mirror surfaces. One of the nicest we have seen of this date and format. A prize for the advanced collector.

1139 1864 Copper-nickel. Proof-65. An attractive example with reflective light gold surfaces and frosty tan devices. Whispers and hints of rose toning are present. This is a splendid, well-preserved specimen with considerable aesthetic appeal.

1140 1864 Copper-nickel. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. Some minor flecks. About par for the date and grade.

1141 Selection of Indian Head and Lincoln cents grading MS-63: ☆ 1864 Copper-nickel. Lustrous ☆ 1882 RB. Lustrous ☆ 1887 RB. Lustrous with minute spotting and iridescent blue at the high points ☆ 1892 RB. Minute spotting noted with iridescent blue at the high points ☆ 1894 RB. Somewhat reflective with iridescent highlights on the high points ☆ 1909 Indian. RB. Pale blue green highlights ☆ 1912 RB. Minute spotting on both surfaces ☆ 1914 RB. Lustrous with soft mottled toning and minute spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1917 RD. Lustrous with spots noted on the obverse ☆ 1918 RD. Lustrous with a nicks noted at the ear and cheek and minor spotting on both surfaces ☆ 1924 RB. Lustrous with minute spotting noted. (Total: 11 pieces)

Rare Proof 1864 Cent

New Bronze Style

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1864
ONE CENT

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1142 **1864 Bronze. Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Lovely red and brown surfaces with the ever-popular woodgrain effect so desired by numismatists. The demand for this coin has been sharply increased in recent years by the publication of a suggested mintage figure of only *150 coins* in that arbiter of standard information, *A Guide Book of United States Coins*. We suspect that the mintage is a bit more than that, but by any accounting, the issue is rare, especially at the Proof-66 level. Moreover, it is the first year of the bronze type, and the only year without the L on the ribbon—giving it a further cachet. The present piece will certainly attract attention from specialists

Highly Prized 1864 Proof Cent

New Bronze Style

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1864
ONE CENT

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1143 **1864 Bronze. Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** An attractive specimen, more brown than red, but this is in the eye of the beholder. Very prominent "woodgrain" surface characteristic so dear to specialists in the series.

1144 **1864 Bronze. MS-65 RD (NGC).** Brilliant, warm red-orange surfaces with some nuances of toning and a few flecks. Definitely in the top 20% of survivors of this date at this grade level.

1145 Pair of copper cents: ☆ 1864 Bronze. MS-65 BN. Magenta and blue highlights ☆ 1909-S Over horizontal S. MS-64 BN. Lustrous. A fascinating variety, especially if viewed under magnification. (Total: 2 pieces)

1146 **Quartette of interesting Mint State RB cents:** ☆ 1864 Bronze. MS-63 ☆ 1864 L on Ribbon. MS-62. A key issue in the series, not particularly easy to find at this grade level, especially considering the great demand for it ☆ 1865 Fancy 5. MS-63. This style of 5 was also used on contemporary two-cent pieces. Spot on rim ☆ 1868 MS-63. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1147 **Selection of Indian Head cents:** ☆ 1864 Bronze. MS-60 BN. Attractive surfaces ☆ 1865 Plain 5, Repunched 18. MS-60 BN. Traces of mint red at the devices ☆ 1866 G-4 ☆ 1867 VG-10 ☆ 1868 EF-40. Reverse patina spot above shield at the rim ☆ 1869 G-4 ☆ 1870 F-12. Dark surfaces, cleaned long ago ☆ 1871 EF-40 ☆ 1873 Open 3. EF-40. Dark ☆ 1875 EF-40. Mottled brown toning over both surfaces with hints of mint surfaces at the peripheries ☆ 1876 AU-50 ☆ 1879 AU-58. Mottled brown over lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1880 AU-55. Faint iridescent highlight over both surfaces. (Total: 13 pieces)

1148 Octette of Mint State cents: ☆ 1864 Bronze. MS-60. Lustrous obverse with some verdigris on the reverse ☆ 1865 Fancy 5. MS-60. Faint iridescent highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1880 MS-63 BN. Lustrous surfaces ☆ 1881 MS-63 BN. Lustrous with reddish orange at the devices ☆ 1889 MS-60. Mottled golden and brown toning over the peripheries ☆ 1895 MS-64 RB. Lustrous ☆ 1906 MS-63 RB. Lustrous with spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1907 MS-64 BN. Lustrous. (Total: 8 pieces)

1864
ONE CENT

1149 **1864 L On Ribbon. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Popular woodgrain surfaces offer a pleasing mixture of orange and brown. A splendid specimen that will answer the call for a gem of this famous variety, several times scarcer than the 1864 bronze Without L.

1150 **1864 L On Ribbon. MS-65 RB (ICG).** Primarily orange-red surfaces with relatively light toning. Tiny planchet lamination in obverse field is scarcely noticeable. Tiny verdigris area on shield. All told this piece measures up to what one might expect for the date and grade—a nice specimen of one of the most famous issues in the series.

1151 **1864 L On Ribbon. MS-64 RB.** Pleasant mottled natural mint color, lightly faded in areas to medium chocolate brown. Pleasing eye appeal.

1152 1864 L On Ribbon. MS-63 RB. A delightful example featuring orange lustre intermingled with brown toning. A minor planchet flaw is noted on the obverse border at 4:00.

1153 **Pair of Indian Head cents:** ☆ 1864 L On Ribbon. AU-58. Lustrous golden brown surfaces ☆ 1872 MS-60 RB. Planchet flaw at 11:00 on the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

1154 **1865 Proof-65 RB (NGC).** A nice blend of orange (primarily) and iridescent toning. Scarce so fine.

1155 **1865 MS-65 RD (NGC).** Fancy 5 variety, with a little scallop in the top right side, a style also used on certain two-cent pieces of this year. A pleasing example overall, nearly fully brilliant with some flecks.

1156 1865 MS-65 BN (NGC). Plain 5. A sharply defined gem Mint State example with deep olive-brown lustre and splashes of orange in the protected areas of the obverse and reverse, especially within the border.

Lustrous Gem 1866 Cent

(*photo enlarged to twice actual size*)

1157 **1866 MS-65 RD (NGC).** A splendid, lustrous, and very beautiful example of this somewhat scarce date. Brilliant surfaces with just a nuance of natural brown toning. Highly lustrous and with a generous amount of old-fashioned eye appeal. A splendid cent that is sure to be "just right" for the fastidious buyer.

1158 1866 MS-64 RB. A lovely example with sharp design features on both obverse and reverse. The obverse has attractive medium brown toning with peripheral orange lustre while the reverse is fully orange. A most attractive example for the collector of these popular coins.

1159 Pair of interesting cents: ☆ 1866 Doubled Date. AU-55. Some spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1869/9 AU-58. Golden lustre with minute spotting noted on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

1160 Grouping of cents: ☆ 1866 AU-55. Repunched 1 and final 6. Some spotting is noted on both surfaces ☆ 1880 AU-55. Lustrous with splashes of pale blue highlights ☆ 1881 AU-55. Lustrous with splashes of mint red visible ☆ 1898 AU-55. Lustrous brown surfaces ☆ 1899 AU-58. Some mint red remaining ☆ 1900 AU-50. Smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1901 AU-50. Deep brown surfaces with some verdigris on the obverse ☆ 1902 AU-58. Spotting noted on the obverse ☆ 1903 AU-55. Obverse spots noted ☆ 1906 MS-60 RB. Scratches on cheek. (Total: 10 pieces)

1161 **1867 Proof-66 RB.** A nice mixture of mint orange ("red" in popular parlance) with natural brown, blending together nicely. Scarce so nice. Virtually perfect save for a very tiny line on the neck.

1162 **1867 MS-66 RB (NGC).** Woodgrain surfaces. A high level example.

1163 **Quartette of scarce Indian cent issues:** ☆ 1867 MS-63 RB ☆ 1869 Proof-60 ☆ 1873 Open 3. MS-64 RB ☆ 1874 MS-64 RB. (Total: 4 pieces)

1164 Quartette of scarce Indian cent issues: ☆ 1867 AU-50 ☆ 1868 AU-50 ☆ 1869 EF-45 ☆ 1878 AU-58. (Total: 4 pieces)

1165 **1868 MS-66 RB (NGC).** A lustrous and very attractive example blending mint orange ("red" in popular terminology) with natural brown.

Brilliant Gem 1868 Cent

1166 **1868 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Brilliant, virtually pristine save for a few inevitable flicks. One of the nicest fully "red" 1868 cents we have ever laid our eyes upon!

1167 **1868 MS-65 RB (NGC).** A splendid specimen of this somewhat scarce date. Difficult to find in gem grade when you want one—with *opportunity* often being more important than the price paid.

1168 1868 MS-64 RB. Pale gold and tan with traces of orange lustre on both surfaces. A pleasing, sharply struck example.

1169 1868 MS-63 RD (NGC). Red fading evenly to brown. Some marks on the cheek are noticeable under magnification and probably account for the grade, for otherwise this would be significantly higher. A pleasing specimen overall.

1170 1869/69 FS-8.3. MS-63 RB (NGC). Nice mint color naturally faded in areas. Excellent eye appeal and a splendid specimen of this popular repunched date.

1171 **1869 MS-66 RB (NGC).** Mint orange changing to red.

A very interesting specimen from a technical viewpoint. The obverse and reverse dies display clash marks. From the beads on the Indian's headdress, a die crack arcs upwards to the left, while another crack joins most of the letters in AMERICA, with still another crack joining letters at the left border. On the reverse the full outline of Miss Liberty, Indian headdress feathers and all, can be seen inside the wreath. Increasingly, coins with interesting features command premiums, and this is precisely such a coin.

1172 **1870 Proof-66 RB (NGC).** The obverse is mostly brilliant and could be called "red" on its own; the reverse is red and brown. Some flecks. Very scarce at this level, more so than generally realized.

1173 **1870 MS-65 RB (NGC).** Mint orange fading to brown, particularly on the higher areas.

1174 **1870 MS-65 RB (NGC).** Lustrous and attractive, with mint orange fading to brown. Another example of this scarce date.

1175 1870 Snow-7. MS-63 BN. Lustrous tan with traces of orange. Sharply struck and attractive. A die chip at the junction of lowest feather and ribbon gives rise to the "pick-axe" name.

1176 1870 MS-60 RB. A delightful example of this scarce issue with lightly reflective orange lustre and pale bluish brown toning. The reverse is similar, however, somewhat darker in overall appearance.

1177 1871 AU-58. Sharply struck with pleasing brown surfaces and traces of lighter tan, faded from orange lustre. All of the dates in the 1870s, with the exception of 1879, are scarce and highly prized by collectors.

1178 **Pair of key date Indian cents grading AU-55:** ☆ 1871. A few minor spots are noted on both surfaces ☆ 1872. Cleaned long ago, now naturally and deeply retoned. (Total: 2 pieces)

1179 Pair of scarce Indian cent issues. Each has been cleaned: ☆ 1871 AU-50 ☆ 1908-S MS-60. (Total: 2 pieces)

1180 1872 Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Mottled red and brown toning, woodgrain, sort of. An ever popular variety, rare in any format.

Date logotype centered between dentils and portrait.

1181 **1872 MS-64 RB (NGC).** Woodgrain toning effect, so much desired, and in the present sale offered across several different varieties—a very unusual situation. The present 1872 stands as one of the keys to the series and will no doubt attract attention.

Logotype low on the die, closer to the dentils than to the portrait.

1182 **1872 Snow-10. Shallow N Reverse. MS-64 BN (ANACS).** Lustrous and very appealing with a hint of natural mint color in intricacies of the reverse design.

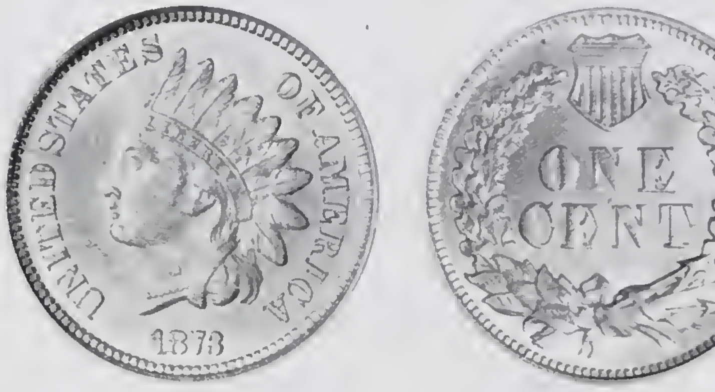
1183 1872 AU-58. Sharply struck obverse with weakness at the top of the shield on the reverse. Attractive tan intermingled with orange lustre and light brown. This is a very scarce issue and highly collectible, often found on want lists.

1184 Quartette of scarce Indian Head varieties: ☆ 1872 G-6 ☆ 1886 Type II. MS-60 RB. Lustrous surfaces ☆ 1908-S F-12. Reverse planchet flaw ☆ 1909-S F-12. A few minor reverse nicks are noted. (Total: 4 pieces)

1185 1873 Closed 3. MS-64 RD (ANACS). A lovely specimen, nearly full orange, with just a toning area on the obverse worthy of noting. Struck from clashed dies, providing some interesting effects on obverse and reverse. Cracks around much of the obverse border, including left from date. Very difficult to find at this high level. *Equal to or nicer than some pieces we have seen called MS-65.* Inspect it, then bid accordingly.

1186 1873 Closed 3. MS-63 BN (NGC). Woodgrain toning. A bit more brown than red.

Gem 1873 Open 3 Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1187 **1873 Open 3. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A lustrous specimen, faded reddish orange. Surface with the woodgrain effect so popular from this era. High-grade examples such are this are quite elusive in proportion to the demand for them.

1188 1873 Open 3. MS-65 BN (NGC). Woodgrained bright bronze and dark olive with nice eye appeal for the grade. This would match a hand selected set of brown and red-brown coins quite nicely.

1189 Grouping of Indian cents: ☆ 1873 Open 3. AU-55. Cleaned long ago ☆ 1874 AU-55. Lustrous ☆ 1875 AU-55. Cleaned long ago ☆ 1879 MS-60 BN. Lustrous ☆ 1880 MS-60 RB. Lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

1190 **1874 MS-65 RB (NGC).** Red and brown with some flecks. Highly iridescent on obverse.

1191 **1874 MS-65 RB (NGC).** An attractive blend of brown and original mint color.

1192 **1874 MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Attractive red-orange, brilliant and beautiful. A few flecks here and there, but overall of excellent quality—completely satisfactory for the assigned certified designation.

1193 **1875 MS-65 RB (NGC).** Another beautiful red and brown specimen of excellent quality. Much time and care were spent in locating the Indian cents offered here.

1194 1876 Proof-64 RB (NGC). A nice mixture of mint brilliance with iridescent toning. Centennial year.

1195 **1876 MS-65 RB (NGC).** A splendid mixture of original mint color (predominant) with light brown—a high level example.

1196 Pair of Indian cents grading MS-63 RB: ☆ 1876 ☆ 1878. Both display lustrous surfaces with some faint flecks visible. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Proof 1877 Cent

Focal Point Rarity

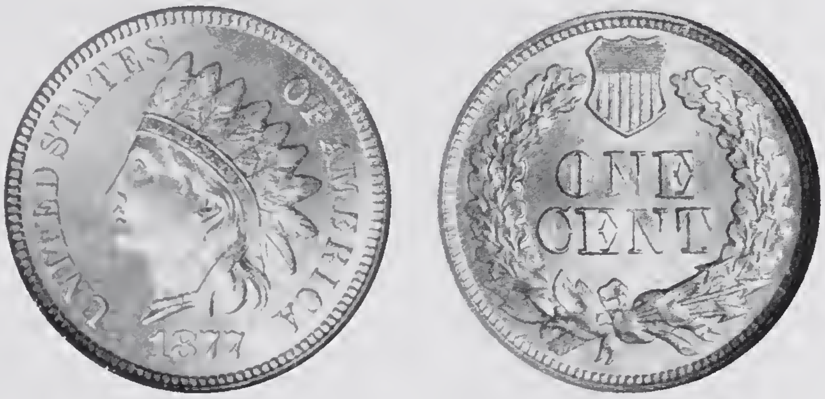
1197 **1877 Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** Surfaces with a mixture of red and brown, more red on the obverse. A very nice specimen of the focal point date in the Indian cent series—the 1877 in all grades is the most desired single date. Probably no more than a few hundred Proofs exist today that can match or exceed this in quality. A *find* for the advanced collector.

Choice Proof 1877 Indian Cent

1198 **1877 Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** A delightful example of this key issue with reflective brown surfaces splashed with orange Proof lustre. The reverse is somewhat lighter in overall appearance.

Gem Mint State 1877 Cent

Famous Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1199 **1877 MS-65 RB (NGC).** A very attractive example, more red than brown, and probably easily enough called "red" if desired. The assigning of "red," "brown," and "red and brown" to coin surfaces is an art, not a science, and this piece seems to be super conservatively evaluated! Because of this we expect a very generous bid, one that may exceed standard listings for a "red and brown" issue.

Interestingly, the elusive quality of the 1877 Indian cent was recognized in the late 19th century. One might expect that large numbers would still have been available in circulation, but this was not the case. Where did they all go?

Pleasing 1877 Cent

1200 **1877 AU-58.** Light olive-brown with considerable pale orange lustre on both obverse and reverse. A fully natural and highly attractive example that is certain to generate considerable bidding activity. Slightly weak definition at the top of the obverse and lower reverse.

1201 **1877 AU-55 BN (NGC).** Medium brown toning. A nice, high level circulated example.

1202 **1877 AU-53.** Deep olive-brown with bluish steel toning. A sharply struck example destined to become a highlight in the successful bidder's collection.

1203 **1877 EF-40 BN (NGC).** Somewhat dark brown in most areas, lighter in others. Rare.

1204 1877 F-12. Smooth light brown surfaces with rather prominent marks on the obverse at upper right.

1205 Pair of Indian Head cents: ☆ 1877 VG-8. No major marks or distractions ☆ 1909-S VF-20. Patina noted on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

1206 1877 G-4. Light tan with minor abrasions and small spots of corrosion.

1207 1879 Proof-66 RB (NGC). A splendid specimen which has been carefully preserved over the years.

1208 Selection of Indian Head and Lincoln cents grading MS-64: ☆ 1879 RB. Lustrous ☆ 1883 RB. Mostly brown with minute spotting noted under magnification ☆ 1897 BN. Lustrous ☆ 1905 BN. Soft golden hues at the devices ☆ 1909 Indian. RB. Lustrous ☆ 1919 RD. Lustrous with spotting noted on both surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

Memorable Gem 1881 Cent

1209 **1881 MS-66 RD (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous, a premium coin!

1210 **1881 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** An outstanding example, not a rarity, but certainly difficult to find so choice.

1211 Selection of Mint State and Proof cents: ☆ 1881 MS-60 RB. Lustrous with splashes of pale magenta at the centers. Some minor spotting is noted ☆ 1882 MS-60 RB. Cleaned long ago ☆ 1883 Proof-63 BN. Reflective with magenta highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1884 MS-60 BN. Smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1885 MS-60 BN. Lustrous at the obverse devices with reverse patina ☆ 1886 Type II. MS-60 BN. Splashes of pale lavender ☆ 1887 MS-60 RB. Lustrous ☆ 1888 MS-63 RB. Pale lustre. (Total: 8 pieces)

1212 Selection of Indian Head cents: ☆ 1881 AU-50 ☆ 1882 AU-55 ☆ 1883 MS-63 RB. Lustrous with minute spotting noted on the obverse ☆ 1884 MS-60 BN. Copper spotting on both surfaces ☆ 1885 EF-45 ☆ 1886 Type II. AU-55 ☆ 1887 AU-55 ☆ 1888 AU-58 ☆ 1889 MS-60 RB. Lustrous with splashes of mint red ☆ 1890 AU-55 ☆ 1891 MS-60 RB. Small spot of patina noted on the obverse ☆ 1892 AU-55 ☆ 1893 AU-50 ☆ 1894 MS-63 BN. Lustrous ☆ 1895 AU-55 ☆ 1896 AU-55. Dipped ☆ 1897 AU-55 ☆ 1898 AU-55 ☆ 1899 AU-55 ☆ 1900 MS-60 RB. Spotting noted ☆ 1901 MS-60. RB. Minor spotting noted ☆ 1902 AU-55 ☆ 1903 MS-60. Spots on both surfaces ☆ 1904 MS-60. Spots ☆ 1905 MS-63. Spots ☆ 1906 AU-55. Cleaned long ago ☆ 1907 MS-63 RB. Lustrous with minute spotting ☆ 1908 AU-55 ☆ 1908-S AU-55. Small planchet lamination above shield on rim ☆ 1909 MS-60 RB. Some spotting noted on both surfaces. (Total: 30 pieces)

1213 1882 Proof-66 RB (NGC). Predominantly orange surfaces.

1214 1883 Proof-66 RB (NGC). Carefully kept over the years, this coin will please its fortunate new owner.

1215 **Trio of Indian Head cents:** ☆ 1883 Proof-64 RB. Reflective with splashes of gold on the obverse ☆ 1907 MS-65 RD. Lustrous with minute spotting noted under magnification ☆ 1908 MS-65 RD. Lustrous with minute spotting noted. (Total: 3 pieces)

1216 1884 Proof-65 RB (NGC). Another beautiful coin in this outstanding Indian cent offering. Quality such as this is not seen often.

1217 1884 Proof-65 RB (NGC). A fine specimen and worthy of a strong bid.

1218 1885 Proof-66 BN (NGC). A superb quality piece with a nice blend of original mint red, brown, and iridescence. The most desired single date in the 1880s due to the restricted circulation strike mintage.

Appealing Gem Red 1885 Cent

1219 **1885 MS-65 RD (NGC).** Brilliant red-orange with some light toning. An example with a great deal of eye appeal.

1220 1886 Type I. MS-64. Satiny orange lustre with pale blue toning on the high points. The obverse is subdued while the reverse has reflective, mirrored fields. A highly desirable and attractive example.

1221 1887 Proof-65 RB (NGC). A blend of mint orange with iridescent toning.

As we have said in many of our catalogues, we feel that the "RB" designation might as well represent "extra value," for the market has priced many such pieces much less than full "RD" or red color—never mind that many "RB" pieces are aesthetically more pleasing, and if we had to keep them for ourselves we might not want to trade even for ones marked "RD"! This is a little secret that connoisseurs and advanced collectors know about but which has not found its way into popular writing.

1222 **Trio of Mint State cents:** ☆ 1887 MS-65 RB ☆ 1888 MS-64 RB ☆ 1890 MS-65 RB. Each displays lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

1223 **1888/7 Overdate. VG-8 (ANACS).** An inexpensive (relatively speaking) example of this popular issue. Overdate feature not prominent.

This variety was discovered by James F. Ruddy and publicized in 1970—much to the excitement of the entire numismatic community, as such a coin had never been dreamed of. In the years since then 1887/7 has remained rare, and today only a few dozen are known.

1224 Nice starter set of Indian cents grading MS-60 RB, except where noted: ☆ 1889 MS-63 BN ☆ 1890 MS-63 RB ☆ 1891 ☆ 1892. Light cleaning ☆ 1893 ☆ 1894 ☆ 1895 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1897 ☆ 1898 ☆ 1899 ☆ 1900 ☆ 1901 ☆ 1902 ☆ 1903 ☆ 1904 ☆ 1905 ☆ 1906 ☆ 1907 ☆ 1908 ☆ 1909. Each is lustrous with a few displaying light flecks. (Total: 21 pieces)

1225 1892 Proof-65 RB (NGC). More brown than red. Scarce at this high grade level.

1226 **1894 Doubled Date. MS-64 RB (PCGS).** An impressive example of this very popular Indian cent variety. The date is widely and visibly doubled, especially the final two digits. Virtually full orange lustre with hints of very light brown toning on the highest points. We have seen less lustrous examples, on many occasions, in holders certified as fully "red." We expect substantial interest when this coin crosses the auction block.

1227 1894/94 FS-11. Doubled Date. MS-61 BN (NGC). A pleasant example of this boldly repunched date. Fivaz and Stanton report only 16 Mint State specimens known.

Private memo to Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton: The ANA biennial election is coming up, and when each of you were members of the Board of Governors of the ANA, tens of thousands of people benefitted. However, neither of you chose to run for reelection. How about each of you throwing your hat in the ring?

1228 **1895 Proof-66 RD (NGC).** Mint orange just beginning to fade to brown. Unusual in this high grade.

1229 1901 MS-66 RD (NGC). Lustrous and frosty, not rare but certainly beautiful.

1230 1902 MS-66 RD (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with a tinge of iridescent toning.

1231 1904 Proof-66 RB (NGC). A nice blend of mint orange and iridescent toning.

1232 1908 MS-66 RD (NGC). Brilliant and frosty. A splendid specimen.

1233 1908-S MS-64 RD (NGC). First year of San Francisco coinage of the denomination. Somewhat scarce so fine, especially in relation to the wide demand for such pieces.

1234 "Complete set" of branch mint Indian cents, grading MS-60 RB: ☆ 1908-S ☆ 1909-S. Both are lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

There was not much call for one-cent pieces on the West Coast until early in the 20th century. Thus, no branch mint coinage was affected there until 1908.

1235 Pair of Indian Head cents: ☆ 1908-S AU-55. Attractive brownish gold surfaces ☆ 1909-S VF-30. Brown surfaces with a tiny spot of patina on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

1236 1909-S Indian. MS-63 BN (NGC). Ever popular due to its low mintage, the smallest production figure in the regular series.

1237 1909-S Indian. EF-45. Attractive olive and light brown obverse with woodgrain reverse. This is the final issue among Indian cents and only the second year cents were struck at the San Francisco Mint.

1238 Desirable set of Lincoln cents, nearly complete from 1909 to 1961-D. Missing only the 1922 Plain, and 1961. Mostly average circulated and probably put together in the early 1960s. Highlights are as follows: ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. VF-20 ☆ 1909-S. AU-50 ☆ 1914-D. VG-8, cleaned ☆ 1931-S. MS-60 ☆ 1955 Doubled Die. AU-50. (Total: 147 pieces)

Large Collection of Lincoln Cents

Complete 1909 to 1962-D

1239 **Collection of Lincoln cents complete from 1909 to 1962-D, including some unusual rarities.** Grades vary widely, ranging from average circulated to Matte Proof. Highlights include the following: ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. MS-63 RD ☆ 1909-S. MS-64 RD ☆ 1912. Matte Proof-64 BN ☆ 1913. Matte Proof-62 RB ☆ 1914-D. VG-10 ☆ 1915-D. MS-62 RB ☆ 1916-D. MS-64 RD ☆ 1922 Plain. VG-10 ☆ 1922-D. MS-63 RD ☆ 1955 Doubled Die. AU-58. A lovely set with many nice pieces and room to grow. Any interested bidder would benefit from examining this set. (Total: 150 pieces)

Lincoln Cent Collection

1240 **Selection of Lincoln cents 1909 V.D.B. through 1945-S,** comprising most (but not all) varieties: ☆ 1909 V.D.B. MS-63 RB ☆ 1909 MS-63 RB ☆ 1910 MS-63 RD ☆ 1910-S MS-60 BN ☆ 1911 MS-63 RB ☆ 1911-D MS-63 RD ☆ 1911-S AU-55 ☆ 1912 MS-60 RB ☆ 1912-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1913 MS-60 RB ☆ 1913-D MS-63 RB ☆ 1913-S MS-60 BN ☆ 1914 AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1914-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1915 MS-60 BN ☆ 1915-D MS-63 RB ☆ 1915-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1916 AU-59 ☆ 1916-D AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1916-S MS-60. Dipped ☆ 1917 MS-63 RB ☆ 1917-D MS-63 RD ☆ 1917-S AU-50. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1918 MS-63 RB ☆ 1918-D MS-63 RB ☆ 1918-S MS-60 RB ☆ 1919 MS-60 ☆ 1919-D MS-63 ☆ 1919-S AU-50. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1920 MS-60 BN ☆ 1920-D MS-63 RD ☆ 1920-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1921 MS-63 RB ☆ 1921-S MS-60 BN ☆ 1922-D MS-63 RD. Heavy reverse die crack ☆ 1923 MS-60 BN ☆ 1923-S AU-55 Lightly cleaned ☆ 1924 MS-60 RB ☆ 1924-D AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1924-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1925 MS-60 BN ☆ 1925-D MS-60 BN ☆ 1925-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1926 MS-60 BN ☆ 1926-D AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1926-S AU-55 Lightly cleaned ☆ 1927 MS-63 RD ☆ 1927-D AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1927-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1928 MS-63 RB ☆ 1928-D MS-63 RB ☆ 1928-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1929 MS-63 RD ☆ 1929-D AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1929-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1930 MS-63 RD ☆ 1930-D MS-63 RD ☆ 1930-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1931 MS-64 RB ☆ 1931-D MS-60 RB ☆ 1931-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1932 MS-63 RB ☆ 1932-D MS-60 RB ☆ 1933 MS-63 RB ☆ 1933-D MS-60 RB ☆ 1934 MS-64 RD ☆ 1934-D AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ Balance of group, 1935-PDS through 1945-PDS. Average grade MS-63 RD and RB, a few being BN. A pleasing group overall, and a major start to a Lincoln cent collection. Certain of the early branch mint issues are fairly elusive grades of AU and Mint State as here offered. (Total: 100 pieces)

1241 **Grouping of Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1909 V.D.B. MS-63 ☆ 1909 MS-60 BN ☆ 1909-S MS-63 RB ☆ 1910 MS-63 BN ☆ 1910-S MS-63 RB ☆ 1911 MS-60 RB ☆ 1911-D AU-55 ☆ 1911-S MS-60 RB ☆ 1912 MS-60 BN ☆ 1913 MS-60 BN ☆ 1915-D MS-60 BN ☆ 1916 MS-63 RB ☆ 1916-D MS-60 BN ☆ 1917 MS-60 BN. Each has attractive surfaces. (Total: 14 pieces)

1242 **Nearly complete set of Lincoln cents 1909 V.D.B. through 2000-D,** one of each date and mintmark, except for recent Proof-only issues, but including some interesting varieties. Lacking Doubled Die issues, the 1922 Plain, the very common 1944-S, the 1960 Small Date, the 1960 Small Date, the 1870-S Small Date, and several later pieces. The Lincoln Memorial issues are all brilliant Uncirculated. Personal inspection is advised to determine the varieties included. A lot of coins for a single bid! Grades are listed for the most important examples: ☆ 1909 V.D.B. EF-45 ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. EF-45. This is the key issue in the series ☆ 1909-S VF-20 ☆ 1911-D EF-40 ☆ 1911-S EF-40 ☆ 1912-D EF-40 ☆ 1912-S VG-8 ☆ 1913-D VF-20 ☆ 1913-S VG-8 ☆ 1914-D VF-25 ☆ 1914-S VF-20 ☆ 1915-S F-15 ☆ 1921-S EF-40 ☆ 1922-D VF-20 ☆ 1924-D VF-20 ☆ 1926-S EF-45 ☆ 1931-S EF-45. Low mintage. The following issues are missing: 1922 Plain, 1944-S, 1960 Small Date, 1970-S Small Date, 1990-D, 1999, and 1999-D. Lincoln Memorial issues are all Brilliant and Uncirculated. Housed in a Dansco album. (Total: 196 pieces)

1243 A complete collection of Lincoln cents from 1909 through 1940-S, including all date and mintmark issues beginning with 1909 V.D.B. The year 1922 is represented only by a Denver Mint issue and does not include the error no mintmark variety. All of these coins grade from Good to Mint State with the majority grading Fine to Very Fine. The key issues are as follows: ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. EF-40, reverse scratches ☆ 1909-S VF-20 ☆ 1914-D F-12 ☆ 1931-S MS-63 RB. The issues from 1934 to 1940 are mostly Mint State with generous portions of original orange lustre. An attractive set that is certainly desirable. (Total: 89 pieces)

Outstanding Gem Red 1909-S V.D.B. Cent

1244 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright orange lustre with sharp design definition. An outstanding example of this popular Lincoln cent issue.

1245 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Lustrous coppery orange with pale blue toning at upper obverse. This is a very pleasing example.

1246 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-64 RD (NGC).** An exceptional example for the grade, featuring highly lustrous bright orange surfaces and very sharp design definition.

1247 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-64 RB (NGC).** Lustrous light gold with splashes of darker brown toning. Another fully detailed example of this highly sought after issue.

1248 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** A sharply struck and very attractive example.

1249 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Pleasing and evenly distributed light brown with traces of faded orange lustre.

1250 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-63 RB.** Mellow orange lustre with tan and bluish toning. The reverse has a prominent spot at the center.

1251 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-63 RB.** Sharply struck with lustrous bright orange surfaces and hints of very light brown toning.

1252 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-60 BN.** Obverse rim mark at 5:00. Reverse planchet flaw at O of ONE. An example of this very popular Lincoln cent issue that should be examined by prospective bidders. The overall quality is that of a gem MS-60 or finer example save for a small rim mark at 5:00 on the obverse and a planchet lamination from O of ONE through T of CENT, into the right wheat ear.

1253 **1909-S V.D.B. AU-58.** A delightful example with sharp design definition and deep bluish green toning over lustrous tan surfaces.

1254 **1909-S V.D.B. AU-50.** A lovely example with lustrous light brown surfaces and hints of pale blue toning.

1255 **1909-S V.D.B. AU-50.** Attractive light brown and olive surfaces.

1256 **Grouping of key issue Lincoln cents—the coins that everyone wants:** ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. VG-8 ☆ 1914-D (2). VG-8; G-4 ☆ 1931-S (2). EF-45; EF-40. (Total: 5 pieces)

1257 **1909 Lincoln. Matte Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Nearly fully brilliant surfaces with just a suggestion of toning. A few flecks here and there, seemingly inevitable. A splendid example of the first year and second type of the Lincoln cent.

1258 1909-S Fivaz-Stanton-012.3. Lincoln. S Over Horizontal S. MS-65 RD (NGC). An exceptional example with extraordinarily bright gold and orange lustre. Sharply struck although Lincoln's beard is slightly weak as typically encountered. Although this is actually a relatively common repunched mintmark variety, it is also easily viewed without eyestrain and thus in high demand.

1259 Pair of highly desirable branch Mint Lincoln cents: ☆ 1909-S MS-63 RB. Lustrous with splashes of soft iridescent highlights on the reverse ☆ 1912-D MS-63 RD. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

1260 Selection of branch mint cents: ☆ 1909-S G-6 ☆ 1910-S EF-40 ☆ 1911-D AU-50 ☆ 1911-S VF-20 ☆ 1912-D EF-40 ☆ 1912-S F-12 ☆ 1914-D F-12 (2) ☆ 1924-D VF-30 ☆ 1931-S EF-40. All have nice brown surfaces with no major marks or distractions. (Total: 10 pieces)

1261 **1910 Matte Proof-66 RB (NGC).** A lovely example with deep orange matte surfaces and extremely sharp design definition as expected. An attractive Matte Proof Lincoln cent for the date or type collector.

1262 1910 Matte Proof-64 BN (PCGS). Deep brown, light amber, and pale blue with traces of orange lustre and hints of iridescent toning.

1263 1911 Matte Proof-65 RB (NGC). A sharply struck Matte Proof example with considerable deep orange satiny lustre and splashes of lilac and brown toning.

1264 1911 Matte Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Mostly red surfaces, probably dipped at one time (our opinion—others are welcome to differ), now retoning. Very sharp detail.

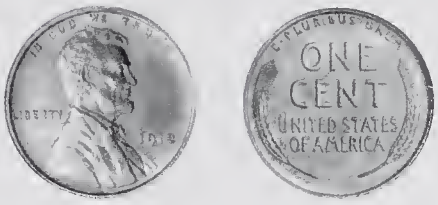
1265 1911-D MS-62 RD. Virtually full mint red, brilliant and very attractive, *except* for a few flecks, one of them being particularly noticeable at the right side of the obverse near the rim. The adjustment of grading numbers with regard to flecks and toning spots has never been resolved, and we have seen copper coins certified as "MS-67 RD" that have such discolorations. Probably the best policy is to pick and choose carefully by visual examination. The present coin is very nice, and we would not at all be surprised to see it end up in a "MS-65 RD" holder—who knows?

Gem Matte Proof 1912 Cent

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1266 **1912 Matte Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** A splendid specimen with gorgeous reddish orange surfaces beginning to fade to brown, about the same overall color as the 1877 MS *red and brown* Indian cent described earlier— to furnish an example of the subjective nature of such attributions.

Matte Proof Lincoln cents are fairly scarce at any level, and are quite rare with much original red. This is because the Mint wrapped them in tissue paper when they were distributed, and this particular tissue tended to tone them brown or brown with bright iridescent blue. The editor recalls that in the 1950s William Pukall, the New Jersey dealer, had hundreds of Matte Proof cents that were leftover as unsold remainders from the Mint, and all of these were in the original wrappers and were toned as mentioned.



1267 **1912 Matte Proof-65 BN (NGC).** A delightful example with sharp design elements and light brown Matte surfaces, accented by deep steel and olive toning.

1268 1912-D MS-64 RB (PCGS). Red and brown as noted, with flecks here and there—more than on the 1911-D we have just described—so perhaps we were right, and we should have called it MS-65!

1269 1912-S MS-64 RB (PCGS). Red and brown, etc. Fairly scarce in this grade.

1270 **Quartette of Mint State Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1912-S MS-63 RB. Lustrous, mostly brown surfaces ☆ 1913 MS-64 RD. Lustrous with spots noted ☆ 1915-D MS-63 BN. Smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1918 MS-65 RD. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

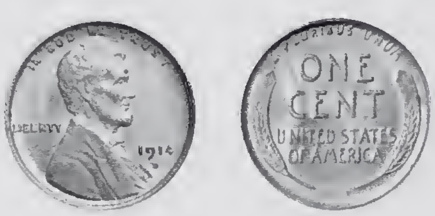
1271 **1913 Matte Proof-66 RD (NGC).** A stunning example of this issue with pale orange lustre and light gold devices. Matte Proofs of this era, including the 1913, are fairly scarce.

1272 **1913 Matte Proof-66 RD (NGC).** Another gorgeous red gem example.

1273 1913 MS-66 RD (NGC). Highly lustrous bright orange surfaces with sharply defined details.

1274 1914 Matte Proof-65 RB (NGC). Mixture of red and brown with some flecks.

Choice Mint State 1914-D Cent



1275 **1914-D MS-64 RB (PCGS).** A lovely example of this scarce issue with smooth mellow orange surfaces on both obverse and reverse. Small splashes and spots of darker toning are present. This is one of the historical key date coins, although many other issues are equally as rare when fully Mint State. Lustrous pale orange with light brown toning and several very minor surface spots.

1276 **1914-D MS-63 RB.** A very pleasing specimen with natural mint color only lightly faded in areas. Some flyspecks present, but certainly not as bad as many of equivalent grade. This date is many times rarer than the 1909-S V.D.B. in Mint State and sought after with equal ardor. A high quality set of Lincoln cents would benefit from the addition of this splendid specimen.

1277 1914-D EF-40. An attractive example of this key date with medium brown surfaces.

1278 **1915 MS-66 RD (NGC).** A lovely and lustrous bright orange example of this popular issue. The surfaces of this lovely gem are virtually perfect.

1279 1915-S MS-65 BN (NGC). Rich brown lustre splashed with tinges of lighter color.

1280 **1915-S MS-64 RD (PCGS).** A delightful subdued orange example with hints of lilac and blue toning.

Gem Matte Proof 1916 Cent

1281 **1916 Matte Proof-65 RB (NGC).** An important opportunity for the collector to acquire a Matte Proof example of this scarce issue. Mostly bright orange lustre is subdued by splashes of darker brown and lilac.

1282 1916-D MS-65 RB (NGC). Reverse is nearly full red. A very nice example.

1283 1920-S MS-65 BN (NGC). Lustrous chocolate brown surfaces with hints of iridescent blue and green. A sharply struck example of this issue which is quite elusive in gem quality.

1284 **1923 MS-67 RD (NGC).** Bright red-orange and exceptionally "clean" surfaces.

1285 **1924-D MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Warmly blended toning. The 1924-D is one of the key issues of the 1920s and is rarer in this grade than generally realized. Worthy of a very strong bid.

1286 1924-D MS-64 BN (NGC). An exceptional, sharply struck gem example.

1287 1928-S MS-64 RD (PCGS). Fiery original orange surfaces with just a few flecks. A very nice specimen.

1288 Hoardlet of 1931-S Lincoln cents: ☆ MS-60 RB (6) ☆ AU-55, cleaned long ago ☆ EF-45. (Total: 8 pieces)

1289 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. AU-58.** Lustrous olive and tan with considerable orange around the devices. This is a very attractive example of the variety, popular as one of the most easily visible Doubled Die varieties throughout American coinage.

1290 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. Net AU-50;** sharpness of AU-55, dipped. Cleaned through dipping in liquid coin cleaner. Light wear with bright orange surfaces.

1291 1983 FS-036. Doubled Die Reverse. MS-67 RD (NGC). Popular variety from our own era.

TWO-CENT PIECES

1292 **1864 Small Motto. MS-63 BN (NGC).** Lustrous deep brown surfaces with traces of very faint blue toning and considerable orange lustre, especially on the reverse. These were the first two-cent coins minted prior to the modified hub with Large Motto. A scarce variety in Mint State preservation.

1293 1864 Small Motto. FS-0.5. MS-62 BN (NGC). A wonderful example of this popular variety with lustrous light tan surfaces and considerable traces of faded orange. The reverse has a few minor scrapes and other imperfections keeping this in the lower numeric grade range.

Outstanding 1864 Proof 2¢

A Low-Mintage Rarity

1294 **1864 Large Motto. Proof-65 RD (NGC).** This is one of the finest quality Proof examples of this issue we can recall handling. Deeply mirrored with considerable cameo contrast, this lovely gem Proof has bright orange mirrored fields. Although probably more than the oft reported figure of 100 coins were actually struck, there is no question that this is a very elusive Proof issue and is virtually unheard of with full orange lustre.

1295 1864 Large Motto. MS-65 RB (PCGS). A very nice mixture of the colors indicated—ideal for a date or type set.

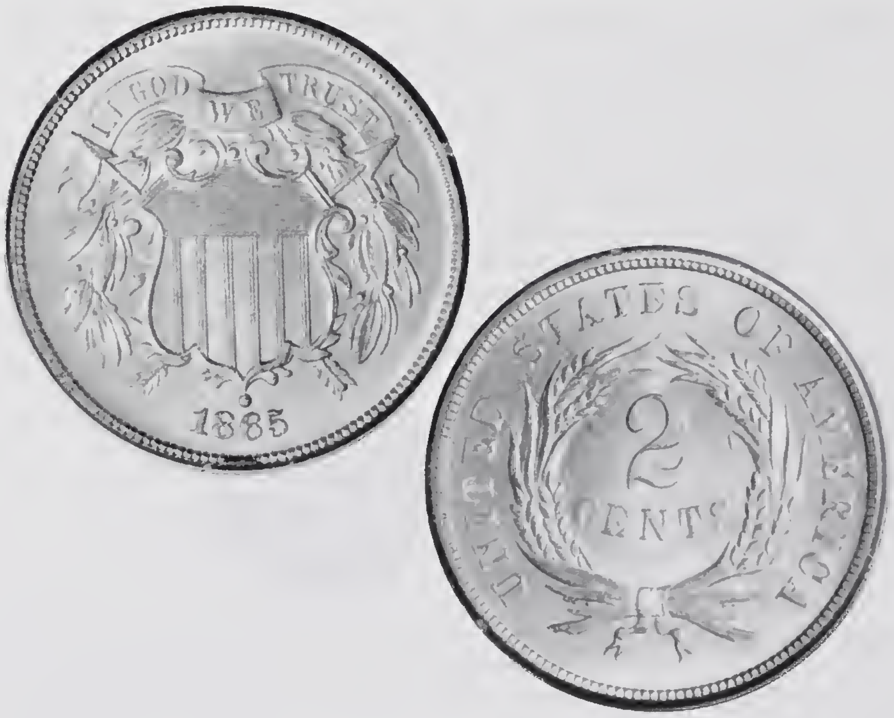
1296 **Trio of Mint State two-cent pieces:** ☆ 1864 Large Motto. MS-64 RB. Bright mint red under splashes of brown surfaces ☆ 1868 MS-63 RB. Lustrous surfaces with die cracks along the lower portion of both obverse and reverse ☆ 1870 MS-63 BN. Lustrous brown surfaces with mint red visible on the obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

1297 Quintette of two-cent pieces: ☆ 1864 Large Motto. MS-63 RB. Lustrous with a few fine die cracks visible on the reverse ☆ 1865 Fancy 5. MS-62 RB. Repunched date ☆ 1867 MS-62 BN. Lustrous ☆ 1868 MS-60 RB. Spotting noted on the both surfaces ☆ 1869 MS-60 BN. Lustrous surfaces with several die cracks visible on both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

1298 **Octette of two-cent pieces:** ☆ 1864 Large Motto. (3). MS-60 RB. Lustrous with die clashing visible on both surfaces; AU-55 (2). One has a Doubled Die Obverse, with some spotting visible, another has lustrous surfaces ☆ 1867 (2). MS-60 BN. Lustrous; another AU-55. Obverse patina is noted ☆ 1868 AU-58. Golden brown surfaces ☆ 1869 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1871 AU-50. Splashes of smooth dark toning. (Total: 8 pieces)

1299 1865 Proof-65 BN (NGC). An exciting example of this issue in gem Proof preservation. Deep mahogany Proof surfaces with vivid bluish green, amber, and rose toning on both obverse and reverse. An exceptional cameo Proof with superb contrast between the fields and devices.

Spectacular 1865 Two-Cent Piece



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1300 **1865 MS-67 RD (PCGS).** A spectacular specimen with brilliant mint red (actually the term *orange* should virtually always be used instead of *red*, but we won't fight tradition). Sharply struck. Fantastic eye appeal on obverse and reverse—all in all, one of the nicest Mint State two-cent pieces we have ever seen!

1301 1865 MS-66 RB (NGC). Exceptional satiny lustre with light brown surfaces and considerable pale orange lustre. This Fancy 5 variety has a curved or curled top to that digit rather than the straight top as found on the so-called Plain 5 issues.

1302 Pair of two-cent pieces: ☆ 1865 MS-63 RD. Lustrous with minute spotting noted ☆ 1866 MS-64 RB. Lustrous with spotting noted mostly on the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

Impressive Proof 1866 Two Cents

1303 **1866 Proof-66 RD (NGC).** This is an absolutely gorgeous example with deeply mirrored bright orange fields and lustrous orange devices. For the connoisseur who appreciates the finest quality.

1304 1866 MS-65 RB (NGC). Lustrous deep orange with considerable dark brown toning.

The reverse has a die crack through TATE in STATES with a lump connecting the base of A and T, almost as thick as the base of these letters.

1305 **1867 Proof-65 RB (NGC).** An attractive Proof example with considerable orange Proof lustre and medium brown toning. The reverse is deeper with pale blue.

Exceptional Proof 1869 Two-Cent Piece

1306 **1869 Proof-66 RD (NGC).** This example has lovely bright orange Proof lustre with deeply reflective fields and lustrous devices. Attractive cameo contrast is the result. The reverse is fully orange with pale lilac inside the wreath.

1307 1869 MS-65 RB (NGC). A delightful deep orange example with highly lustrous surfaces. Our consignor indicated that this is a "1869/8" overdate; however, we highly recommend prospective bidders examine this coin carefully before arriving at their conclusions.

1308 **1870 Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Pale bronze surfaces with some flecks.

1309 1870 Proof-63 RB (NGC). A pleasing quality Proof example with mostly pale orange mirrored surfaces and light cameo contrast. The reverse is somewhat darker in appearance and both obverse and reverse have several moderate toning spots.

1310 Pair of two-cent pieces grading MS-60 BN: ☆ 1870 ☆ 1871. Both display smooth brown surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

1311 **1871 Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Another pleasing Proof example with olive toning over pale orange reflective lustre. Light cameo contrast is noted on both sides.

1312 1871 MS-64 BN (NGC). Smooth dark brown with traces of orange lustre on the reverse. A sharply struck example of this later date issue.

1313 **1872 Proof-65 BN (NGC).** A delightful Proof example with light cameo contrast. The devices are dark brown with faded orange and pale blue in the fields. This is the final year of issue for the two-cent series in both Proof and circulation strike format. The very next year saw production only in Proof format and was the final year for the denomination.

1314 1872 Proof-62 BN (PCGS). Deep brown surfaces with sharp design details and very slightly reflective fields. Unquestionably a Proof example due to die state, however, resembling a circulation strike in overall appearance.

Proof and circulation strike examples were struck from the same die, however, Proofs are missing a die crack through the tops of UNITED as found on the next lot.

1315 1872 AU-50. Lustrous light tan with considerable faded orange. Above average design definition with slight weakness at the top of the wreath.

With a die crack through the tops of UNITED, identifying this as a circulation strike.

1316 **1873 Closed 3. Proof-45.** As this specimen is believed to have been struck only in Proof format, and we have never seen any indication to the contrary, this must represent a piece which was "spent" after the recipient tired of owning it. An important opportunity for just about anyone who wants this, the rarest of all two-cent dates, but who hesitates to pay the price for a Proof.

The 1870s and 1880s were heady days for hobbies in the United States, and many different things were collected with great fervor—coins, Indian artifacts, bird's eggs, stamps, tobacco tags, minerals, fossils, autographs, and more. This was an era of discovery—in which relatively little had been in print concerning popular aspects of such hobbies, and just about anyone studying a given field could make a contribution.

In numismatics these were particularly strong growth years. Although today in 2001 we sometimes think that there are so many coin auctions we can't keep track of them, back then there were just as many—sometimes a half dozen or more in a given month. The availability of coins, the growing excitement, and, slowly, the emergence of reference text, helped strengthen the foundation of numismatics. Today, this era is a rich area for enjoyment and study by many collectors, including members of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society (if a reader would like more information about joining, send a note to the editor, QDB, for complete information).

Returning to the subject at hand—the 1873 two-cent piece—such coins were sold in 1873 as part of a "minor" Proof set, consisting this year of the Indian cent, two-cent piece, nickel three-cent piece, and nickel five-cent. Generally, specimens were not available individually—that is, not except as part of a group. Perhaps the recipient of this particular two-cent piece collected some other series, or perhaps the collection was tucked away in a corner and spent by some later relative—or, who knows?

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

1317 **Octette of nickel three-cent pieces:** ☆ 1865 (3). MS-63. Lustrous with some spotting noted; MS-62. Golden toning over lustrous surfaces; AU-58. Golden gray surfaces with die cracks noted on both surfaces. All three pieces show die clashing ☆ 1866 AU-50. Lustrous with heavy die clashing visible on both surfaces ☆ 1867 MS-60. Lustrous with die clashing visible on the obverse ☆ 1868 MS-62. Lustrous soft gray surfaces with spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1869 MS-63. Lustrous with spotting visible under magnification ☆ 1870 EF-40. Soft gray with die clashing visible. (Total: 8 pieces)

1318 1866 Proof-64 (NGC). Light champagne toning over mirror surfaces. Much scarcer than generally realized. The mintage was probably fewer than 1,000 pieces, and some estimates have been far below that. Not often does an example come on the market.

In the 1950s dealer Abe Kosoff studied this particular variety and came to the conclusion that it was underpriced, and set about hoarding them. However, apparently he obtained only a handful, and these were later sold. The point of mentioning this is that the elusive quality of the Proof 1866 was known years ago. Since then it has been largely forgotten.

1319 1867 Proof-64 (NGC). Hints of golden toning over mirror surfaces. Some flecks. A tiny depression and a vertical line are on the cheek, and a lint mark is seen to the right of the final digit of the date.

1320 1868 Proof-64 Cameo (NGC). Light golden toned surfaces. Small lamination chip out of planchet near the center of the reverse. Lint mark on obverse from hair ribbon to CA.

1321 1869 Proof-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with a whisper of gold and blue toning. A superb example at this grade level.

1322 **1870 Proof-65 (NGC).** Light golden toning; fairly scarce.

1323 1871 Proof-64 (NGC). Light gray surfaces.

Desirable Group of Nickel Three-Cent Proofs

1324 **Selection of nickel three-cent pieces grading Proof-63:** ☆ 1871. Reflective ☆ 1872. Lightly frosted devices ☆ 1873. Lightly frosted devices ☆ 1874. Lightly frosted ☆ 1880. Lightly frosted over both surfaces ☆ 1881. Repunched date with frosted devices ☆ 1883. Reflective ☆ 1885. Reflective with frosted devices ☆ 1888. Somewhat cameo in appearance ☆ 1889. Reflective. All with minor spotting. (Total: 10 pieces)

1325 **1873 Closed 3. Proof-65 (NGC).** Mostly brilliant with delicate toning.

1326 1873 Closed 3. Proof-64 (NGC). Lightly frosted motifs and reflective fields graced with pale rose iridescent highlights.

1327 1874 Proof-64 (NGC). Mint State, not Proof, this being our opinion. As such it is probably rarer than a Proof. Check it out yourself and make your own determination. Light golden toning and very attractive.

1328 1875 Proof-64 (NGC). Carelessly made Proof (?) Prominent planchet lamination on cheek and lips, dies only partially polished and with prominent finish marks on obverse and reverse. An interesting coin from a technical viewpoint, one we suspect may have been issued as a circulation strike. Again, a piece worthy of inspection.

1329 Trio of Proof nickel three-cent pieces: ☆ 1875 Proof-62. Reflective with minute spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1876 Proof-60. Mottled golden highlights over both surfaces ☆ 1886 Proof-60. Soft pearl gray iridescent toning over both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

1330 1876 Proof-64 (NGC). A nick on the cheek keeps this from a higher grade. Light gray surfaces.

Gem 1877 Rarity

1331 **1877 Proof-65 (NGC).** Light golden toning. An attractive example of the key issue in the nickel three-cent series—the lowest mintage of all varieties, and the most desired.

1332 **1878 Proof-65 (NGC).** Deeply mirrored fields and frosty motifs exhibit a nuance of pale rose and blue. A gem specimen of a popular Proof-only date. For the life of us, we cannot help but wonder why the market value of this piece is so little at the present time—somewhere between $500 and $1000—bidders will set the price. Interestingly, 11 years ago in 1989 this piece would have brought several times more! Might we suggest that today there is a great *value* in the offing?

1333 1878 Proof-64 (NGC). Medium golden toning. Light scratch on cheek.

1334 1878 Proof-63. Full mint frost on both sides with no Proof surface whatsoever, but designated by us and others as Proof, as this was the only format struck (see note). A sharp and very attractive example of this elusive and popular date.

As noted in several other places throughout the catalogue, including here among nickel three-cent pieces, there are a number of instances in which pieces currently attributed as "Proof" are more likely circulation strikes, and other instances—such as offered here—in which pieces were designated as Proof by the Mint, but which lack Proof characteristics. While modern attributions can certainly be questioned, with regard to the 1878 nickel three-cent piece, the coin is a Proof by *decree*, but *de facto* it would be a circulation strike if it were an earlier date. There are many instances in which the Mint did not polish the dies completely, or in the present instance not at all, but made pieces up for collectors' sets. We hasten to add that such circumstances are in the distinct minority, and probably 99 out of 100 coins designated as Proof and minted in the 19th century, are Proofs not only by decree but by in-person inspection today. It is just that some interesting exceptions appear in the present sale (and are so noted).

1335 **1879 Proof-66 (NGC).** Mostly lustrous surfaces, and more resembling a circulation strike than a Proof, but probably issued as a Proof. Very attractive overall and well worth a strong bid.

1336 1879 Proof-65 (NGC). Light gray toning over lustrous surfaces, a hybrid piece that has attributes of a circulation strike as well as a Proof—not particularly unusual for certain coins of this era.

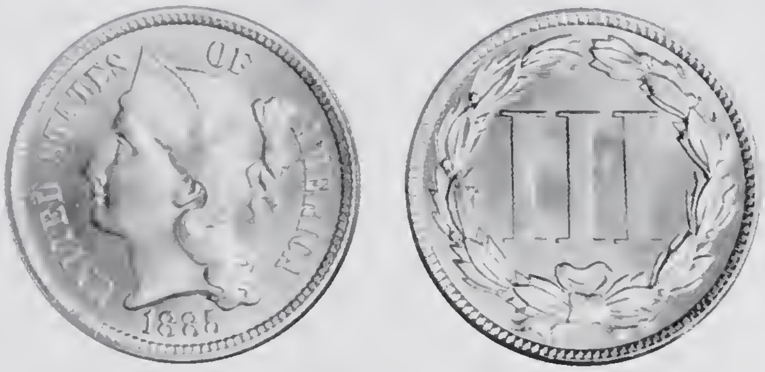
1337 **Trio of nickel three-cent pieces grading Proof-64:** ☆ 1879 ☆ 1882 ☆ 1884. All with reflective surfaces and minute spotting noted under magnification. (Total: 3 pieces)

1338 **1880 Proof-66 (NGC).** Light gray toning. Incipient planchet lamination in obverse field.

1339 **1880 Proof-66 (ANACS).** A dazzling mirrorlike gem with a splash of gold on both sides.

1340 **1881 Proof-66 (NGC).** Light blue toning.

1341 **1883 Proof-67 (NGC).** Delicate blue toning, prooflike fields. A splendid coin, a treat to the eye.



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1342 **1885 Proof-67 (PCGS).** A splendid specimen, mostly but not completely prooflike, exquisitely struck, and of compelling beauty.

1343 1885 Proof-64 (NGC). Mostly lustrous, but possibly issued as a circulation strike. Delicate toning. A superb appearing coin, one which to our eye seems to be better than "64"—take your pick of Proof or Mint State.

1344 1886 Proof-65 (NGC). Light iridescent toning. A splendid example of this popular Proof-only issue.

1345 1887/6 Proof-64 (NGC). Pale golden and gray toning over mirror surfaces. Scratch in the overdate part of the date.

At least three different dies are known for the 1887/6, two of them being used to strike Proofs, and one used to make circulation strikes (not widely known or reported, but examples do exist, the first of which is believed to have been reported by Bruce Stowe a number of years ago and published in one of our periodicals).

1346 1887/6 Proof-64. Brilliant and beautiful. Overdate features sharp. A splendid specimen of this popular issue. Ideal for the discriminating buyer.

1347 **1887 MS-65 (PCGS).** A gorgeous specimen with full mint lustre, not a smidgen of Proof or even prooflike surface! We agree 100% with the PCGS attribution which paves the way for our comment that in gem Mint State, as here offered, the 1887 nickel three-cent piece is a key issue, supremely elusive, and one which we handle very infrequently—no more than once every few years or so. A very *special* coin!

1348 **1888 Proof-66 (NGC).** A splendid specimen, sharp and beautiful. Somewhat prooflike, and no doubt sold as part of a Proof set.

1349 1888 Proof-65 (NGC). Pale golden and gray toning. A tiny planchet lamination in obverse field.

1350 **1889 Proof-66 (NGC).** Medium golden toning. Last year of the nickel three-cent piece. Light gray-blue toning with some darker gray flecks. Highly lustrous.

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

1351 **1851 MS-65 (NGC).** Very lustrous and frosty. Delicate golden and iridescent toning. A splendid specimen of the first year of issue of the silver three-cent piece, called the trime by the Treasury Department, but the term never caught on.

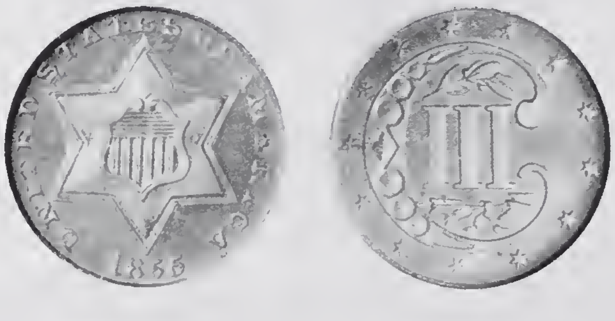
1352 1851 MS-64 (NGC). A very nice example.

1353 Pair of silver three-cent pieces grading AU-58: ☆ 1851-O Type I ☆ 1860 Type III. Both have lovely silver gray surfaces with golden gray toning at the devices. (Total: 2 pieces)

Remarkable 1855 Proof Three-Cent Piece

Superb Gem, Ex Pittman Collection

Ex Will W. Neil Collection



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1354 **1855 Proof-66 (NGC).** A splendid coin, challenging perfection, with brilliant surfaces highlighted by delicate lilac toning. Sharply struck, and with full mirror Proof surface in the interior details, including within the star frame outline, the shield stripes, and elsewhere. Only a few dozen Proof 1855 trimes exist, of which this is certainly among the very finest known—not only from a numerical viewpoint but from an aesthetic aspect. The pedigree of the John Pittman Collection adds further interest.

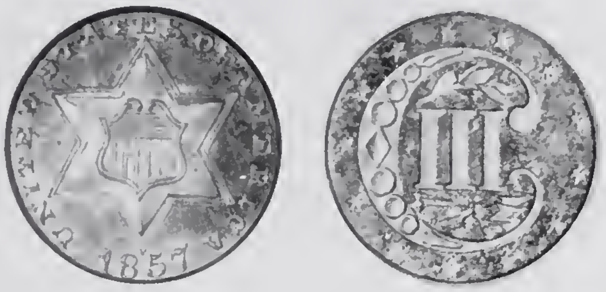
Under magnification the date is found to be sharply doubled from the logotype punch. Apparently, the 1855 punch was first entered at a slant, with the last digit touching or intruding into the border. This seems to have been effaced, although parts of 855 are still visible at the center, and boldly overstamped with the logotype in the proper position.

Of all of the silver three-cent pieces for the Type II design 1854-1858, the 1855 is far and away the rarest in *circulated* grades, due to its low mintage. This aspect places additional market pressure on a Proof such as this. Interestingly, the obverse die of the 1855 is deeply dished, this being true of all examples seen—Proofs as well as circulation strikes. Because of this, it is a rule of thumb that trimes dated 1855 are better than those of the same type struck before or after.

From David Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, October 1997, Lot 405. Formerly from B. Max Mehl's sale of the Will W. Neil Collection, June 1947, Lot 1772; John Jay Pittman purchased the present specimen from the Neil Collection for $78.50.

Outstanding Proof 1857 Three-Cent Piece

Incredible Gem Rarity



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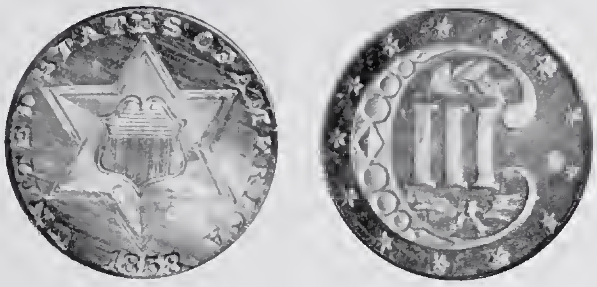
1355 **1857 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A very curious piece, the obverse seemingly struck from a relapped die, polished, and perhaps an *inadvertent* Proof. Part of the frame lines are missing (notably at the lower left), and there are some raised die striae. The reverse is from a full Proof die.

Both obverse and reverse are very attractive with light silver, heather, and iridescent toning. A treat to the eye.

The number of Proof silver three-cent pieces struck has not been recorded, but we would estimate it to be no more than 100, of which fewer than that survive today. Of those, not many can match the appeal of the coin offered here.

Incredible Gem Proof 1858 Trime

Outstanding Quality



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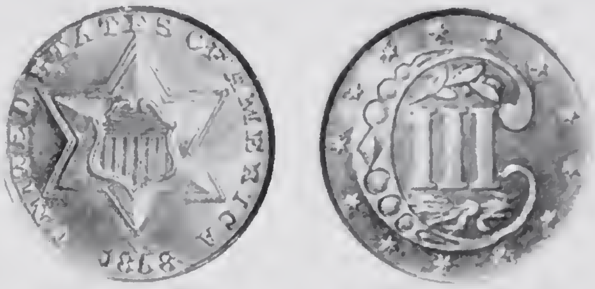
1356 **1858 Proof-65 (PCGS).** An incredible specimen of the 1858 Proof trime. Similar to the 1857 Proof in this sale, the obverse may have been an *inadvertent* Proof, or in any event was created by relapping the die, reducing the frame outlines in the same places that are seen in the 1857, and also with similar striae. The reverse is from a deeply mirrored Proof die, seemingly different from the deeply mirrored Proof die used on the 1857 (or else the die was repolished at the Mint, removing some of the tiny details). A magnificent coin that will attract strong bidding interest.

PCGS Population Report: 16; 4 finer (Proof-66).

The number of silver Proof coins sold in 1858 is not known, although certain correspondence reiterated in the book, *American Numismatics Before the Civil War, 1760-1860,* indicates that 210 sets were made. Today, it is doubtful if as many as 150 Proof 1858 trimes exist, and even this estimate may be on the high side. Considering the great demand for such pieces for inclusion in type sets to represent the 1854-1858 design, the piece can be considered a first-class rarity.

Another Proof 1858 Trime

Attractively Toned Gem



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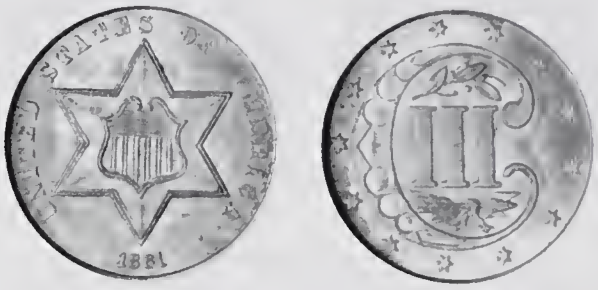
1357 **1858 Proof-65 (NGC).** An attractively toned specimen from the same die pair as preceding. Obverse with splashes of iridescent blue against light gold and magenta. Reverse with light golden, brown, and electric blue toning, the last at the borders. A second specimen of this famous rarity.



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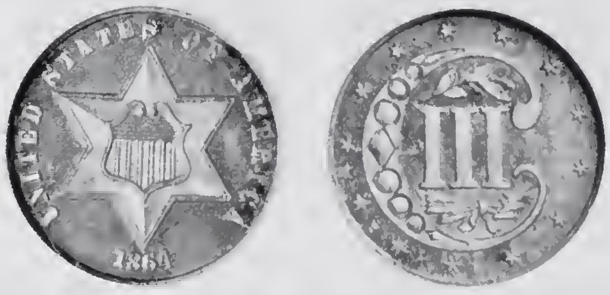
1358 **1861 MS-65 (NGC).** Deep dusky rose and gray iridescence on satiny surfaces. Sharply struck.

Tops of 186 in date repunched.

1359 1861 MS-64 (NGC). Medium gold toning with some splashes of iridescence. Sharply struck. A nice example of this Civil War date.

1360 1862 MS-64 (NGC). Gunmetal-blue and gray toning.

1361 1863 Proof-64 (NGC). Light golden and brown toning. Highly important low-mintage date, setting the scenario for scarce issues, characteristic from this point forward.



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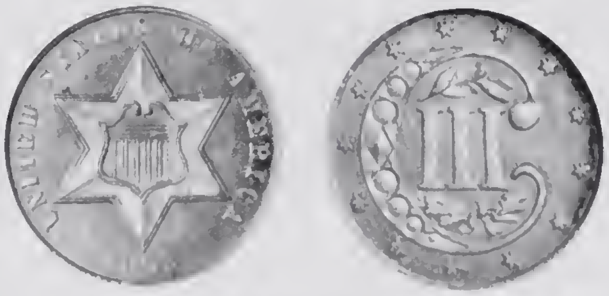
1362 **1864 Proof-65 (NGC).** Brilliant with splashes of gold. Deeply and sharply struck. A nice example of one of the most desirable issues in the series.



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1363 **1865 MS-63 (NGC).** Light golden toning. Many die finish lines which are quite different from scratches, and should be disregarded in the grading process. If this is done, the grading becomes very conservative as actually in terms of contact marks it is probably MS-64 or MS-65. Further, circulation strike silver three-cent pieces of this date are far rarer than Proofs.

Date logotype with large numerals, slightly curved, and very widely spaced.

1364 1869 Proof-63 (ANACS). A delightful coin with magenta toning at the centers giving way to electric blue and tints of gold. Never mind the designation of Proof-63. While we do not disagree with this numerical attribution, the eye appeal is so overwhelming that we would not be at all surprised if it sold for a higher price than the typical Proof-63 might command.

1365 1872 Proof-63 (NGC). Brilliant with delicate toning. A key date that might as well be "Proof only" from the general non-availability of non-Proof specimens. Always in demand.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1366 **1873 Closed 3. Proof-65 Cameo (ICG).** Some hints of light champagne toning and a few flecks. Very nice overall, much more choice than typically encountered.

The Closed 3 logotype was used on Proof coins of all denominations produced early in the year. Later in the year, when additional Proof dies were made for certain denominations (such as the two-cent piece and $3 gold) the Open 3 punch was used, creating two different Proof varieties. However, for the trime just the Closed 3 is known.

This particular date, with the enticingly low mintage of just 600 coins, has been the subject of several efforts in cornering the market in a small way. One such group of coins was gathered together in the 1930s, then swiped—how unfortunate. Hopefully, the coins were returned to their owner or, less satisfactory but better than nothing, were returned in some other way to the numismatic hobby.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1367 **1873 Closed 3. Proof-64 (PCGS).** A Proof-only issue from the terminal year of the series, one of just 600 Proofs struck without attendant circulation strikes. Deep shades of violet in the fields showcase lighter rose toning on the high points.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

Our offering of nickel five-cent pieces begins at the first year of issue, 1866, and continues onward. Included are many scarce issues, high-grade specimens, and other desirable pieces.

1368 1866 MS-63 (PCGS). A lovely example of the very first circulation strike Shield nickel produced, with lustrous light gray surfaces and moderately defined design elements. While the reverse features bold definition, the central obverse, including most of the horizontal shield lines, remains quite weak.

1369 1866 MS-63 (NGC). A relatively sharp obverse strike with some weakness on the reverse details, particularly the lower stars. Very slightly reflective with pale iridescent toning.

1370 **Grouping of Mint State nickels:** ☆ 1866 Rays. MS-62 ☆ 1868 MS-62 ☆ 1869 MS-60 ☆ 1875 MS-60 ☆ 1882 MS-61 ☆ 1883 CENTS. MS-62 ☆ 1897 Repunched 97. MS-60 ☆ 1899 MS-62 ☆ 1903 MS-60 ☆ 1913 Type I. MS-62 ☆ 1920 MS-61 ☆ 1937 MS-62. All are lustrous with various degrees of soft toning, a few pieces having minute spotting. (Total: 12 pieces)

1371 Grouping of nickels: ☆ 1867 Rays. EF-45. Fine die cracks are noted mostly on the obverse ☆ 1867 No Rays. AU-58. Lustrous with die clashing visible at the reverse center ☆ 1870 AU-55. 1 Repunched multiple times. Extreme left and low of date. Between 1 and 8 low, again between 1 and 8, high. Final under 8 at the rim. 18 and repunched ☆ 1873 Closed 3. AU-58. Lustrous with minute spotting visible ☆ 1874 Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-55, dipped ☆ 1898 AU-58. Lustrous 1908 AU-58. Soft gray surfaces ☆ 1913 Type II. AU-58. Soft golden iridescence with some minute spotting visible ☆ 1920 AU-58. Faint golden iridescence over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)

1372 **1868 MS-65 (NGC).** Highly lustrous light gray with whispers of champagne toning. Heavy die striations are visible, particularly on the reverse. These are the result of minting technology and not an indication of how this coin was treated in later days.

1373 **1869 Proof-65 (NGC).** Light golden toning. Quite scarce at this level.

1374 **1870 Proof-66 (NGC).** This lovely Proof example has mirrored light gray surfaces with traces of champagne toning. Light cameo contrast provides aesthetic appeal for this gem quality example.

1375 **Octette of nickels grading MS-63:** ☆ 1870. Die cracks noted on both surfaces and some faint spotting ☆ 1900. Soft gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1904. Faint obverse scratches noted ☆ 1907. Lustrous ☆ 1913 Type I. Soft golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1917. Lustrous with minute spotting noted under magnification ☆ 1918. Subdued surfaces with minor spotting noted ☆ 1937. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 8 pieces)

1376 **Grouping of Shield nickels grading Proof-63, except where noted:** ☆ 1871. Reflective ☆ 1872 Doubled Die Obverse. Reflective with just a hint of frost at the devices ☆ 1874. Reflective with golden toning at the peripheries and minute spotting noted under magnification ☆ 1876 Doubled Date. Whisper of golden toning over reflective surfaces ☆ 1880. Spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1881 Proof-62. Spotting noted ☆ 1883 Proof-61. Reflective with lightly frosted devices. (Total: 7 pieces)

1377 **1871 MS-65 (PCGS).** Light peripheral toning around prooflike gray surfaces. Very sharply struck with pleasing surfaces. The obverse has two light planchet flakes as struck. The top three stars on the reverse are mostly flat. This is a very scarce issue in gem Mint State.

1378 **1872 Proof-66 (NGC).** An exceptional example with superb light gray reflective surfaces and moderate cameo contrast. A few tiny spots are mentioned for accuracy. The obverse has considerable shield and leaf detail doubled, characteristic of many Proof examples of this date.

The NGC certification holder incorrectly labels this as a half dime.

1379 1873 Closed 3. Proof-64. Very lightly toned over light gray mirrored surfaces. A few minor hairlines and other trivial imperfections are visible. Closed 3 as are all Proof nickels of this year.

1380 1874 Proof-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and mostly prooflike—in contrast to the majority of pieces which are lustrous and resemble Mint State coins. Rare Proof-only date; just 2,350 were minted.

1381 **1876 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A wonderful gem quality example of this centennial year issue with light gold toning over deeply reflective mirrored fields and lustrous devices. A delightful cameo Proof for your collection.

1382 **1878 Proof-64.** A Proof-only issue with delightful cameo contrast. Light gray mirrored fields with lustrous devices and very faint toning.

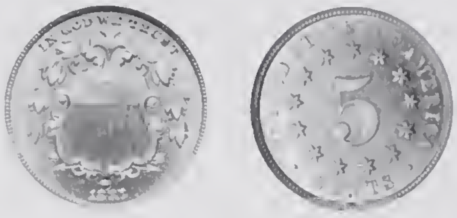
Our remarks under the nickel three-cent piece of this date are equally relevant here. The 1878 is a first class rarity, with only 2,350 minted—and fewer than that known today due to loss and attrition. Considering that hundreds of thousands or more Americans are interested in coinage, there are not many to go around. And yet, this choice Proof, a very attractive and rare coin, is priced only in the range of hundreds of dollars, not *thousands*. Again, might there be an *opportunity* in the offing?

1383 1878 Proof-63. A delightful lightly reflective cameo Proof with satiny lustre. A Proof-only issue; however, this example looks like a high quality circulation strike with its lustre and lack of reflectivity. The surviving population seems to be evenly distributed, based on our observations, between satiny, lustrous examples and deeply mirrored cameo specimens.

1384 **1879 Proof-66 (NGC).** An exceptional gem quality Proof example with sharp design features, lustrous devices, and reflective light gray fields. This Normal Date variety, in Proof format, is actually much scarcer than the slightly higher valued Proof-only overdate variety.

1385 **1879 MS-65 (NGC).** Seldom seen circulation strike with full pale gray lustre and light amber toning. Sharply struck with a few very minor spots and tiny abrasions. This is an exciting opportunity for the specialist. Shield nickels dated 1879, 1880, and 1881 are extremely elusive in non-Proof format.

1386 **1880 Proof-65 (NGC).** Gem light gray Proof with deeply mirrored fields. Minute planchet flakes are visible on the reverse. The very low related circulation strike mintage of the 1880 nickel has focused additional attention on the Proofs.



1387 **1881 Proof-67 (NGC).** An extraordinary gem quality Proof with light gray surfaces and hints of pale pink toning. This is one of the very finest quality Shield nickels in the present offering and is an ideal candidate for the type collector. Ever popular due to the related low circulation strike mintage.

1388 1881 Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with delicate golden toning. Ever popular due to the related low circulation strike mintage.

1389 **1882 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Brilliant and beautiful with a hint of champagne toning. A splendid specimen.

1390 **1882 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Nuances of blue over deep mirror surfaces. A premium example of the issue. Ideal for a type set or for any other purpose—it is a simply *great* 1882 nickel.

1391 **1882 Proof-66 (NGC).** Lightly reflective fields and moderate cameo contrast. An attractive light champagne example with pale gray surfaces.

A die flaw along the border below the first digit 8 may represent an earlier misplaced digit; however, this is somewhat blurry in appearance.

1392 1882 Proof-65 (PCGS). Delicate golden toning over mirror surfaces—one of the most beautifully toned 1882 nickels in existence. Worthy a strong premium, in our opinion.

1393 1882 Proof-65 (NGC). A wonderful gem example with deeply mirrored light gray fields and highly lustrous white devices. Very faint champagne toning adds to the overall aesthetic appeal of this example.

1394 1883 Shield. Proof-65 (NGC). The final Shield nickel issue and a delightful gem Proof example. Pale golden toning over light gray surfaces with reflective mirrored fields and moderate cameo contrast.

1395 **1883 No CENTS. MS-67 (ICG).** Electric blue toning—quite unusual and attractive. Slight lightness of strike on some stars and at the base of the wreath. Not rare as a variety, but always popular.

Under magnification the obverse die has cracks connecting most of the stars and the date, while the reverse die has several cracks around the border lettering.

1396 **Grouping of Mint State Liberty and Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1883 No CENTS. MS-64. Satiny lustre with some spotting noted ☆ 1905 MS-62. Lustrous with soft golden iridescence on the reverse ☆ 1912 MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1913 Type I. MS-65. Lustrous surfaces with spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1914 MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1915 MS-65. Golden iridescence over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1934 MS-64. Satiny lustre ☆ 1938-D MS-64 (2). Both are lustrous with golden iridescence over both surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)

1397 **Complete set of Liberty Head nickels 1883-1912-S:** ☆ 1883 No CENTS. EF-40. Cleaned ☆ 1883 CENTS. EF-45 ☆ 1884 AU-50 ☆ 1885 EF-40. The key date in the series ☆ 1886 VF-30. Second only to the 1885 in terms of elusivity ☆ 1887 VF-30 ☆ 1888 EF-40 ☆ 1889 AU-55 ☆ 1890 EF-45 ☆ 1891 EF-40 ☆ 1892 EF-40 ☆ 1893 VF-20 ☆ 1894 VF-20 ☆ 1895 VF-35 ☆ 1896 VF-25 ☆ 1897 VF-20 ☆ 1898 AU-50 ☆ 1899 VF-20 ☆ 1900 VF-30 ☆ 1901 VF-20 ☆ 1902 EF-45 ☆ 1903 EF-40 ☆ 1904 VF-30 ☆ 1905 AU-50 ☆ 1906 EF-45 ☆ 1907 EF-40 ☆ 1908 VF-30 ☆ 1909 EF-45 ☆ 1910 EF-40 ☆ 1911 EF-45 ☆ 1912 VF-20 ☆ 1912-D EF-40. Scarcer than normally thought ☆ 1912-S VF-30. Remarkably low mintage. A well matched grouping housed in a Whitman album. (Total: 33 pieces)

Desirable Proof Nickel Selection

1398 **Baker's dozen of Proof nickels:** ☆ 1884 Proof-62. Splashes of golden orange at the centers with faint spotting ☆ 1887 Proof-63. Splashes of golden orange on the reverse ☆ 1888 Proof-64. Soft orange toning over both surfaces with faint spotting noted ☆ 1889 Proof-63. Spots ☆ 1890 Proof- 64. Reflective ☆ 1891 Proof-63. Reflective with golden orange toning on both surfaces, some spotting noted ☆ 1892 Proof-61. Spotting ☆ 1893 Proof-62. Spotting ☆ 1894 Proof-63. Reflective with minute spotting noted ☆ 1895 Proof-62. Splashes of iridescent gold, faint spotting noted ☆ 1896 Proof-62. Reflective with minute spotting ☆ 1906 Proof-63. Spotting noted under magnification ☆ 1909 Proof-63. Splashes of golden orange toning over reflective surfaces. (Total: 13 pieces)

1399 **1885 Proōf-64 (NGC).** Unquestionably a Proof example, based on quality of strike. However, the fields are virtually non-reflective with this coin presenting the appearance of a Mint State example. This is the most important date among 19th-century Liberty Head nickels. Pastel gold toning over satiny lustre.

1400 **1885 Proof-63.** This attractive Proof has light gray fields and frosty cameo devices. Very pale pinkish gold toning is visible on the obverse. Another specimen of this highly important date.

1401 **1885 AU-58 (NGC).** A delightful, lightly circulated example of this key date, with sharp design features and pale gray surfaces. A few small toning spots are noted on the reverse rim, with additional faint hairlines visible in the fields.

1402 **1886 Proof-66 (NGC).** An outstanding gem Proof example with superior aesthetic appeal. Reflective fields frame lustrous devices to present an attractive cameo appearance. Light gray with hints of lilac on Liberty's profile, all highlighted by a ring of amber and rose toning on both obverse and reverse. The connoisseur of attractively toned coinage will appreciate the beauty of this example. Second only to the 1885 in desirability among 19th-century Liberty Head nickels.

1403 1886 Proof-65 (NGC). In demand due to the scarcity of circulation strikes bearing this date. An attractive light gray and amber Proof with mild contrast. A small corrosion spot is located at 12:00 on the reverse.

1404 1889 MS-65 (NGC). Sharply struck with intermingled heather and champagne toning, with a streak of lilac on the reverse. An attractive example.

1405 1889 MS-65 (NGC). Light golden toning over satiny surfaces. A delight, a visual treat.

1406 1890 Proof-65. Brilliant with delicate golden toning.

In terms of the opportunity to begin or fill in sets of 19th-century Proof coins this catalogue has few equals among our recent sales. Liberty Head nickels, silver three-cent pieces, Liberty Seated half dollars, Indian cents—you name it and it is probably here! As always the word *opportunity* comes to mind.

1407 1892 Proof-65 (NGC). An outstanding gem Proof example with considerable cameo contrast. The fields are deeply reflective with lustrous devices. Very sharply struck and highly desirable.

1408 1894 Proof-66 (NGC). A lovely light gray Proof example with extremely sharp design elements as expected. A very popular issue among collectors, especially considering the elusiveness of higher quality Mint State examples as offered in the following lot.

1409 **1894 MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty light gray lustre with faint champagne toning. Although not considered a key date by any means, this issue is quite scarce, especially in gem Mint State preservation.

1410 1895 Proof-65 (NGC). Outstanding cameo contrast with reflective fields and lustrous, sharply defined devices. Superior aesthetic appeal is created by light gray toning. A small lint mark is noted between Liberty's neck and the first star.

1411 1897 Proof-65 (NGC). A delightful cameo Proof with light gray surfaces and deeply reflective mirrored fields.

1412 1903 Proof-65 (PCGS). Light golden toning. Splendid.

1413 **1907 Proof-66 (NGC).** A superb gem Proof with pale gold toning over deeply reflective, mirrored, and lightly lustrous devices. Sharply struck and extremely attractive.

1414 **1910 MS-66 (NGC).** A sharply struck gem example with outstanding design definition and highly attractive light champagne toning. This is an ideal example for the collector of Liberty Head nickels by date or for the type collector.

1415 1911 Proof-64 (PCGS). Light gold and blue toning.

1416 1911 MS-65 (NGC). Satiny rose lustre with pale blue. Splashes and spots of darker toning are noted on the obverse. A very sharply struck gem example.

1417 1912-D MS-64 (PCGS). A high degree of lustre graces iridescent rose and gold surfaces. An impressive example of the first branch mint coinage for the denomination. Although this is contrary to conventional wisdom, our own experience has been that, while both are scarce, the 1912-D in this grade is a bit harder to find than the 1912-S.

Splendid Gem 1912-S Nickel

1418 **1912-S MS-65 (ICG).** Pale golden toning over satiny surfaces. Bold mintmark and other details save for the diagnostic lightness of hair curls above the forehead (as seen on all authentic specimens of 1912-S). The first nickel five-cent piece coined at the San Francisco Mint, and the only such issue of this design.

1419 **1912-S MS-63 (NGC).** Pale gray satiny lustre with russet, blue, and iridescent toning.

1420 **Collection of Buffalo nickels 1913 Type I to 1938-D, grades range from VG-8 to AU-55, mostly VF and EF.** Highlights include: ☆ 1913-S Type II. AU-55. One of the hardest to find issues in the series ☆ 1918/7-D VG-8. Front row center as the key Buffalo nickel ☆ 1937-D 3-Legged. F-15. A nice collection housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 66 pieces)

Gem 1913-S Type II Nickel

A Key to the Series

1421 **1913-S Type II. MS-65 PL.** Splendid medium gold toning over deeply lustrous, frosty surfaces. Nicely struck. A premium example of one of the most elusive dates and mintmarks in the Buffalo series, a coin with a great deal of *foundational rarity*, as pieces in worn grades are elusive and expensive. For our retail stock we buy choice and gem coins of this variety whenever we can find them, but not often do we locate a piece that matches the present coin. No doubt the consignor will be delighted with the results and, complementing the transaction, the bidder will be as happy as a clam.

The original design for the Buffalo nickel had the animal standing on a mound, presumably overlooking a vista. The modified design exhibits the Buffalo in a more natural surrounding standing on an open plain.

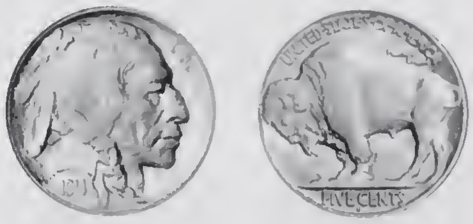
1422 1913-S Type II. MS-63 (NGC). Lustrous and attractive gold toning with faint hints of pale blue and lilac. Slight weakness is noted on the highest points of the central obverse and reverse details.

Gem Proof 1914 Nickel

Lustrous Matte Surfaces

1423 **1914 Matte Proof-67 (NGC).** This superb gem example has extraordinary design details with highly attractive light rose toning over pale gray surfaces. The lustre is more satiny than Matte, providing exceptional aesthetic appeal. Of all the various Matte Proof issues across different denominations, the 1914 Buffalo nickel has arguably the most pleasing general appearance. Just 1,275 examples were struck with a relatively high survival rate; however, few remain in this extraordinary quality.

1424 1914 MS-66 (PCGS). A lovely superb gem example with satiny gold and gray lustre and exceptionally sharp design definition. This is an extremely attractive specimen of this issue, sure to please the specialist or casual collector alike.



1425 **1914-D MS-65 (NGC).** Lustrous satiny gold surfaces with attractive light blue toning on the obverse, lilac on the reverse. Typical strike for the issue with central weakness on both sides. This is a very scarce issue, especially in gem quality.

1426 **1915 Matte Proof-64 (NGC).** Extremely sharply defined with subdued gold and darkish brown surfaces. A satiny example that is sure to please.

1427 1916 MS-66 (NGC). Light iridescent lustre.

Lovely Gem 1918 Nickel

1428 **1918 MS-66 (NGC).** This superb example has very light gray satin lustre with whispers of pink toning at the obverse border. An important opportunity for the specialist, this issue has been described as "the most underrated and scarcest P-Mint issue in gem condition." That commentary is from Chicago area dealer Larry Whitlow whose experience in early 20th-century coinage is quite extensive.

1429 1919-S MS-62 (NGC). Slightly weak design definition is typical for this scarce issue. An attractive example with full satiny lustre and light gold toning.

1430 **1920 MS-66 (PCGS).** A wonderful gem example with satiny light gray lustre and very sharp design definition. This is a very difficult Philadelphia Mint issue to locate in high quality.

1431 1921 MS-65 (PCGS). A highly attractive Buffalo nickel with sharp design definition and considerable aesthetic appeal. Satiny light gray lustre with hints of champagne toning. A delightful gem.

1432 **1921-S EF-45 (NGC).** This issue is one of the scarcest of all Buffalo nickels in higher circulated grades as well as Mint State. Pale gray surfaces with splashes and streaks of deep golden toning on the obverse and light blue on the reverse.

1433 1923 MS-65 (NGC). A gem quality example with light champagne toning over satiny lustre. Whispers of lilac and blue are noted on the obverse. Although not fully struck, this example has better than average detail.

1434 1923-S MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous golden gray surfaces with wisps of iridescent toning. Poorly defined, resulting from extensive die use and wear. The obverse has roughness in the fields due to extensive die wear and flow lines.

Mint State 1924-S Nickel

1435 1924-S MS-62 (NGC). Satiny golden gray lustre with a few trivial surface marks as suggested by the grade. Although not fully struck, this is much sharper than many San Francisco Mint issues of the 1920s. Experienced collectors of Buffalo nickels will recognized this as one of the scarcest in the entire series.

1436 1925 MS-66 (NGC). A highly attractive gem example with frosty pale gold toning over extraordinarily sharp design features, especially on the reverse. Although slight softness is noted on the high points of the Indian's portrait, the peripheral details, including the date and LIBERTY, are bold. A highly desirable example which should realize considerable bidding interest.

Lovely and Rare 1925-S Nickel

1437 1925-S MS-64 (ICG). Light blue and gold toning. Usual strike for the issue—perhaps a bit better—but not award-winning.

As most specialists known, branch mint Buffalo nickels of the mid-1920s are lightly struck at the centers of the obverse and reverse, or both (although grading numbers do not at all reflect this). The worst "offender" is the 1926-D, which is usually struck as flat as a pancake.

1438 1926-S AU-58 (NGC). A delightful example of this rare date. Considerable lustre is retained with deep gold toning on the obverse and lighter gold on the reverse. Somewhat softly defined, especially on the reverse; however, the overall quality of strike is far finer than often seen.

1439 1927 MS-67 (ICG). Delicate gold toning over sharply struck, lustrous surfaces. One of the nicest seen of this readily available date.

1440 1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and very appealing. A premium example worth a premium bid.

1441 1929 MS-66 (NGC). An important opportunity for the casual collector as well as the specialist, this gem example features faint bluish gray lustre with wisps of amber toning. Although slightly weak on the highest central design details, the balance of obverse and reverse definition is sharp.

The reverse has a bisecting die crack across the buffalo from the rim at 8:00 to the rim at 2:30.

1442 1930-S MS-65 (PCGS). Hand selected quality—gorgeous! If you have been searching for a *special* 1930-S Buffalo nickel, your quest ends right here.

1443 1935 MS-67 (PCGS). Lightly blended blue and magenta toning over frosty surfaces.

1444 1935-D MS-65 (PCGS). Delicate golden toning over lustrous surfaces. Another premium coin.

1445 1935-S MS-66 (PCGS). Breathtakingly beautiful light blue and iridescent toning over deeply lustrous surfaces—a truly memorable Buffalo nickel. Not a rare date, but in this grade its equal would be very difficult to find.

1446 1936 Type I. Proof-67 (PCGS). A superb gem, one of the very finest in existence. Another *find* for the Buffalo nickel specialist.

After a 20-year intermission of production of Proof coinage, the Mint began issuing such coins for collectors in 1936. At first, the process of creating brilliant Proof coinage had been misplaced. The Satin Finish Proof coinage, consisting of cents and nickels, were issued early in the year. Some have stated that the silver denominations also come in this finish; however, this cataloguer does not recall having seen any. Later in the year, Mint personnel seem to have rediscovered the process for creating Brilliant Finish Proofs as exhibited in the Lot 1448.

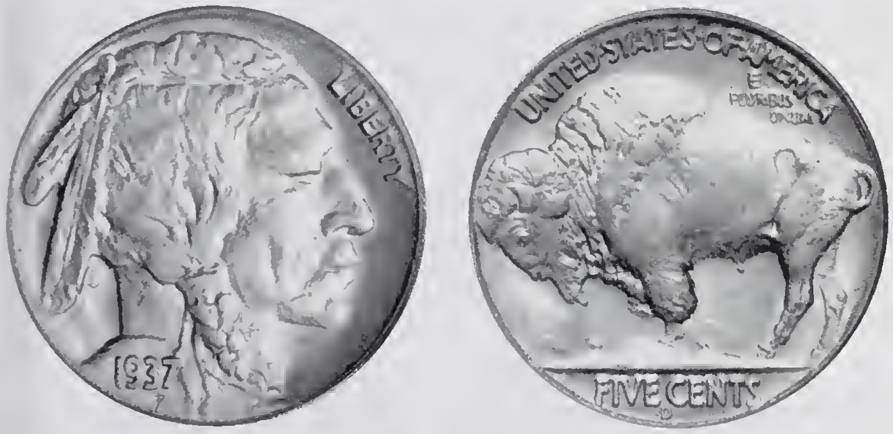
1447 1936 Type I. Proof-67 (NGC). Satiny bright gray lustre with exceptional design detail and wisps of faint iridescent toning. This is an impressive example of the "Satin Finish" Proof Buffalo nickel of this year. Although this particular Proof finish very closely resembles that found on circulation strikes, the extraordinary quality of strike will suffice to distinguish the true Proof examples.

1448 **1936 Type II. Proof-66 (NGC).** A highly attractive Proof example with deeply reflective, brilliant mirrored fields. Extraordinary design details add to the overall aesthetic appeal created by light iridescent toning.

1449 **1937 Proof-67 (NGC).** Deeply mirrored Proof fields surround very slightly lustrous devices to create a moderate cameo appearance. This is an attractive example with light bluish gray surfaces and pale lilac toning, particularly on the obverse. The Proof issues of this nickel generally come fully brilliant including polished surfaces on the devices. Examples with cameo contrast, even as slight as this, are quite unusual.

Delightful 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo 5¢

Choice Uncirculated



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1450 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous bright golden gray with iridescent champagne and rose toning. A nicely struck—not fully struck, which is seen but rarely for the issue— example of one of the most famous error coins in American numismatics. The reverse design elements come tantalizingly close to being full, with just a touch of weakness at the bison's shoulder. Choice for the assigned grade, and certain to take a place of honor in a high-grade Buffalo nickel set.

The 3-Legged Buffalo nickel variety, as has been often reported, was the result of an overzealous Mint worker polishing the die to remove clash marks or other die defects. He or she polished the surfaces to a far greater extent than necessary, thereby removing the die defects but also removing certain elements of the design. Walter Breen attributed this work to a new hire by the name of Mr. Young.

1451 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-61 (NGC).** An attractive Mint State example with gold toning over lustrous gray surfaces. The apparent surface roughness is the result of die erosion prior to striking and not later mishandling. This is an important opportunity for the specialist collector.

1452 **1937-D 3-Legged. AU-50 (NGC).** Light gray surfaces with sharp design definition, within the context of this issue. Although a few trivial abrasions are found, the overall quality is very pleasing.

1453 **1937-D 3-Legged. AU-50.** Lustrous light gray surfaces with pale champagne toning. A very light diagonal scratch crosses the buffalo. Another attractive example of this highly popular variety.

1454 1937-D 3-Legged. EF-40 (NGC). The pleasing pale gold example. Traces of lustre remain in the protected areas.

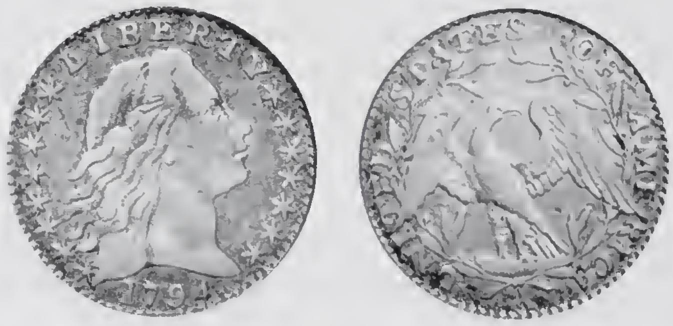
1455 **1937-S MS-67 (NGC).** Light heather and blue toning over lustrous surfaces. Yet another exciting Buffalo nickel.

HALF DIMES

Our offering of half dimes begins with the first year of issue, 1794, and continues to the last, 1873. Although not all dates and mintmarks are represented, those that are offered include many desirable scarcities and rarities as well as high-grade specimens.

Delightful 1794 Half Dime

Struck in Early 1795



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1456 **1794 Valentine-2, Logan McCloskey-2. Rarity-5. VF-25 (PCGS).** This is a highly attractive example of our first half dime issue. Light gold toning in the fields and pewter highlights are surrounded by gold, blue, and iridescent toning. Exceptional surfaces with only a few very minor abrasions. This is a slightly scarcer die marriage and certain to be of interest, not only to the type or date collector, but also to the variety specialist. All 1794 half dimes were delivered by the coiner on March 30, 1795. This delivery consisted of 7,756 coins and some believe that most or possibly all were actually dated 1794.

Desirable 1795 Half Dime

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1457 **1795 V-4, LM-10. Rarity-3. EF-40 (PCGS).** Deep natural gray surfaces with pale gold highlights over generally sharp details; however, moderate weakness is noted on the lowest curls of the obverse and top of the ring at upper right reverse. Although bearing the second coinage date among Flowing Hair half dime issues, this was actually struck during the first year of production for this denomination, as all 1794-dated half dimes were struck early in 1795. Based on emission sequences and die state evidence, the authors of the recently published *Federal Half Dimes,* Russell Logan and John McCloskey, have determined that this variety was the very last 1795 half dime issue struck.

1458 **1795 V-5, LM-8. Rarity-3. Net VG-8;** sharpness of F-12 with very minor tooling. An attractive light gray example, no doubt cleaned at one time. Even now, this early half dime is very highly desirable.

1459 **1795 V-5, LM-8. Rarity-3. VG-8.** Cleaned at one time with very bright silvery central obverse and deep gray toning toward the borders. The reverse is primarily deep gray with areas much lighter in appearance. Very slightly bent.

1460 1795 V-5, LM-8. Rarity-3. AG-3. A hole filler for the type collector looking for an example of the Flowing Hair design. This example has light gray devices with deeper gray in the fields. Most peripheral detail is missing due to a combination of wear and minor damage. We recommend in-person examination prior to bidding.

1461 1797 V-1, LM-4. Rarity-5+. 13 Stars. Net G-6; sharpness of VF-20. Light gray with traces of deep steel blue toning and highlights of faint gold.

1462 **Grouping of half dimes:** ☆ 1829 EF-40 ☆ 1832 EF-40 ☆ 1853 Arrows. (2). MS-60; AU-58 ☆ 1856 AU-50 ☆ 1857 AU-50 ☆ 1858 Over Inverted Date. F-12 ☆ 1861 MS-60 ☆ 1871 AU-50. Each with various degrees of iridescent toning. (Total: 9 pieces)

1463 Selection of half dimes: ☆ 1830 V-8, LM-3. EF-45. Silver gray iridescence with some lustre remaining ☆ 1836 V-4, LM-3. EF-40. Gray iridescence over both surfaces ☆ 1837 Large Date. VF-30 ☆ 1848 Medium Date. EF-45. Lustre remaining ☆ 1852 EF-40. Pale silver gray surfaces ☆ 1854 Arrows. EF-40. Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1861 EF-45. Dark pale gray surfaces with splashes of iridescence. (Total: 7 pieces)

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1464 **1831 V-4, LM-4. MS-65 (ICG).** Pale golden surfaces with some iridescence. Evidence of wear (?) or light striking on curls.

1465 **Half dozen half dimes:** ☆ 1832 AU-58. Mottled golden and blue iridescence over both surfaces ☆ 1839 No Drapery. AU-58. Lustrous with golden toning over both surfaces ☆ 1845 AU-55. Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1856 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1857 AU-55. Gray surfaces with the reverse dark olive-gray ☆ 1872 AU-58. Lustrous with soft golden gray highlights. (Total: 6 pieces)

1466 **1834 MS-65 (ICG).** A very attractive specimen, frosty fields, nicely struck, and much nicer than the MS-65 1831 half dime offered earlier—as a quick inspection will reveal. Perhaps the first is a "low end" coin while the present is a medium or even high end specimen. All of this shows—and the same could be said for PCGS or NGC—that grading numbers are one thing, but quality can be another. The present coin is a *quality* piece. Medium golden toning. Nicely struck.

1467 **1837 Large Date. MS-62.** Mottled light heather and magenta toning over deeply lustrous surfaces. What this coin may lack in terms of high numerical grade is compensated for in part by its beautiful surface appearance. Shall we suggest an MS-63 price?

1468 Grouping of Liberty Seated half dimes: ☆ 1837 Small Date, No Stars. EF-40 ☆ 1839-O Repunched 1. VG-10 ☆ 1845 VF-20 ☆ 1847 F-12 ☆ 1848 Medium Date. EF-40 ☆ 1853 Arrows. VF-20 ☆ 1853-O Arrows. (2). EF-40; VF-20 ☆ 1856 VF-20. Each has dark gray iridescent surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)

1469 **Quartette of Mint State half dimes:** ☆ 1843 MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of orange and blue iridescence on the obverse and mottled gray and orange on the reverse. Die cracks on reverse ☆ 1847 MS-63. Lustrous surfaces with soft golden gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1849 MS-62. Bright golden iridescence with splashes of lavender and blue over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1871 MS-63. Lustrous with golden toning mostly at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)

Marvelous Proof 1855 Half Dime

Beautiful Gem

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1470 **1855 Proof-65 (NGC).** A marvelous specimen of a variety seldom seen in Proof format. Medium golden toning on obverse and reverse with splashes of magenta and other iridescence. A prize rarity, the desirability of which is enhanced by its position in the 1853-1855 series with arrows. Ideal for the half dime specialist or type collector alike.

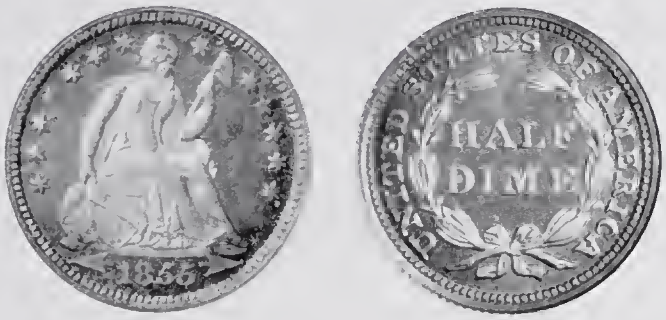
NGC Census: 2; 2 finer (Proof-66).

The mintage of Proof 1855 half dimes is not recorded, but must have been very small, certainly fewer than 100, and possibly fewer than 50 or 60.

The obverse arrowheads are very high and are centered at the top of the date, as there was not sufficient room to place them lower. On the reverse some raised areas are seen at the top of M (DIME) and are probably from die clashing.

Another Proof 1855 Half Dime

Important Rarity



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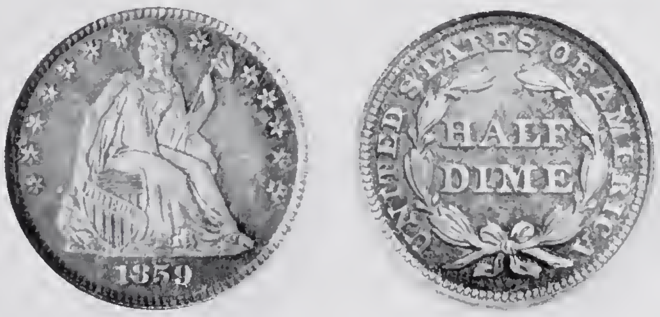
1471 **1855 Proof-64 (PCGS).** A splendid piece, a coin which has every bit as much eye appeal as the preceding, and can be said to be conservatively graded. The present example has delicate golden and magenta toning on the obverse, changing to electric blue on the borders. The reverse is champagne and light gold. A stunningly beautiful and very rare coin, one that is a great *find* to even the most advanced collector.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (Proof-66).

Memorable Proof 1859 Half Dime

Distinctive Design Subtype



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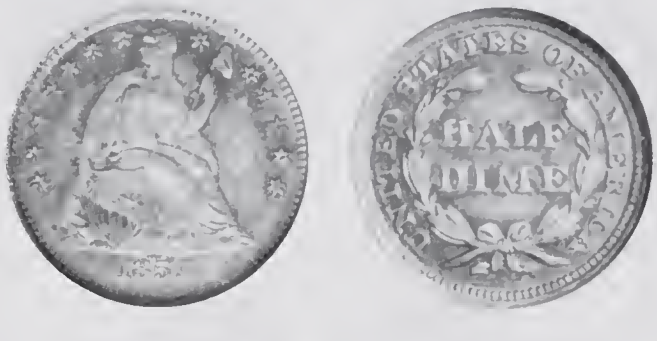
1472 **1859 Proof-66 (NGC).** Golden, magenta, and iridescent toning on obverse and reverse. A high-grade example of this distinctive variety; the 1859 Philadelphia Mint half dime has slight differences in the design, including a thinner arm to Miss Liberty.

It is thought that the obverse was the work of engraver Anthony C. Paquet, who worked at the Mint during the late 1850s and early 1860s, but whose dies are mainly remembered today in the form of patterns, not in regular issues (although concerning the latter, the 1861 and 1861-S $20 pieces are certainly memorable).

Magnificent Proof 1859 Half Dime



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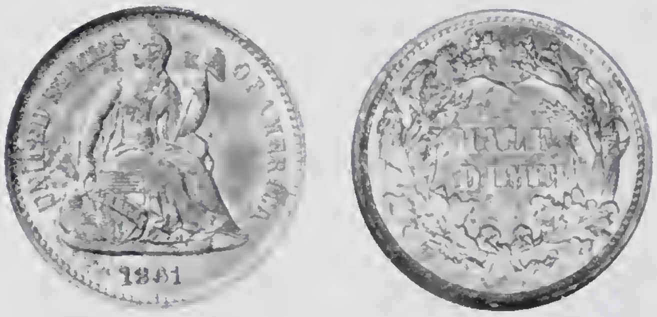
1473 **1859 Proof-65 (NGC).** Magenta and iridescent toning over mirror surfaces. Another specimen of this distinctive design variation.

1474 1860 MS-64 (PCGS). Delicate sea green and magenta toning over lustrous surfaces. First year of the new type with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the obverse.



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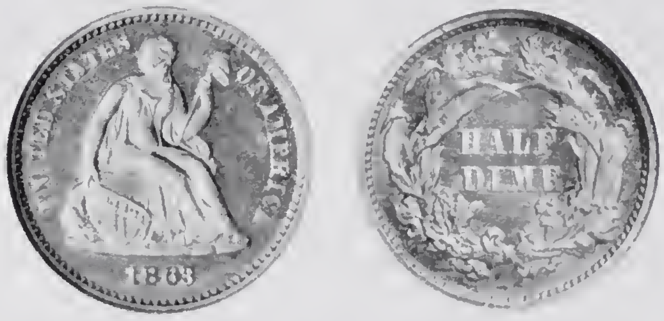
1475 **1861/0 Overdate. MS-64 (NGC).** Deep magenta, gray, and blue toning. Fairly scarce variety.

1476 1861 Proof-63 (PCGS). Delicate golden toning over mirror surfaces. Quite scarce in Proof format.



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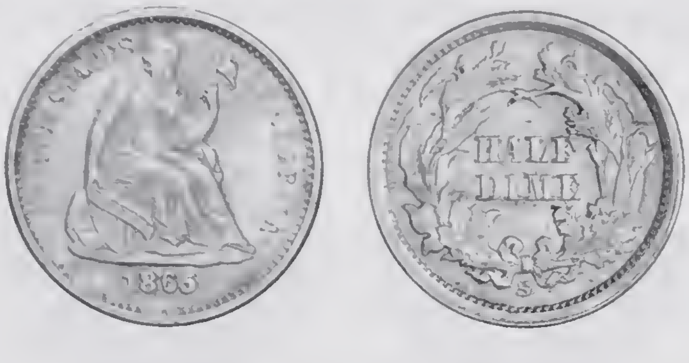
1477 **1863 Proof-65 (NGC).** Light golden toning. A high level specimen of this doubly desirable date—rare in Proof format and also rare in Mint State. Many die lines are visible, and it could be that this coin was issued as a circulation strike. Opinions vary. If it is to be considered a circulation strike, its value would be greater than for an equivalent Proof.

1478 1865 Proof-63 (NGC). Light magenta toning. Some marks are consistent with the numerical designation. Another doubly desirable date—as the 1865 is very rare in circulation strike form as well as Proof.

1479 1865 Proof-63. Golden toning at the centers changes to splashes of blue and magenta at the borders. A very nice example of this date—you will likely not find another in this numerical range with such a beautiful surface.



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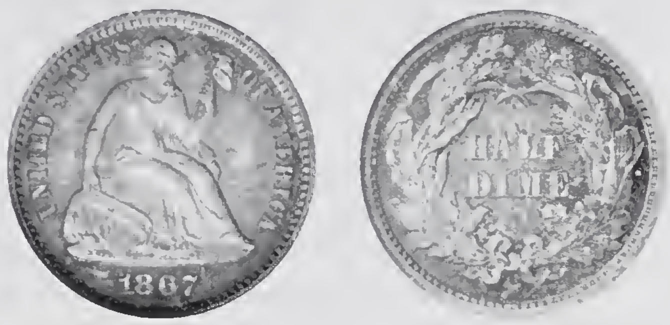
1480 **1865-S MS-62.** Mottled light golden toning. Struck from clashed dies. Although the market value for this coin is not particularly high—being less than $1,000—examples are very rare, now as well as years ago. Half dimes from the first several years of production of the denomination at San Francisco (beginning in 1863), are usually seen well worn. The present coin is a delicacy, a prize for the advanced collector.

1481 1866 Proof-63 (NGC). Golden toning with splashes of blue. Another doubly desirable date—for the 1866 is a major rarity in circulation strike form, and even a well worn example has great value. Proofs are especially highly desired.

Remarkable 1867 Half Dime



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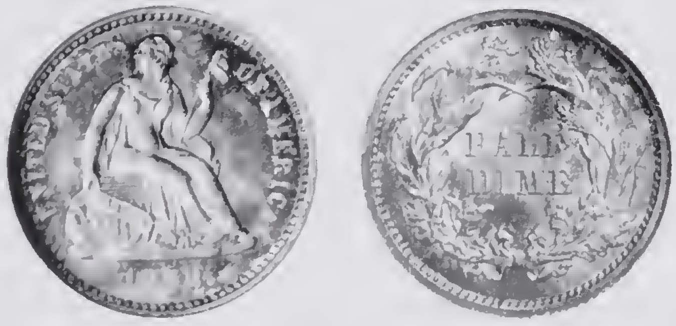
1482 **1867 Proof-66 (NGC).** A splendid coin with golden and magenta toning accented with splashes of blue at the border. Last of the really low Philadelphia Mint production years. A classic, always in demand.

1483 1868 Proof-64 (NGC). Light champagne toning with hints of magenta and splashes of blue. A very nice example.

1484 1868 Proof-63. Mottled medium gold and lilac toning. Deeply struck. A very appealing coin worthy of a strong bid.

Gem 1868 Half Dime



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1485 **1868 MS-65 (NGC).** Light to medium magenta toning and splashes of gunmetal-blue over deeply lustrous surfaces. An outstanding circulation strike of this twilight issue in the half dime series.

1486 Dozen Liberty Seated half dimes: ☆ 1868-S AU-50. Brushed with a shattered reverse ☆ 1871-S (3). AU-50 (2). One with rough surfaces; EF-45. Each is lustrous with faint spotting noted ☆ 1872 EF-40. Cleaned ☆ 1872-S Mintmark Above Bow. (2). Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, obverse marks; VF-30 ☆ 1872-S Mintmark Below Bow. (2). AU-50; EF-40. Both having lustrous surfaces ☆ 1873-S (3). AU-55 (2); AU-50. Each is lustrous with soft golden toning. (Total: 12 pieces)

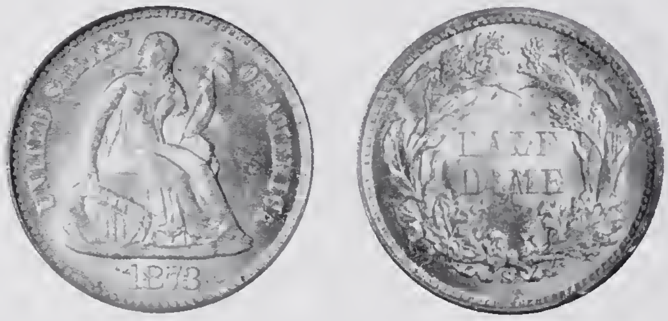
1487 1869 Proof-63. Light golden toning probably finer than Proof-63 from a *technical viewpoint,* as all the vertical lines in the field are die striae from die preparation and are not hairlines. The die simply was not completely polished. Technically we call this an easy Proof-65. Check it out for yourself—and at the very least you will find the obverse to be extremely *interesting.* In fact, we can envision that a half dime specialist would enjoy having this as part of a collection—right alongside a Proof from fully polished dies.

1488 1871 Proof-64. Frosty cameo devices and deep mirror fields exhibit a blush of pale lilac and gold. A lovely cameo, sharply struck and nicely preserved. A definite gem.

1489 Quintette of branch mint half dimes: ☆ 1871-S AU-58. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning, a minute spotting noted ☆ 1872-S Mintmark Above Bow. (2). MS-60 PL. Reflective surfaces; MS-60. Lustrous with minute spotting noted under magnification ☆ 1873-S (2). MS-60; AU-58. Both are lustrous with minute spotting noted. (Total: 5 pieces)

1490 1872 MS-64 (NGC). Splashes of electric blue and iridescent toning over lustrous surfaces. A very nice example of the next to last date in the half dime series.

1491 1873 Closed 3. Proof-64 (PCGS). Rich gold and electric blue iridescence on mirrored fields and frosted motifs. Nicely struck. A popular Proof-only issue from the final year of the series, one of 600 Proofs struck.



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1492 **1873-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Medium golden toning over deeply lustrous surfaces. A splendid coin that delights the eye and will be a treasure to its next owner.

DIMES

Our selection of dimes includes many interesting pieces from the 19th and 20th centuries, including high-grade examples and scarce dates and mints.

1493 **Trio of early dimes:** ☆ 1798 John Reich-4. Rarity-3. Fair-2/AG-3. Bent ☆ 1805 JR-1. Rarity-3. 5 Berries. VG-8 ☆ 1805 JR-2. 4 Berries. AG-3. (Total: 3 pieces)

High-Grade 1807 JR-1 Dime

1494 **1807 JR-1. Net AU-55;** sharpness of AU-58, lightly cleaned. *However,* in this instance the cleaning is not all that negative, and overall the piece is bright and fairly lustrous.

Coins such as this prompt us to consider whether it would be desirable (without opening Pandora's box) to make notes in addition to numbers, giving opinions as to aesthetic appeal—such as "high," "medium," or "low." However, if we did this we would immediately run into problems, as there are some collectors who feel that unless a coin is brilliant and bright, it has no real appeal at all, while others feel just as strongly that delicate, attractive old-time toning measurably enhances both the appearance and value of a coin, etc. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and coin appearances are as well—and we imagine that if an art critic or historian were to go through the Louvre and take the works of a given artist and mark them talent-wise or in terms of collector desirability as "high," "medium," or "low," this would be just as controversial.

All the preceding said, we will go on to the particular 1807 dime at hand. This variety, JR-1, is normally struck somewhat flatly toward the borders, and the present piece is no exception. In addition, the present piece has very interesting and prominent clash marks in the obverse field in front of the face of Miss Liberty—about as prominent as can be found on any legal tender coin (although hardly giving the Broas tokens of 1863 serious competition). Such features are to our eye quite interesting. All told, this little 1807 dime has a nice personality all of its own, and we would consider its market value, "lightly cleaned," notwithstanding, to be fully equal to an AU-58 or even slightly finer coin.

1495 **1814 JR-3. Large Date. AU-58.** A sharply struck and lustrous example of the Capped Bust design with light gold toning and peripheral iridescence. The obverse has a diagonal dark toning streak representing very light porosity, quite possibly caused by a rubber band or similar item.

1496 1820 JR-7. AU-50 (PCGS). Light silvery gray example with pale champagne toning inside the borders. Sharpness of definition is noted at the junction of eagle's wing and right shield edge. Otherwise, all design elements are fully defined.

1497 Grouping of half dimes: ☆ 1831 JR-3. VF-20 ☆ 1834 JR-1. Large 4. EF-40 ☆ 1834 JR-7. Small 4. VF-20 ☆ 1835 JR-3. VF-20 ☆ 1849 F-12 ☆ 1856 Large Date. F-15 ☆ 1857-O EF-40. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1858 F-15 ☆ 1875 EF-40. Each with grayish lavender surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)

1498 1834 JR-5. Large 4. AU-53 (PCGS). Very sharply defined with highly lustrous silver surfaces accented by faint golden toning. A few very minor abrasions are seen, especially in Liberty's neck. Otherwise, very nearly perfect for the grade.

1499 1835 JR-9. MS-60. A highly attractive example despite artificial toning. Light russet central obverse with vivid blue and amber, the reverse lighter gold with lilac and bluish green toning. Without a doubt one of the most vibrant coins in the current sale.

1500 1837 Small Date. EF-40 (NGC). Deep golden gray surfaces with an absolute minimum of distractions. A popular date and design type.

1501 Half dozen dimes: ☆ 1837 Small Date. VF-20 ☆ 1892 MS-60. Lustrous with deep rich golden and gray toning at the peripheries ☆ 1899 AU-50. Areas of gunmetal-blue toning on both surfaces ☆ 1905-S AU-50 (2). Both have various degrees of mottled iridescent toning on both surfaces ☆ 1913 AU-50. Mixture of golden brown and gray toning on both surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

1502 **1838 Large Stars. MS-63 (NGC).** Light gray toning with splashes of blue. First year with stars on the obverse.

1503 1838-O VF-35 (NGC). Light magenta-gray toning. Scarce New Orleans issue. Distinctive Liberty Seated obverse without stars.

1504 1840 No Drapery. MS-62 (NGC). Medium golden toning.

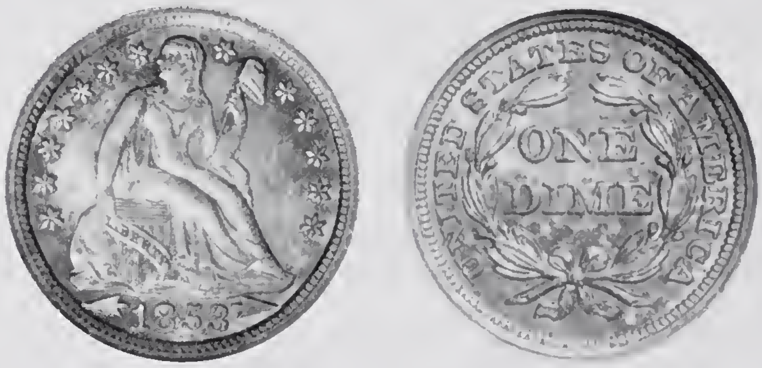
Exceptional Grade 1849-O Dime

1505 **1849-O MS-61 (NGC).** Brilliant silvery surfaces with some flecks. Far finer than normally seen, the typical grade for 1849-O being VF or EF, never mind even AU! A key issue of its decade.

1506 **1852 MS-63 (NGC).** Medium gray toning with hints of magenta and gold. Fairly scarce in relation to its published mintage, as many 1852 silver coins of different denominations were melted by exchange brokers, speculators, and others (silver three-cent pieces excepted as they were of a different alloy).

Particularly Outstanding 1853 Dime

Arrows at Date



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1507 **1853 Arrows. MS-66 (NGC).** Medium brown toning at the centers with lighter hues and splashes of iridescence at the borders. First year of the 1853-1855 With Arrows type.

1508 1853 Arrows. MS-64 (NGC). A lovely specimen, a "high end" example of the grade indicated.

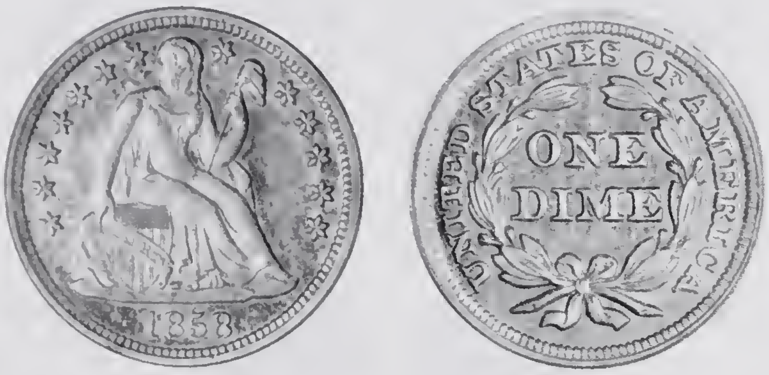
1509 **1854 Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS).** Mostly gray surfaces with hints of gold.

1510 **1856-S EF-45.** A very nicely struck example of the first dime issued at the San Francisco Mint. Light gray surfaces. A coin that will fill the bill exactly for the specialist desiring this grade. Seldom seen in any grade, and only very rarely nicer than this.

1511 1857-O MS-63 (NGC). Medium gold and iridescent toning. Unusually high condition for a New Orleans dime of this decade.

Marvelous Proof 1858 Dime

Mintage: 210 Estimated



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1512 **1858 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A breathtakingly beautiful, indeed marvelous specimen of this classic Proof rarity—one of a suite of 1858 silver Proof coins offered individually in the present sale. The obverse and reverse are toned in a beautiful blend of silver, gunmetal-blue, and gold, just the type of delicacy one might expect from an old-time collection.

It has been estimated that 210 silver Proof sets were distributed this year, and no doubt this figure is at least in the ball park, if not right on the mark. Virtually all of these have been widely dispersed, and while the silver dollars especially have been highly prized (for no related circulation strikes were made), certain of the other silver denominations seem to have become lost. We suggest that no more than 100 or so 1858 Proof dimes exist today, and in the combination of high numerical grade plus the ever important aspect of stunning eye appeal, we doubt if more than a handful can match the piece offered here. If you have an eye for quality and beauty, we recommend a very liberal bid. This is a numismatic treasure that you will appreciate forever.

PCGS Population: 7; 2 finer (Proof-66).

1513 1859 Proof-62 (NGC). Medium golden gray. A desirable issue in all grades; the assigned grade of the present specimen accounts for some hairlines on both sides.

1514 **1864 Proof-63 (NGC).** Brilliant with delicate golden toning, a lovely specimen for the numerical grade. Rare as a Proof, and also rare as a date, this being true of other Philadelphia Mint dimes (and half dimes) of the period.

1515 **1866 Proof-64 (NGC).** Frosty silver motifs and silver gray mirror fields splashed with deep violet and gunmetal-blue on the obverse; the reverse is mainly brilliant. One of 725 Proofs of the date struck.

If we were a newcomer to the coin hobby and were contemplating the current market value of this coin—which is in the $500 to $750 range—we would be very enticed to place a bid, simply because the 1866 dime has the basic *foundational rarity*. That is, the 1866 dime is not only rare in Proof format, but in *any grade*. Even a well-worn specimen has significant value. One of these days we will have to write a feature article on *foundational value* for our *Rare Coin Review*.

Memorable Circulation Strike 1866 Dime

1516 **1866 MS-64 (NGC).** Delicate gold toning with splashes of blue on the obverse. A nice coin which probably came from an old-time collection. Never cleaned or dipped.

1517 1870 MS-63 (NGC). Light iridescent toning.

1518 **1872 Proof-64 (NGC).** Brilliant with delicate toning around the borders. A piece with a good deal of eye appeal and, in such condition, fairly elusive.

1519 1873-S Arrows. MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous surfaces with light toning. Quite scarce. Desirable as an elusive San Francisco Mint variety as well as the somewhat scarce type with arrows at the date.

1520 **1874 Arrows. Proof-63 (NGC).** Medium golden toning.

1521 1874 Arrows. MS-62. Somewhat mottled iridescent toning. Nicely struck. The 1874 is always popular for inclusion in type sets as it is the one of just two years with arrows at date.

1522 **Grouping of dimes:** ☆ 1875 MS-63 ☆ 1883 MS-63 ☆ 1891 AU-58 ☆ 1908 AU-58 ☆ 1912 MS-62 ☆ 1913 MS-63 ☆ 1914-D AU-58. All have lustrous surfaces with various degrees of iridescent toning. (Total: 7 pieces)

1523 **Pair of Proof dimes:** ☆ 1878 Proof-63. Reflective with soft golden toning at the rims ☆ 1880 Proof-62. Brilliant and reflective. Ever popular due to the related low circulation strike mintage of this date. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem 1878-CC Dime

1524 **1878-CC MS-65 (NGC).** Medium gray and magenta toning with splashes of gunmetal-blue. Sharply struck. Scarce in all grades, particularly so at the gem level.

1525 1879 Proof-63 (NGC). Intense magenta and golden toning on obverse and reverse. Popular date due to related low circulation strike mintage.

1526 1880 Proof-63 (NGC). Pale golden toning. Another popular date with low related circulation strike production.

Particularly High-Grade 1882 Dime

1527 **1882 MS-67 (PCGS).** Light golden and brown toning at the center changes to electric blue and gold at the borders. An ideal candidate for the buyer who appreciates notable toning.

Key 1885-S Dime Rarity

1528 **1885-S Net EF-40;** AU-50 or finer but with light reverse scratches present. Well struck and with much original lustre. The 1885 is a rarity in any grade. The present piece has a nice overall appearance and will fit nicely in a Liberty Seated dime collection—perhaps serving to complete the decade of the 1880s.

1529 Trio of dimes: ☆ 1886-S AU-50 (2). One displays olive-gray toning, one has been dipped ☆ 1887-S AU-50. Dipped. (Total: 3 pieces)

1530 **1887 MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant, frosty, and simply gorgeous—with delicate golden toning intermixed with iridescence. One of the nicest circulation strikes we have ever seen.

Superb Gem 1891-S Dime

1531 **1891-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Brilliant, satiny, and with a wisp of golden toning—as beautiful as can be! Important as the last year of the long-lived Liberty Seated design.

1532 Pair of ANACS certified dimes, both from the Eliasberg collection: ☆ 1891-S MS-61. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1905-O Micro O. EF-40. Mottled lavender and rose toning over both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

1533 **Nearly complete collection of Barber dimes 1892 through 1916-S.** Lacking only the 1894-S, with grade average AG-3 to EF-45 with most grading VF to EF. In-person inspection of this lot is recommended. (Total: 74 pieces)

1534 **1892-O MS-65 (NGC).** This deeply toned gem example has satiny lustre beneath grayish brown and steel blue. Splashes of lilac and russet complete the picture. A sharply defined, attractive example of the first year of issue for Charles Barber's new design. Struck in New Orleans, the obverse of this example exhibits considerable die erosion and rust near the borders.

1535 **1892-S MS-63 (NGC).** Light gray surfaces with splashes of gold and gunmetal-blue. Quite scarce in Mint State.

1536 **1895-O VF-20 (NGC).** Pleasing light gray surfaces. A very nice example of the scarcest Barber dime 1892-1915 (except the 1894-S).

1537 **1895-O F-12.** Light gray surfaces.

1538 1896-O AU-53 (NGC). Deep gray toning with iridescent splashes. Scarce mintmark issue.

Gem Proof 1897 Dime

1539 **1897 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Primarily brilliant with exceptional cameo contrast. This gem is extremely sharply defined and features pale amber and blue iridescence, primarily on the obverse. Just 731 coins were minted in Proof format with this example certainly among the very finest of survivors.

1540 **1897-O MS-62 (NGC).** Light gray toning with some deeper gray in protected areas. Satiny surfaces. A nicely struck example of this scarce New Orleans variety.

1541 1899 Proof-64 (NGC). A splendid specimen, probably from an old-time collection. Vivid splashes of electric blue toning predominate around the borders, while the centers are primarily magenta and gold. A coin with a great deal of eye appeal.

1542 1901 Proof-64 (NGC). Heather and blue toning.

1543 **1901-S AU-55 (NGC).** Medium gray and magenta toning. Sharply struck. A nice example of one of the scarcer branch mint Barber dimes.

1544 **1904-S MS-63.** Strong cartwheel lustre on satiny, pale golden surfaces. A popular and fairly scarce date from San Francisco , especially where choice Uncirculated examples are concerned.

1545 **1905-O MS-65 (NGC).** Delicate golden toning over highly lustrous surfaces. A splendid coin that is sure to please the most particular specialist.

1546 **1906-D MS-65 (NGC).** Medium golden toning predominates. Some splashes of blue and sea green at the borders. First dime issue from the newly opened Denver Mint.

1547 **1906-O MS-66 (NGC).** Deeply brilliant and frosty. Brilliant with splashes of gold around the borders. A thoroughly satisfying dime in every respect, one that fills the bill perfectly for the connoisseur.

1548 1906-O MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous.

1549 **1906-S MS-65 (PCGS).** This is an exceptional example with attractive gold and iridescent peripheral toning surrounding ivory lustre. Considerable cameo contrast is noted with reflective fields around frosty devices. Very sharply struck. Although not a rarity, this issue has the San Francisco mystique and is certain to generate considerable interest.

1550 **1906-S MS-64 (NGC).** Medium gray and gunmetal-blue toning with areas of golden brown.

Choice 1907-D Dime

1551 **1907-D MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. Frosty fields. Some marks on the higher areas expected at this grade level. Quite scarce so fine. Indeed *rare*.

1552 1907-D MS-63 (ICG). This extraordinarily sharply defined example features outstanding golden rose and dark champagne toning. This is one of the scarcest of all Barber dimes in Mint State and is quite underrated, in our opinion. We expect considerable interest when this lot crosses the auction block.

1553 **1907-O MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. Some golden toning around the borders. An attractive example of the piece which is fairly elusive at the MS-65 level.

1554 **1908 Proof-65.** This is an exciting gem cameo Proof with fully brilliant ivory obverse and reverse. Just 545 Proofs were struck in 1908, the fourth lowest Proof mintage of this series. An American classic in its own right, although not particularly expensive in today's market climate. If you are a contrarian—and actually, contrarians often make more profits than do market followers—here indeed is a remarkable opportunity.

1555 **1908-S MS-63 (NGC).** Light golden toning over lustrous surfaces. A very attractive example of this San Francisco issue.

Superb Gem 1909-O Barber Dime

1556 **1909-O MS-67 (NGC).** This delightful gem example has intermingled gold, teal, and lilac toning on both surfaces. An outstanding example from the technical and aesthetic viewpoint, and a rarity at the gem level. The specialist is certain to be delighted with the acquisition of this beauty.

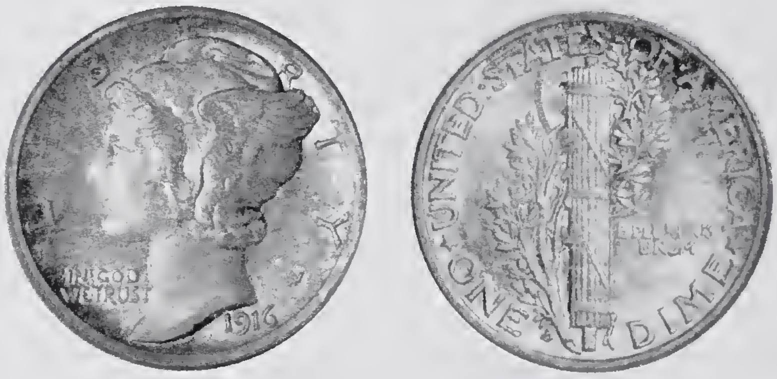
1557 **1912-S MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous with light golden toning.

1558 **1914-S MS-65 (NGC).** Mottled light gray and lilac toning over lustrous surfaces.

1559 **Nearly complete set of circulated Mercury dimes 1916 through 1945-S.** Lacking the overdates. The key dates to the series grade G-4: ☆ 1916-D ☆ 1921 ☆ 1921-D. Housed in a Whitman album. (Total: 147 pieces)

Superb Gem 1916-D Mercury Dime

Key to the Series



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1560 **1916-D MS-66 FB (PCGS).** An especially high-grade Full Bands specimen of the key to the series. The surfaces are toned a mottled light gray with splashes of gold and hints of gunmetal-blue, a piece that has never been cleaned or dipped and, as such, is in the distinct minority of existing high grade specimens.

Although the mintage of the 1916-D dime was registered as the lowest in the regular series, one might expect that due to the novelty of the motif, the public would have saved additional examples as a curiosity. However, this does not seem to have been the case. Likely the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mercury dimes were released first and achieved general dispersion, and thus when the 1916-D dimes were released at a later date, they did not have a curiosity factor.

Although the new Mercury design received favorable mention in the numismatic press, few collectors desired to save them by date and mintmark sequence. This is because there was no particular way to attractively display them. Popular albums and holders did not achieve wide distribution until the 1930s, and keeping coins in paper envelopes or in trays with tags, while interesting, was not nearly as stimulating as arranging them in an album page—in which instance an empty hole would beckon to be filled (today, collectors of certified coins have the same problem—no albums and no hole-filling enticement, although some attractive insert-type pages have been devised). When Mercury dimes became desired by many different collectors, high-grade 1916-D dimes were nowhere to be found. From that day forward a Mint State coin has been recognized as a rarity.

1561 1916-S Mercury. MS-65 FB (NGC). Highly lustrous and very beautiful. Splashes of golden toning on obverse and reverse. A sharply struck specimen of the first year of the design.

1562 1919 MS-65 FB (NGC). Brilliant with areas of light golden toning. Another outstanding Mercury dime in a selection filled with many memorable pieces.

1563 1919-D MS-61 FB (ICG). Brilliant and very attractive. Overall this piece looks much finer than MS-61, but under magnification some brushing is seen, accounting for the grade designation.

A prominent die crack extends from the bottom border partway through the neck, and another extends from it along the neck to the left—an interesting feature.

1564 **1921 MS-65 FB (ICG).** Deeply lustrous and frosty. Light golden toning. Without a question far and away the most popular and rare Philadelphia Mint dime.

1565 **1921 AU-55 (NGC).** Much mint lustre still remains. Brilliant with some golden toning. Ever popular as the lowest mintage Philadelphia Mercury dime, a variety that is scarce at any grade level.

1566 **Grouping of low-mintage 1921 dimes grading AG-3 to G-5,** a "hoarder's special" that would make ideal store stock—for Mercury dimes of this date are in everlasting demand. An attractive grouping at this low grade range. Most probably the largest lot we have ever offered. (Total: 42 pieces)

1567 **1923-S MS-65 (NGC).** Delicate gold and magenta toning over deeply frosty surfaces. Scarce so fine.

Outstanding 1924-D Mercury Dime

Sharply Struck with Full Split Bands

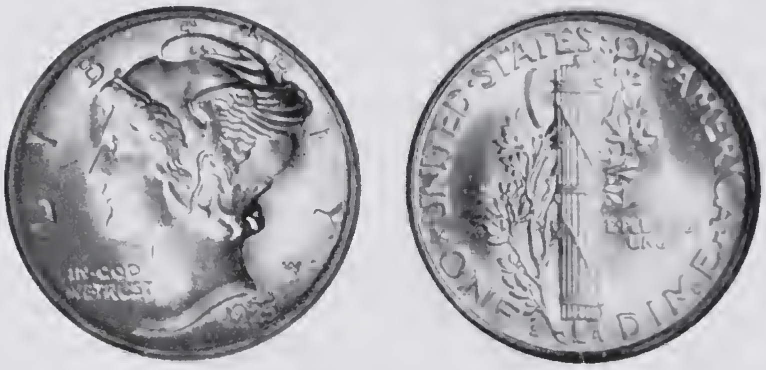
1568 **1924-D MS-67 FB (NGC).** This is an incredible brilliant silvery white example with satiny, slightly reflective lustre. Just a trace of toning may be seen on the obverse. Although by no means a rarity, this is a very difficult issue to locate in high quality with sharp design features.

1569 **1924-D MS-65 FB (NGC).** A sharply struck gem example with pale champagne toning and splashes of deep gold on the obverse. The reverse is brighter.

From David Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, October 1997, Lot 747.

Marvelous 1925-S Mercury Dime

MS-66, Full Bands



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1570 **1925-S MS-66 FB (NGC).** Although the 1925-S Mercury dime is not a rarity in lower grades, in the present condition—superb gem quality with Full Bands, and, beautiful lustrous surfaces with delicate toning—it is indeed a major rarity. Very few equivalent pieces have ever passed through our hands.

The specialist in this series will want to bid liberally, secure in the knowledge that the quest for a superb 1925-S will have ended upon the acquisition of this sparkling little jewel.

NGC Census: 7; 4 finer (MS-67).

1571· **1926 MS-66 FB (PCGS).** Lustrous and frosty. Light magenta toning on the obverse, moderate orange-magenta toning on the reverse, intense in most areas.

From our Rarities Sale, January 2000, Lot 1208.

1572 1928-D MS-64 FB (PCGS). Delicate golden toning over lustrous and sharply struck surfaces. Perhaps conservatively graded.

1573 1928-S MS-66 (NGC). Fully brilliant and lustrous with a few flecks of toning. Not much different from the day it left the dies at the San Francisco Mint in 1928, nearly three-quarters of a century ago!

1574 1929-D MS-66 FB (NGC). Brilliant with a nuance of golden toning. Sharply struck and very pleasing to the eye—a winning coin.

1575 1931 MS-65 FB (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous, sharply struck, accented with delicate golden toning. Another memorable Mercury dime.

1576 **1931-S MS-66 FB (NGC).** Deeply lustrous and frosty with gorgeous light golden toning. Still another outstanding piece.

1577 1931-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with delicate golden toning.

1578 **1934-D MS-66 FB (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with delicate golden toning. A nice match for many of the other Mercury dimes in the present offering.

1579 1935-S MS-65 FB (PCGS). Brilliant and frosty.

1580 1937-S MS-67 FB (NGC). Brilliant and frosty—about as nice as the day it was minted!

1581 **1938 Proof-68 (NGC).** Brilliant and beautiful.

1582 1939 MS-68 (NGC). Brilliant and frosty. Not a rare date but certainly nice to view.

1583 **1942/1 FS-010.7. AU-58 (NGC).** Medium gold and brown toning. Sharply defined overdate. Fairly scarce at this grade level.

A concise explanation of this variety appeared in *The Numismatist*, August 1946, in response to an inquiry from Stuart Mosher, editor. The correspondent was Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the Mint:

"Your letter of recent date, addressed to the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, has been referred to this office for attention. You inquire regarding an 'overdated' ten-cent piece, and enclosed a photograph thereof.

"Since it appears that several like specimens have been found, it may be assumed that they were made from an imperfect die which, under the extreme pressure of war work and lack of experienced personnel, escaped detection.

"The dime under consideration, with a date of 1942 over 1941, was not repunched or re-engraved. In September of each year the engraving of the numeral in the new master die for the following year is started. From this master die a working hub is drawn. This is retouched if necessary, then hardened. This hub is used to fabricate all the working (coinage) dies for that year. Therefore, during the months of September, October, November, and December, the Engraving Department is working on dies for the current year's coinage and, at the same time, preparing those for the following year. Approximately one thousand dies, with new date, must be ready by January 1st of each year. During that period when utmost vigilance was required to keep the dies segregated by respective years, a die may have been given one blow with a 1941 hub and then, by some accident, finished with a 1942 hub.

"All dies are usually inspected by a number of skilled workmen before they are delivered. Due to the heavy demands for coins, the Engraving Department had necessarily streamlined its operations and such an imperfect die apparently escaped detection."

This was hardly the first time notice of this had been made, with a very early—perhaps the first—comment in print having appeared in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, March 1943, when Arnold Cohn, of Kingston, New York, stated that he had found such a piece.

1584 **1942/1 FS-010.7. AU-50 (NGC).** Light golden toning. Another example of this rare issue.

1585 **Pair of overdate dimes:** ☆ 1942/1 VF-20 ☆ 1942/1-D F-12. Among the most popular of the 20th-century overdate. (Total: 2 pieces)

TWENTY-CENT PIECES

Our selection of twenty-cent pieces comprises examples from the first two years of issue, 1875 and 1876.

Desirable Proof 1875 20¢

1586 **1875 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Delicate champagne toning. An outstanding example of the first year of this short-lived denomination. Some *raised* arcs in and around the head of Miss Liberty are characteristic of Proofs and serve to hallmark the format of the present piece as well as any other authentic Proof.

1587 **1875 MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous surfaces. Many times rarer than its San Francisco counterpart. In "old" PCGS holder, perhaps a candidate for grade inflation consideration today.

1588 **Pair of twenty-cent pieces:** ☆ 1875-CC AU-55. Delicate champagne toning on both surfaces ☆ 1875-S MS-60. Deep rich pearl gray iridescence on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

1589 Selection of twenty-cent pieces: ☆ 1870-CC (2). EF-40. Hidden reverse spot; F-12 ☆ 1875-S (5). EF-40; F-15 (2); F-12. Reverse edge mark; VG-8. (Total: 7 pieces)

Gem 1875-S Twenty Cents

1590 **1875-S S Over S. MS-65 (NGC).** Magenta and gold toning at the centers changes to gunmetal-blue and gray at the borders. Highly lustrous. The only really "successful" date and mintmark in the short-lived 20-cent series.

1591 **Pair of twenty-cent pieces:** ☆ 1875-S $ Mintmark. AU-55. Deep iridescent toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1876 Net AU-50; sharpness of MS-60 PL, lightly brushed. (Total: 2 pieces)

Proof 1876 20¢

1592 **1876 Proof-63 (PCGS).** Mostly brilliant with attractive toning around the rims. Rare and desirable.

Impressive 1876 20¢ Piece

Superb Gem Mint State (Challenging Proof)

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1593 **1876 MS-65 (ICG).** A beautiful, fully brilliant and deeply mirrored coin, a specimen ranking as one of the nicest we have ever seen of this scarce date. Most 20-cent pieces were struck in 1875, after which it was realized that the denomination would not be a success, mintages were reduced, and many pieces struck in 1876 were melted (including virtually the entire production of 1876-CC).

The present piece has been called MS-65 by ICG, and considering the experts on that staff, including J.P. Martin, this attribution is certainly one with which to concur. The piece is fully prooflike, and indeed challenges the appearance of a Proof, but the experts have called it a circulation strike, and thus it is *far rarer* than a Proof! By any standard, this is one of the most beautiful 1876 20-cent pieces we have ever laid our eyes upon.

Bidders are invited to examine the piece and come to their own conclusions. We simply are giving a "friend of the bidder" commentary.

1594 1876 EF-45. Medium gray and iridescent surfaces.

QUARTER DOLLARS

Our selection of quarter dollars includes scarce and rare ssues over a wide variety of yeras in the 19th and 20th enturies. Included are a number of particularly notable, nemorable specimens.

1595 **Half dozen quarters:** ☆ 1805 Browning-1. Rarity-5. G-6. Old obverse spot ☆ 1831 B-5. Rarity-3. Large Letters. VF-20 ☆ 1833 B-1. EF-40 ☆ 1834 B-1. EF-40 ☆ 1835 B-5. VF-20 ☆ 1838 No Drapery. VF-20. All display rich silver gray surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

1596 Quartette of early quarter dollars: ☆ 1805 B-2. Rarity-3. AG-3. Rich gray surfaces with splashes of iridescent blue at the devices ☆ 1805 B-3. VG-8. Deep grayish brown surfaces with devices lighter ☆ 1820 B-3. Rarity-4. Large 0. F-12. Graffiti ☆ 1825/2 B-3. Rarity-4. F-12. Soft silver gray surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1597 1805 B-3. Rarity-4. F-12 (NGC). Virtually flawless for the grade with only a small rim bruise on the reverse at 7:00 detracting from the overall appearance. Deep gray fields contrast nicely with the light golden devices. Conservatively graded in our opinion. This is a lovely example for the date or type collector.

Late die state with heavy reverse clash marks.

1598 1805 B-3. Rarity-4. F-12. A pleasing example of the Draped Bust design representing the first common date issue. Pleasing medium gray fields with lighter gray devices create an attractive two-tone appearance. The obverse has a couple small nicks and abrasions, otherwise the surfaces are very pleasing.

1599 **1806 B-9. EF-40.** Some hints of lustre still remain. This probably could be called EF-45 from a *wear* viewpoint. Somewhat lightly struck at the center and right of the obverse, and at the upper center of the reverse, this being characteristic. A pleasing example of the date and variety.

Lustrous 1807 Quarter Dollar

1600 **1807 B-1. Rarity-4. AU-55.** A highly lustrous and sharply struck example with artificial but attractive gray, green, and lilac iridescence with lighter central obverse and reverse. A small planchet mark is over the first T in STATES. Areas of missing edge reeding are noted, however, these defects appear to be as struck. This is a very desirable example that would be a welcome addition to your album of type coins.

Obverse and reverse clash marks are present.

This is the Four Berries reverse, one of two die marriages among 1807 quarter dollars. The other has five berries in the wreath. We contend that these represent distinct varieties that should be listed as such in the *Guide Book*.

1601 **1807 B-1. Rarity-4. EF-40.** Some lustre still remains in protected areas. This coin could probably be called EF-45 or AU-50. Some lightness of striking as is characteristic of 1807 B-1.

1602 **1815 B-1. EF-45.** First year of the Capped Bust design among quarter dollars and the only reasonably collectable United States coin bearing this date. Light gray surfaces with pale gold toning. Minor hairlines and other imperfections are noted, however, these are not severe.

1603 **Quartette of Capped Bust quarter dollars:** ☆ 1818 B-10. VF-20. Pale olive-gray surfaces ☆ 1822 B-1. Rarity-3. F-15. Just the slightest whisper of iridescent blue highlights ☆ 1824 B-1. Rarity-3. Overdate. F-12. Mixture of pale lavender, gold, and gray over both surfaces ☆ 1828 B-1. VF-30. Gold and silver gray toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

1604 **1819 B-3. EF-40.** Attractive light gray with gold toning and considerable lustre. A few very light hairlines and other minor abrasions are present.

LIBERTY
1821
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
E PLURIBUS UNUM
25 C.

1605 **1821 B-3. Net AU-50;** sharpness of AU-58, cleaned. A highly attractive example despite being lightly cleaned. Very light silvery gray surfaces with hints of amber and pale blue toning.

The obverse has a heavy die crack through star 12 from border to hair curls.

1606 **Octette of early half dollars:** ☆ 1831 B-4. Small Letters. VF-30 ☆ 1832 B-2. VF-25 ☆ 1833 B-1. VF-35 ☆ 1834 B-3. Rarity-3. EF-40. Lustrous with splashes of soft gold ☆ 1835 B-6. Rarity-4. EF-40. Soft gray surfaces ☆ 1836 B-3. VF-30 ☆ 1837 B-2. EF-40. Rose-gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1838 B-1. VF-30. (Total: 8 pieces)

1607 1833 B-1. EF-40 (ANACS). Light brown and golden toning. Some original mint lustre is still seen, particularly on the reverse.

1608 Trio of ANACS-certified half dollar types: ☆ 1834 B-4. EF-45. Steel blue surfaces with some lustre remaining ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. EF-45. Mixture of pale orange, magenta, and steel blue over both surfaces ☆ 1918 MS-62. Lustrous with mottled grayish gold toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

1609 Octette of Liberty Seated quarters: ☆ 1841-O VF-20. Cleaned long ago ☆ 1845 VF-20 ☆ 1856 F-12 ☆ 1856-O VF-20 ☆ 1856-S VF-30 ☆ 1857 VF-30 ☆ 1861-S VG-10 ☆ 1876-CC VF-20. A nice grouping with no major marks or distractions. (Total: 8 pieces)

1610 **Quartette of quarter dollars:** ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. AU-53. Lustrous ☆ 1916-D AU-58. Soft silver gray surfaces ☆ 1917 Type I. (2). MS-64 FH. Satiny silver gray with a faint die crack along the top of the date; AU-58. Soft silver gray surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1611 Quartette of quarter dollars: ☆ 1854 Arrows. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, lightly brushed ☆ 1905 EF-40. Lustrous with gunmetal-blue toning over both surfaces ☆ 1908-D AU-58. Gold, magenta, and blue toning on the obverse with soft pale golden gray on the reverse ☆ 1915 MS-60. Pearl gray with splashes of blue over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1612 1857-S EF-45. Some mint lustre still remains in protected areas. Very sharply struck. Medium gray toning. An outstanding example, far above average in quality.

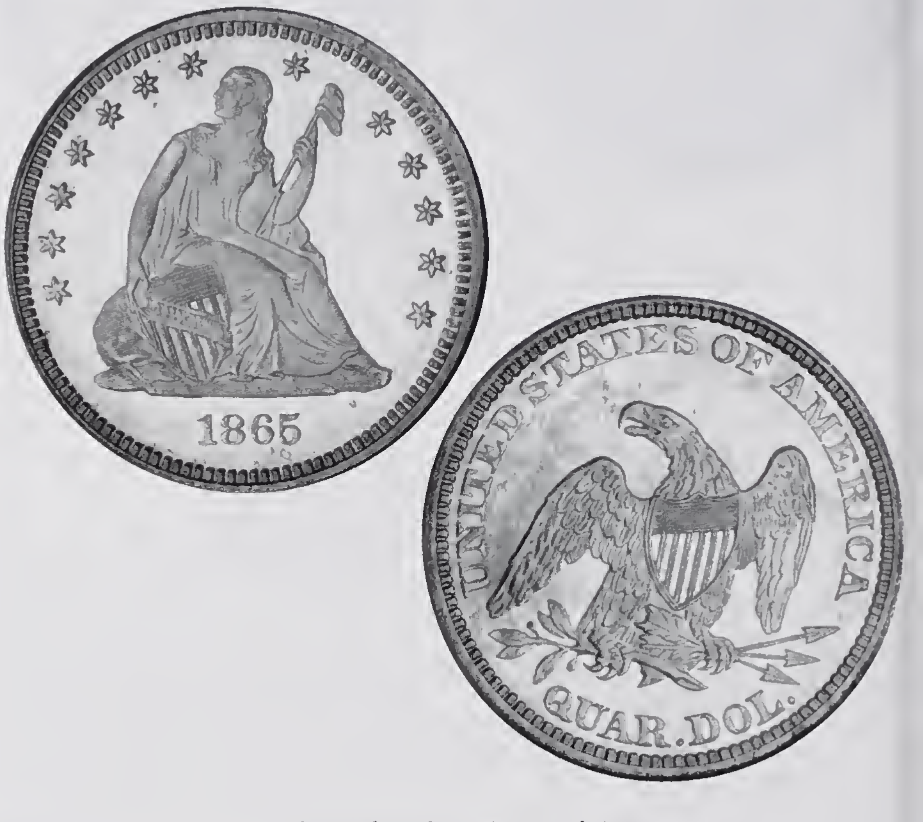
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1613 **1860-S EF-40.** Sharply struck. Light gray toning on obverse and reverse. An excellent example of the date, variety, and grade. Rare at all levels, a key to the series.

1614 1861 Proof-62 (PCGS). Gray and gold toning over somewhat cloudy surfaces. Very sharply struck.

1615 1862-S EF-45. Light golden and gray toning on the obverse and reverse. Dark area on the reverse at the upper right of the eagle. Very sharply struck. Scarce San Francisco issue seldom seen finer. In fact, seldom seen at all.

Memorable Proof 1865 Quarter Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1616 **1865 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A beautiful gem, a splendid specimen that stands tall and proud above the typical "Proof-65" piece found in the marketplace today. The coin is nearly fully brilliant, accented with some delicate splashes of magenta. The finest collection of Liberty Seated quarters in existence would be augmented by the addition of this memorable specimen.

PCGS Population: 7; 12 finer (MS-68 finest).

1617 1867 VF-20 (NGC). Lightly toned surfaces. A very nice example of this key Liberty Seated issue. Amazingly, we handle fewer in this grade than in *Proof.* Really.

Classic 1870-CC Rarity

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1618 **1870-CC Net EF-40 (ANACS)**; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned. Although the description of a piece being "cleaned" is certainly not intended to enhance the value of a piece, in the present instance the cleaning, as evidenced by brushing in the field, is largely masked by attractive light gray toning with some tinges of darker toning in the recessed areas. All told, it is very pleasing to the eye. As the 1870-CC quarter dollar is rarely seen at all, and when it is, the grade is apt to be much lower, the opportunity to bid on a coin graded as Extremely Fine cannot be taken lightly. In fact, the quarter dollar specialist will recognize that this is one of the most important offerings of the present era—especially in view of the fact that no values are listed for any higher grades in the *Guide Book of United States Coins.*

As a major rarity in the series, as the first year of issue from the Carson City Mint, and as a numismatic thoroughbred this piece deserves close visual inspection by intending bidders and, afterward, an enthusiastic competitive fray!

Gem Proof 1873 Quarter Dollar

Without Arrows

1619 **1873 No Arrows, Closed 3. Proof-65 (ICG).** Light golden toning overall. A splendid specimen. Struck early in the year, before the design was changed.

1620 **1873 Arrows. Proof-63 (PCGS).** Dusky light golden gray mirrors support faintly frosted design elements. One of 540 Proofs of the date struck. A highly important consideration for the type set collector.

Gorgeous Gem 1874-S Quarter Dollar

1621 **1874-S MS-66 (NGC).** A gorgeous gem specimen, a treat to the eye—one of the very finest we have ever seen of this popular variety. Although a number of these came to light a few years back—details can be found in Dave Bowers' bestselling, *American Coin Treasures and Hoards* —nearly all have been widely dispersed, and today we rarely have even an MS-63 or MS-64 in stock. Even among the original hoard coins—and the quantities were not all that large—very few came up to the quality of the piece offered here. Probably, this coin came from another source, perhaps an old-time collection. In any event, it offers a marvelous combination of sharp strike, lustrous surfaces, and delicate iridescent toning—adding up to one of the finest Liberty Seated quarters you will ever see!

Added to the foregoing appeals, which are immense, is the status of this issue as a with-arrows coin and also as a key date. For the quarter dollar specialist as well as the type set collector this has a potential of being the "find of the year!"

NGC Census: 9; none finer.

1622 **1874-S MS-62 (ANACS).** Lustrous champagne highlights on satiny silver gray surfaces. A pleasing coin for the grade.

1623 1874-S Arrows. Net AU-55; quality of AU-58, lightly cleaned. Pale silver gray with a touch of golden iridescence. Sharply struck. Visually appealing despite the aforementioned light cleaning.

Several raised *die lines* run across Liberty's midriff and upper legs.

1624 1875 MS-62. Lightly gray toned surfaces with some darker hues among the stars and protected areas.

1625 1878 Proof-63. Satiny silver gray devices and deeper gray mirror fields show a nuance of lilac at the rims. From a Proof mintage for the date of 800 pieces.

1626 1880 Breen-4106. Proof-62. Frosted motifs and mirrored fields display delightful golden highlights. A lovely coin overall.

"Breen-4106. Type 1 reverse. Proofs only. Extremely rare." Reverse of 1872, with horizontal die line at left side of reverse shield. This reverse was resurrected from time to time for several years after its initial use in 1872.

1627 **1883 Proof-64 (ANACS).** Attributed as a Proof by ANACS, but as a circulation strike by PCGS (the latter applying a sticker to the back of an ANACS holder). We tend to agree with the circulation strike evaluation (not because we are connected in a way with PCGS, as PCGS has its own quota of things with which we disagree!—but because this is how we feel). In terms of the present coin, circulation strikes are rarer than Proofs, so this might be a "good" change. The bidder may make his or her own decision. In fact, this entire sale has so many interesting Proofs that any student of the series would do well to make it a focal point of study.

1628 **1887 Proof-64.** A splendid Proof with champagne toning at the center changing to light gold. About as nice as you could possibly expect—a visual feast!

Gem Proof 1893 Quarter Dollar

1629 **1893 Proof-65.** Light heather toning. A splendid specimen—one of the nicest we have seen.

1630 **1894 Proof-65.** Brilliant and attractive. A premium quality coin from every aspect.

1631 **1894-S MS-64 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous with a hint of toning. Some marks and abrasions in the obverse field. Very few in the reverse field—perhaps best described as obverse MS-62, reverse MS-65—or make your own determination.

Reverse with S mintmark far to the right, directly over the upright of D (DOLLAR).

1632 1901 Proof-63. Very faint amber toning over pleasing cameo contrast with only a few light surface marks and hairlines.

Wonderful Gem 1905-S Quarter Dollar

1633 **1905-S MS-65 (NGC).** This is an exceptional example with amazing aesthetic appeal. Sometimes referred to as "target toning." Central obverse and reverse are fully brilliant with satiny lustre gradually giving way to circles of gold, russet, blue, amber, and lilac. In correspondence with Dave Bowers prior to publication of the Eliasberg Collection catalogue, numismatist and scholar David Lawrence stated "Attractive specimens of the 1905-S should be easy to find, but usually aren't."

Superb Gem 1907 Proof Quarter

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1634 **1907 Proof-67 (NGC).** Medium golden and iridescent toning. A truly *wonderful* specimen—none finer seen!

1635 Pair of Barber quarters grading MS-63: ☆ 1908-D ☆ 1916-D. Both display lustrous surfaces with rainbow iridescence on both sides. (Total: 2 pieces)

Superb Gem Proof 1911 Quarter

1636 **1911 Proof-66 (NGC).** Deeply toned with reflective fields and lustrous devices. The obverse displays iridescent blue, green, and amber which changes with the angle of the light source. The reverse has an intriguing display of deep golden rose, lilac, blue, and green. An interesting example for the connoisseur of attractive toning.

Enticing Cameo Proof 1913 Quarter

1637 **1913 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Fully lustrous devices are surrounded by deeply reflective fields to provide superb cameo contrast. This brilliant gem Proof is highly desirable. Just 613 Proofs were struck with this example, combining superb quality and aesthetic appeal, among the very finest of survivors.

1638 1914 MS-64 (PCGS). Delicate golden toning over satiny, lustrous surfaces. A superb example of the date and grade. Ideal for the fastidious buyer.

Marvelous Gem 1916-D Quarter

Barber Design

1639 **1916-D MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous with a hint of golden toning. A very nice example of this particular date and mint—which, normally is heavily nicked and marked. The present coin is a pleasing exception and in our estimation is worthy of a "stretch" bid. At least, if we were collecting Barber half dollars we would go for this one!

1640 **1917 Type I. MS-66 FH (NGC).** Delicate toning over satiny surfaces. Popular for inclusion in type sets.

1641 **Half dozen Standing Liberty quarters:** ☆ 1917 Type I. (2). AU-58. Lustrous with mottled golden brown at the peripheries; AU-55. Lustrous with soft golden toning at the rims ☆ 1917 Type II. (2). AU-58. Lustrous with reddish gold toning mostly on the right of the obverse and the reverse displays mostly reddish gold with splashes of blue; AU-55, just a touch of delicate toning ☆ 1928-S AU-58. Mixture of red, gold, and blue at the rims ☆ 1930 AU-58. Lustrous with just a hint of delicate toning. (Total: 6 pieces)

1642 **Nearly complete set of Standing Liberty quarters,** lacking the 1916 and 1918/7-S: ☆ 1917 Type I. EF-40 ☆ 1917-D Type I. EF-45 ☆ 1917-S Type I. Net G-4 ☆ 1917 Type II. F-15 ☆ 1917-D Type II. VF-30 ☆ 1917-S Type II. EF-40 ☆ 1918 VF-30 ☆ 1918-D VF-35 ☆ 1918-S Net VG-8 ☆ 1919 VF-20 ☆ 1919-D F-15 ☆ 1919-S VF-25 ☆ 1920 VF-35 ☆ 1920 D VG-8 ☆ 1920-S VF-25 ☆ 1921 F-15 ☆ 1923 VF-30 ☆ 1923-S F-12 ☆ 1924 F-15 ☆ 1924-D VF-20 ☆ 1924-S F-12 ☆ 1925 VF-35 ☆ 1926 EF-40 ☆ 1926-D F-15 ☆ 1926-S F-12 ☆ 1927 AU-55 ☆ 1927-D G-6 ☆ 1927-S G-6 ☆ 1928 EF-45 ☆ 1928-D VF-35 ☆ 1928-S VF-25 ☆ 1929 F-12 ☆ 1929-D G-5 ☆ 1929-S EF-40 ☆ 1930 EF-45 ☆ 1930-S EF-45. Housed in a Dansco album. (Total: 36 pieces)

Memorable Standing Liberty 25¢ Offering

1643 **Large grouping of Standing Liberty quarters:** ☆ 1917 Type I. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, light obverse scratches ☆ 1917-D Type I. Net -15; sharpness of VF-20, lightly cleaned ☆ 1917-S Type I. F-12 ☆ 1917 Type II. EF-40 ☆ 1917-D Type II. EF-40 ☆ 1917-S Type II. VF-20 ☆ 1918 VF-25 ☆ 1918-D EF-45 ☆ 1918-S VF-30 ☆ 1919 Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, rough ☆ 1919-D VF-30 ☆ 1920 Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, dipped ☆ 1920-D Net F-15; sharpness of VF-30, cleaned ☆ 1920-S VF-20 ☆ 1921 VF-20 ☆ 1923 Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-30; obverse scratches ☆ 1924 VF-20 ☆ 1924-D Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-35, scratches ☆ 1924-S Net F-15; sharpness of VF-25, cleaned ☆ 1925 MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1926 AU-50. Lustrous 1926-D VF-20 ☆ 1926-S Net F-15; sharpness of VF-20, light cleaning ☆ 1927 Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-62 FH, reverse scratches ☆ 1927-D MS-64. Lustrous pale golden surfaces ☆ 1928 EF-45 ☆ 1928-D VF-30 ☆ 1928-S Net AU-50; sharpness of MS-60 or finer, brushed ☆ 1929 AU-58. Lustrous with hints of pale golden rose ☆ 1929-D AU-58. Lustrous golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1929-S EF-45. Mint lustre remaining ☆ 1930 AU-50. Lustrous golden toning ☆ 1930-S MS-62. Lustrous golden surfaces. A "garden" of interesting coins among which are some true roses—a group worth inspecting carefully! (Total: 33 pieces)

1644 1918-S MS-64 (NGC). Somewhat mottled dark gold and gray toning, more lustre on the reverse than on the obverse.

Key 1919-S Standing Liberty Quarter

Superb Gem

1645 **1919-S MS-66 (NGC).** A marvelous specimen of one of the key issues in the 1916-1930 Standing Liberty quarter series. MS-66, as stated, with nearly full head. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with splashes of light golden toning at the centers, changing to deeper gold and gunmetal-blue at the borders. All told, a winning specimen of an issue which is scarcely ever seen even close to this quality!

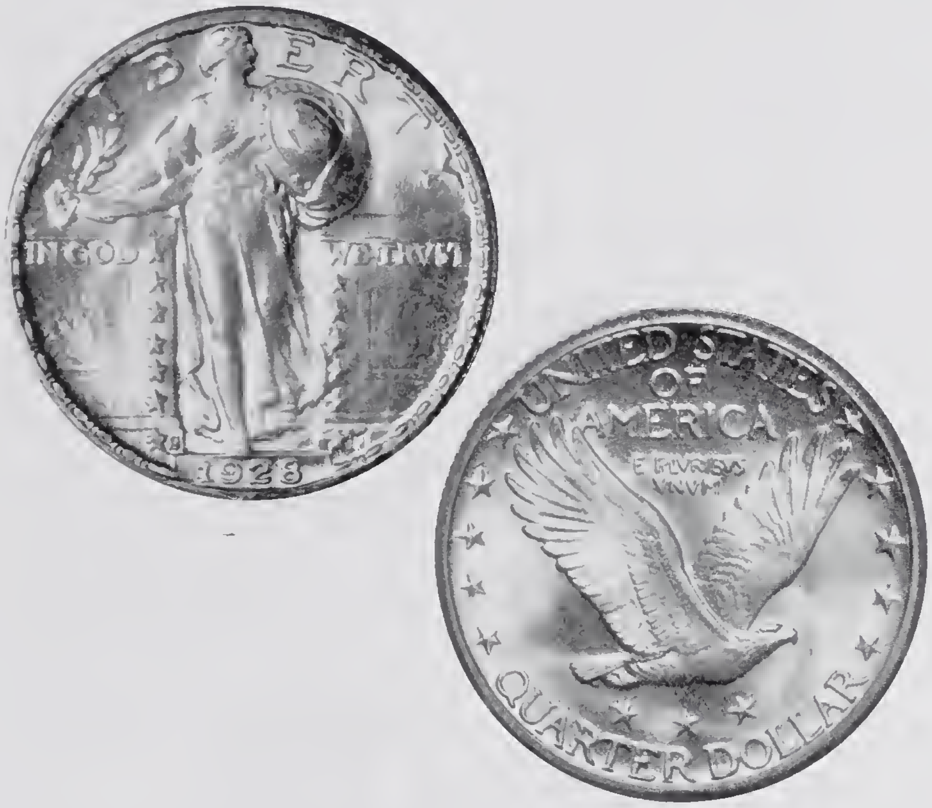
NGC Census: 6; 1 finer (MS-67).

1646 **Trio of scarce San Francisco Mint Standing Liberty quarters:** ☆ 1919-S EF-40. Rich golden gray toning at the devices ☆ 1923-S EF-45. Whisper of soft golden rose toning on both surfaces ☆ 1927-S VF-30. Hint of delicate toning at the rims. (Total: 3 pieces)

1647 **1927-D MS-64 FH (NGC).** An important opportunity for the specialist to acquire a sharply struck example of this issue. Fully lustrous and highly brilliant with silvery white surfaces. An outstanding gem quality example.

Exceptional 1928-S Quarter Dollar

MS-67, Full Head



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1648 **1928-S MS-67 FH (PCGS).** A truly exceptional piece that has everything a bidder would desire—beautiful, lustrous, frosty surfaces, sharp, full striking, and a nuance of delicate toning. While the 1928-S is not rare in lower grades, at this elegant level it is truly memorable. Moreover, this is in a very "old" PCGS holder. Who knows, with current grade inflation it might grade a point or two higher (no guarantee, just a casual observation).

PCGS Population: 4; none finer.

1649 Pair of certified Washington quarters: ☆ 1932 MS-65 (NGC). Mottled toning over both surfaces with traces of an old finger print on the obverse ☆ 1936-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

1650 Pair of PCGS-certified quarters: ☆ 1932 MS-64. Soft golden toning over both surfaces with splashes of mottled golden red ☆ 1932-S MS-62. Hints of golden toning on both surfaces. Lowest mintage of the regular Washington quarter series, a variety always in demand, but now especially so in view of the increased popularity of the Washington series. (Total: 2 pieces)

1651 **Nearly complete collection of Washington quarters 1932 through 1965:** ☆ 1932 AU-50 ☆ 1932-D AU-55. The key issue in the series, even rarer than the 1932-S (although the latter has a slightly lower mintage) ☆ 1934 AU-50 ☆ 1934-D AU-55 ☆ 1935 AU-50 ☆ 1935-D MS-63 ☆ 1936 EF-45 ☆ 1936-D EF-40 ☆ 1936-S EF-45 ☆ 1937 MS-60 ☆ 1937-D MS-60 ☆ 1938 MS-60 ☆ 1938-S MS-63 ☆ 1939 EF-45 ☆ 1939-D Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1939-S MS-60. The balance, 1940 through 1965, grade average MS-63. Most are brilliant and lustrous with a few displaying various degrees of soft golden toning. (Total: 83 pieces)

1652 **Selection of Washington quarters, complete from 1932 to 1945-S, all grading AU-50 or finer.** The key dates of 1932-D and 1932-S are attractive AU coins, while many of the dates after 1939 are Mint State. A great group that should be seen to be appreciated. (Total: 30 pieces)

1653 **1932-D MS-63 (NGC).** Lustrous and brilliant. Mottled light toning. A few scattered marks here and there are consistent with the grade assigned. A very nice "high end" specimen of the assigned numerical grade.

In our opinion the 1932-D in this grade is *several times rarer* than the 1932-S in similar preservation. Actually, the word *opinion* is not particularly relevant, for we have been buying, selling, and studying Washington quarters for more years than we care to remember, and this statement is based upon *fact*.

1654 Grouping of Mint State quarters: ☆ 1947-D (38). Average MS-63 to MS-65 ☆ 1948-D (35). Averaging MS-63 to MS-64. All are lustrous and attractive with most displaying soft iridescent toning. (Total: 73 pieces)

1655 Roll of 1947-S Washington quarters. Average grade MS-63 to MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous with the end pieces having mottled toning. (Total: 40 pieces)

1656 **Selection of 1951-S quarters with grade averaging MS-64.** Most are brilliant and lustrous with a few pieces displaying various degrees of iridescent gold toning. (Total: 33 pieces)

HALF DOLLARS

Half dollars begin with 1795 and continue to include early issues, Liberty Seated pieces, Barber coins, Liberty Walking halves, onward down to modern times. Along the way are many interesting type coins as well as scarce and rare issues and pieces in notably high grade.

1657 **1795 Overton-108. Rarity-4. Flowing Hair. F-15.** A wonderful example with pleasing medium gray surfaces and darker peripheral toning. A few minor scratches and abrasions are consistent with the grade. This handsome example is ideal for the date or type collector.

1658 **1795 O-110a. Rarity-4. Flowing Hair. VG-10.** Medium gray toned surfaces. A pleasing specimen at this level.

Some mint-caused adjustment marks at left and right obverse border. Arc crack at upper right obverse border connects TY (LIBERTY) with the two stars at the right, and then exits to the border.

1659 **1795 O-113a. Rarity-4. Flowing Hair. VF-20 (ANACS).** Light gray surfaces are accented by grayish gold and pale blue toning. A lovely example that is sure to please. This is a nicely centered impression with minor abrasions typical for the grade assigned.

Very light clash marks are noted in obverse and reverse fields.

1660 **1795 O-119. Rarity-4. Flowing Hair. VF-25.** Medium gray surfaces. Particularly well struck for a 1795 half dollar, and worthy of special consideration and a premium bid because of this. A very attractive example.

Impressive 1795 Half Dollar

Overton-129

1661 **1795 O-129. Rarity-4. Flowing Hair. EF-40.** This attractive Flowing Hair half dollar is well centered with pleasing, slightly lustrous surfaces. Both obverse and reverse feature intermingled amber, teal, and lilac toning. The surfaces are quite pleasing with only trivial abrasions and other imperfections. Two or three minute rim bruises are present on the obverse. Overall, this attractive example is sure to be a delightful addition to the successful bidder's cabinet. This is an interesting blundered reverse die with the final S in STATES cut over a previous D. This is a virtually identical die blunder to that found on one half eagle reverse die in this same year! The present example qualifies as one of the finest survivors of this die marriage. Deep grayish brown surfaces of pleasing quality. A few very minor scratches and abrasions are consistent with the grade.

From Stack's sale of September 1983, Lot 723. Earlier from Stack's sale of March 1975, Lot 308.

1662 1801 O-101. Rarity-3. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20, reverse scratch. First year of the Heraldic Eagle reverse within this denomination. The obverse has pale rose toning over medium gray surfaces while the reverse is much lighter gray with peripheral gray toning. Moderate scratches are visible across the central reverse. This issue and the next, dated 1802, are the key dates of this design type.

1663 **1802 O-101. Rarity-4. VF-20.** An attractive example of this scarce issue with pale gold toning over deep gray surfaces. The reverse is substantially lighter gray with splashes of gold toning. This is a particularly elusive issue with the present coin representing the only die marriage of this year.

1664 **Quartette of Draped Bust half dollars:** ☆ 1803 O-101. Rarity-3. Large 3. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20, cleaned ☆ 1805 O-106. Rarity-3. F-12 ☆ 1806 O-109. Pointed 6, Stem Not Through Claw. VG-10 ☆ 1807 O-105. Draped Bust. F-12. Each with attractive gray surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1665 **1803 O-103. Rarity-3. Large 3. EF-40.** A wonderful example of the Large 3 date logotype with deep gray and rose obverse and lighter gray and gold reverse. A well centered and sharply struck example with hints of lustre remaining in the protected areas.

1666 1803 O-104. Rarity-4. Small 3. VF-30. Deep gray obverse and reverse with hints of lighter gold and tan. Wonderful surfaces for the grade. This is a highly attractive example of the Small 3 variety, the only die marriage using this obverse.

1667 **Quartette of certified half dollars:** ☆ 1803 O-104. Rarity-3. Small 3. G-6 (NGC) ☆ 1806 O-118a. Rarity-3. Pointed 6. VF-25 (NGC) ☆ 1830 O-111. Small 0. AU-58 (ANACS). Lustrous with splashes of gold and blue at the rims ☆ 1831 O-103. EF-45 (NGC). Splashes of gold and gray toning over both surfaces, with splashes of blue also on the reverse (Total: 4 pieces)

1668 1805 O-111. Rarity-3. VF-35 (NGC). Medium slate gray with a blend of lilac. Problem-free and attractive for the grade and type.

1669 **1805 O-113a. Rarity-4. EF-40.** This is a delightful example of the issue with light gray surfaces featuring pale champagne and blue toning. The reverse is similarly toned, however lighter in appearance. A highly desirable example approaching the Condition Census for this variety.

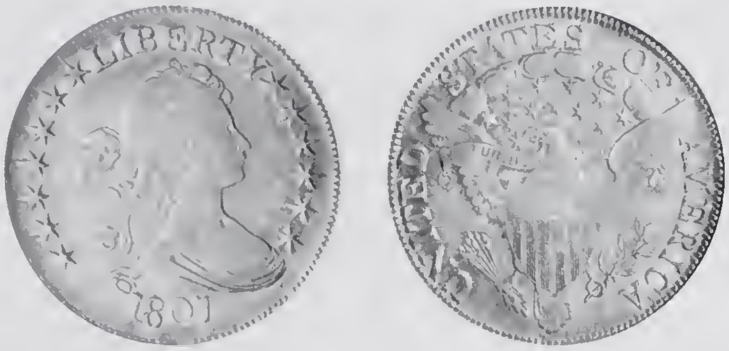
1670 1806/5 O-103. Overdate. VF-30. Light gray surfaces with pale champagne toning. This overdate variety has a knobbed digit 6 hiding most of the previous 5. Star 13 solidly joins the drapery, a hallmark of this variety.

1671 **1806 O-109. Pointed 6, Stem Not Through Claw. EF-40.** Light gray surfaces with champagne toning. Both obverse and reverse have several very light scratches. This is a popular and plentiful *Guide Book* variety having a pointed 6 in date and the reverse having an incomplete branch, the stem not extending through the eagle's claw.

1672 **1807 O-102. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. EF-40.** A pleasing example of the final year of Draped Bust coinage. The obverse is deep steel blue with lighter gray and hints of rose, the reverse is light silvery gray with considerable lustre.

Light clash marks are visible on both obverse and reverse.

1673 Quintette of half dollars: ☆ 1807 O-102. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. F-15. Olive-gray surfaces ☆ 1822 O-109. VF-20. Gold and blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1830 O-113. Small 0. EF-45. Lustrous with a mixture of gold and blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1833 O-102. EF-45. Lustrous with golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1835 O-106. EF-45. Mixture of gold, rose, blue, and gray toning over both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)



1674 **1807 O-103. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. AU-55 (NGC).** A pleasing deep gold toned example with grayish surfaces and pale blue iridescence. Weakness is noted at the upper portion of Liberty and at the central reverse. A transitional year representing the final year of issue for the Draped Bust design, struck early in the year, prior to introduction of the Capped Bust coinage prepared by John Reich.

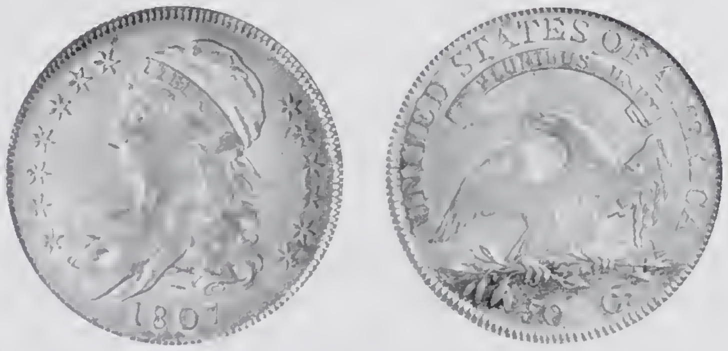
Extensive clash marks with die crumbling inside the tops of 807. The reverse has a die crack as described for Overton-103a.

1675 **1807 O-107. Rarity-4. Draped Bust. EF-45 (NGC).** Attractive light gray with pale heather toning on the obverse. Considerable lustre remains in protected areas around the devices. Typical sōft strike, especially among upper obverse details.

Light clash marks and minor cracks are visible.

1676 **Trio of Capped Bust half dollars:** ☆ 1807 O-112. 50 Over 20. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-25, light scratches ☆ 1811 O-110a. Small 8. AU-50. Lustrous with splashes of blue and gold at the peripheries ☆ 1827 O-107. Rarity-3. Square Base 2. AU-58. Lustrous with golden toning at the obverse periphery, gold with splashes of blue at the reverse periphery. (Total: 3 pieces)

1677 **Grouping of Capped Bust half dollars:** ☆ 1807 O-112. 50 Over 20. F-12 ☆ 1808 O-103. VF-20 ☆ 1809 O-105 Normal Edge. VF-20 ☆ 1810 O-102. VF-30 ☆ 1811 Small 8. O-107. Rarity-4. VF-25 ☆ 1812/1 Small Overdate. O-102. Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-35, lightly cleaned ☆ 1813 O-101. 50C Over UNI. VF-30 ☆ 1814 O-108a. E Over A. VF-20 ☆ 1817 O-106. Rarity-3. VF-20. Each displays various degrees of toning at the rims. (Total: 9 pieces)



1678 **1807 O-113a. Rarity-3. Capped Bust, Small Stars. AU-55 (NGC).** Attractive brownish gray surfaces with considerable lustre. Traces of amber and iridescent toning add to the overall appeal of this example. Considerable weakness is noted at central obverse and reverse, quite typical of this die marriage.

1679 Trio of early half dollar overdates: ☆ 1808/7 O-101. Overdate. F-12 ☆ 1812/1 O-102a. Small Overdate. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, dipped, now naturally retoning ☆ 1814/3 O-101a. Overdate. EF-40. Rich mixture of rose, gray, and golden toning over both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

1680 **Grouping of half dollars:** ☆ 1808 O-102a. VF-20. Gray-rose toning ☆ 1823 O-108a. Rarity-3. Normal 3. EF-45. Dark ☆ 1826 O-110. AU-55. Brushed ☆ 1828 O-115. Square Base 2, Small 8's, Large Letters. EF-40. Deep rich golden gray surfaces ☆ 1829 O-107. Rarity-3. AU-50. Lustrous with mottled blue and gray toning on both surfaces. Unlisted obverse crack ☆ 1830 O-113. Small 0. AU-58. Lustrous with a streak of rich gray toning on the obverse. (Total: 6 pieces)

1681 1809 O-106. Rarity-3. Normal Edge. AU-50. A pleasing, well centered example with lustrous ivory surfaces and splashes of blue toning at the borders. Although slight weakness is noted left of the shield, this is a very sharply struck example.

1682 1809 O-111. Normal Edge. Net AU-55; sharpness of AU-58, lightly cleaned. Just a trace of warm rose toning is present on both sides. Extremely sharply struck given the typical weakness of most known. We anticipate this will realize a very strong AU price.

1683 **Grouping of unattributed half dollars:** ☆ 1810 F-12 ☆ 1823 Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, obverse scratches ☆ 1824 VF-30 ☆ 1825 VF-20 ☆ 1826 EF-40 ☆ 1827 (2). Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned; EF-40. Lustrous with soft silver gray toning ☆ 1828 VF-20 ☆ 1832 VF-30 ☆ 1833 EF-40 ☆ 1834 VF-20 ☆ 1835 EF-40 ☆ 1836 Lettered Edge. EF-40 (2) ☆ 1838 Reeded Edge. VF-30. Each with various degrees of silver gray toning over both surfaces, except where noted. (Total: 15 pieces)

1684 **Quartette of early half dollars:** ☆ 1810 O-101. EF-45. Golden orange highlights with splashes of blue on the obverse, soft mixture of orange, lavender, rose and blue on the reverse ☆ 1825 O-110. AU-55. Soft silver gray surfaces with splashes of golden and blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1829 O-115. AU-50. Brilliant and lustrous centers. Golden orange toning with splashes of blue at the peripheries ☆ 1832 O-111. AU-50. Frosty gray surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1685 **Trio of early half dollars:** ☆ 1810 O-102. EF-40. Attractive rich gray surfaces ☆ 1823 O-103. Normal 3. AU-55. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning mostly at the peripheries ☆ 1826 O-116. AU-50. Lustrous silver gray surfaces with splashes of golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

1686 1810 O-103. AU-58. Bright silver lustre with very pale champagne toning. A typical strike with the top portions of the wing left of the shield quite weak, as are portions of Liberty's profile. This remains a highly attractive and desirable early Capped Bust half dollar.

1687 1810 O-103. AU-50 (PCGS). Lustrous light gray surfaces with attractive russet and lilac peripheral toning. Very slightly reflective fields, especially on the reverse. A faint diagonal scratch crosses the bust.

1688 1810 O-106a. Rarity-3. AU-53 (NGC). Lustrous light silvery surfaces with hints of peripheral golden toning. An attractive, late die state example of this variety.

1689 **Quartette of half dollars:** ☆ 1811 O-104. EF-45. Golden toning at the golden at the peripheries ☆ 1819/8 O-102. Large 9. EF-40. Deep magenta and blue obverse center with deep gold at the peripheries, the reverse displays golden centers with bluish green at the peripheries ☆ 1822/1 O-101. EF-40. Mixed gold and blue at the peripheries ☆ 1824 O-105. EF-45. Splashes of rich golden gray at the rims. (Total: 4 pieces)

1690 1811 O-105. Rarity-3. Small 8. AU-55 (NGC). Attractively intermingled russet, amber, and bluish green toning over lustrous surfaces. The upper portion of the wing to the viewer's left is somewhat weakly defined.

1691 **Grouping of early half dollars:** ☆ 1811 O-105. Small 8. Rarity-3. VG-8. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1813 O-107a. EF-45. Lightly brushed ☆ 1826 O-113. Rarity-3. AU-50. Lustrous with blue and golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1828 O-120. Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters. VF-30. Gold, rose, and blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1829 O-112. AU-50. Lustrous with blue and rose toning at the peripheries ☆ 1830 O-113. AU-50. Lightly brushed ☆ 1830 O-119. AU-50. Rainbow iridescence at the peripheries. (Total: 9 pieces)

1692 1811 O-109. Small 8. AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous gold surfaces with attractive light blue toning. Somewhat weakly defined at top of wing to the left. This is a delightful example of a scarcer variety.

Extensive die cracks are seen on both sides, especially the obverse.

1693 1811 O-112a. Rarity-4. Small 8. AU-50 (NGC). Lustrous brownish gray surfaces with peripheral iridescence. A pleasing example.

The reverse, apparently always, has a heavy die crack from the border through left side of first S in STATES continuing through the motto to the eagle's wing. The area to the right of this crack is on a slightly higher plane than the left.

1694 Selection of unattributed half dollars: ☆ 1811 F-12. Smooth gray surfaces ☆ 1819 EF-40. Mixture of rich lavender and gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1823 (2). EF-40. Mottled blue toning at the peripheries; VF-30. Olive-gray toning at he peripheries ☆ 1827 VF-20. Light ☆ 1829 VF-30. Golden brown at the devices ☆ 1833 VF-30. Dark surfaces ☆ 1834 (2). EF-40. Golden gray surfaces; VF-30. Silver gray surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)

1695 1812 O-104-a. AU-58. Sharply struck with lustrous ivory highlighted by lilac toning along the obverse border. An ideal candidate for the date specialist or type collector.

1696 1812 O-107. Small 8. AU-58 (NGC). A delightful golden rose example with considerable lustre and attractive sea green toning along the border. The reverse die is rotated.

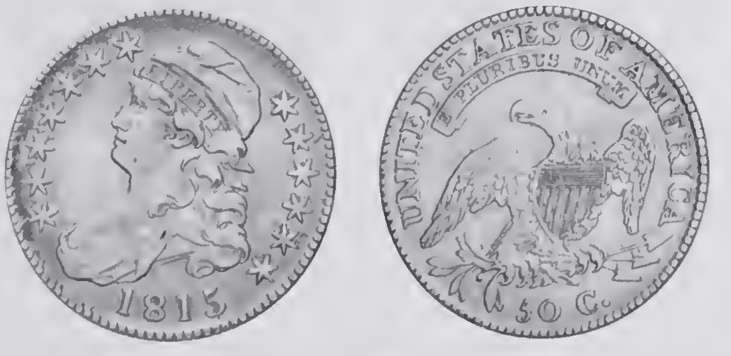
Die alignment: 225°. Late die state with heavy clash marks on the reverse.

1697 1813 O-105. AU-53 (NGC). Vibrant golden rose and sea green toning are intermingled with amber on the reverse. A delightful example, with the obverse very slightly off center.

Intermediate die state with very heavy clash marks on both sides, however, without apparent reverse die cracks.

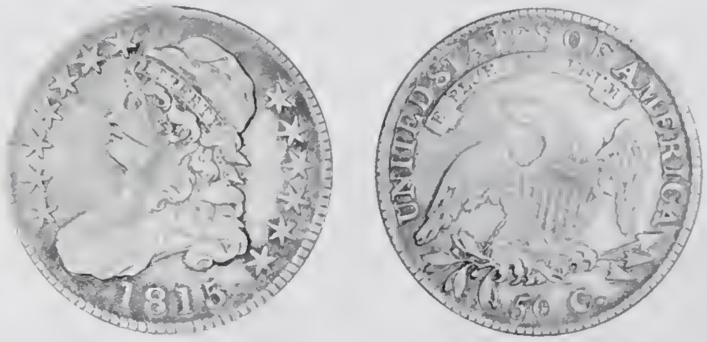
1698 1813 O-110. AU-55. Highly lustrous ivory surfaces with splashes of gold and deep blue toning. Sharply defined with heavy clash marks. Numerous very light abrasions on the reverse.

Between the lower edge of the bust and the date are found very heavy clash marks from the motto on the reverse. All of the letters in the clash mark are individually and sharply defined. An interesting die state for the specialist.

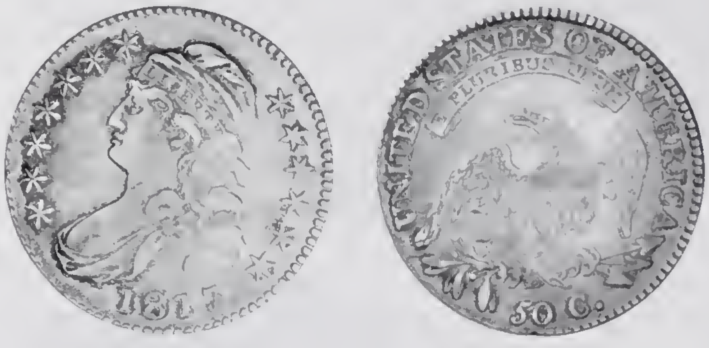


1699 **1815/2 O-101a. Rarity-3. Overdate. Net VF-20;** sharpness of VF-30, brushed with a few light marks. The key date among Lettered Edge Capped Bust half dollars and quite attractive. Pale light blue toning is evident along the obverse border. Just 47,150 were minted according to official records, while the only other production of the Mint bearing this date included quarter dollars and half eagles. Mint documents record 89,235 quarter dollars and just 635 of the latter. Today, a single press at the Philadelphia Mint, striking 700 coins per minute, could accomplish this mintage in just over three hours.

The 1815/2 has been a classic for a long time. Curiously, VF is not only the median grade in which this piece is found, but it also comprises perhaps 80% to 90% of the total population! That is, there are very few pieces in significantly lower grades such as VG and very few in significantly higher grades such as AU or Mint State. Several decades ago, John Cobb, the California professional numismatist, had a fascination with this date and gathered a small hoard of them, nearly all of which were in VF grade, as expected. Cobb, a very genial fellow, also gathered die information on Capped Bust halves, and intended to publish his results. However, the project was dropped after Al C. Overton, of Colorado, published *his* study. Cobb seemed to have lost his incentive, and his hoard of 1815 half dollars, as well as many other items, were sold to Western Numismatics (owned by Steve Markoff, still prominent today, and at that time with Bob Hughes on the staff). In turn, quite a few of the pieces were sold to our firm, and in further turn they were distributed to many different clients.



1700 **1815/2 O-101a. Rarity-3. VG-10.** Gray toning with some areas of gold. A small, shallow mark crosses Liberty's cheek, and is essentially the only mark present. A *rarity* in VG grade as most are graded *higher!*



1701 **1817/3 O-101. Rarity-3. Overdate. VF-30.** Lightly cleaned and retoned with unusual ivory, teal, and lilac. A popular overdate as it is readily visible without magnification. Also popular as the affordable cousin to the famous 1817/4 half dollar.

1702 1817 O-111. AU-55. An attractive example with ivory lustre and pale gold and lilac toning along the border. The reverse has a splash of steel blue at upper left. A few very light scratches and other abrasions are visible, however, these are not distracting. This is a scarcer date in high quality.

1703 Half dozen half dollar overdates: ☆ 1818/7 O-102 Small Overdate. EF-45 ☆ 1819/8 O-101. Small Overdate. VF-20 ☆ 1820/19 O-102. Curl 2. Overdate. VF-20 ☆ 1824/4 O-109. 4 Over 4. VF-30 ☆ 1827/6 O-101. Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-30, scratches ☆ 1829/27 O-101. Overdate. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, whizzed. (Total: 6 pieces)

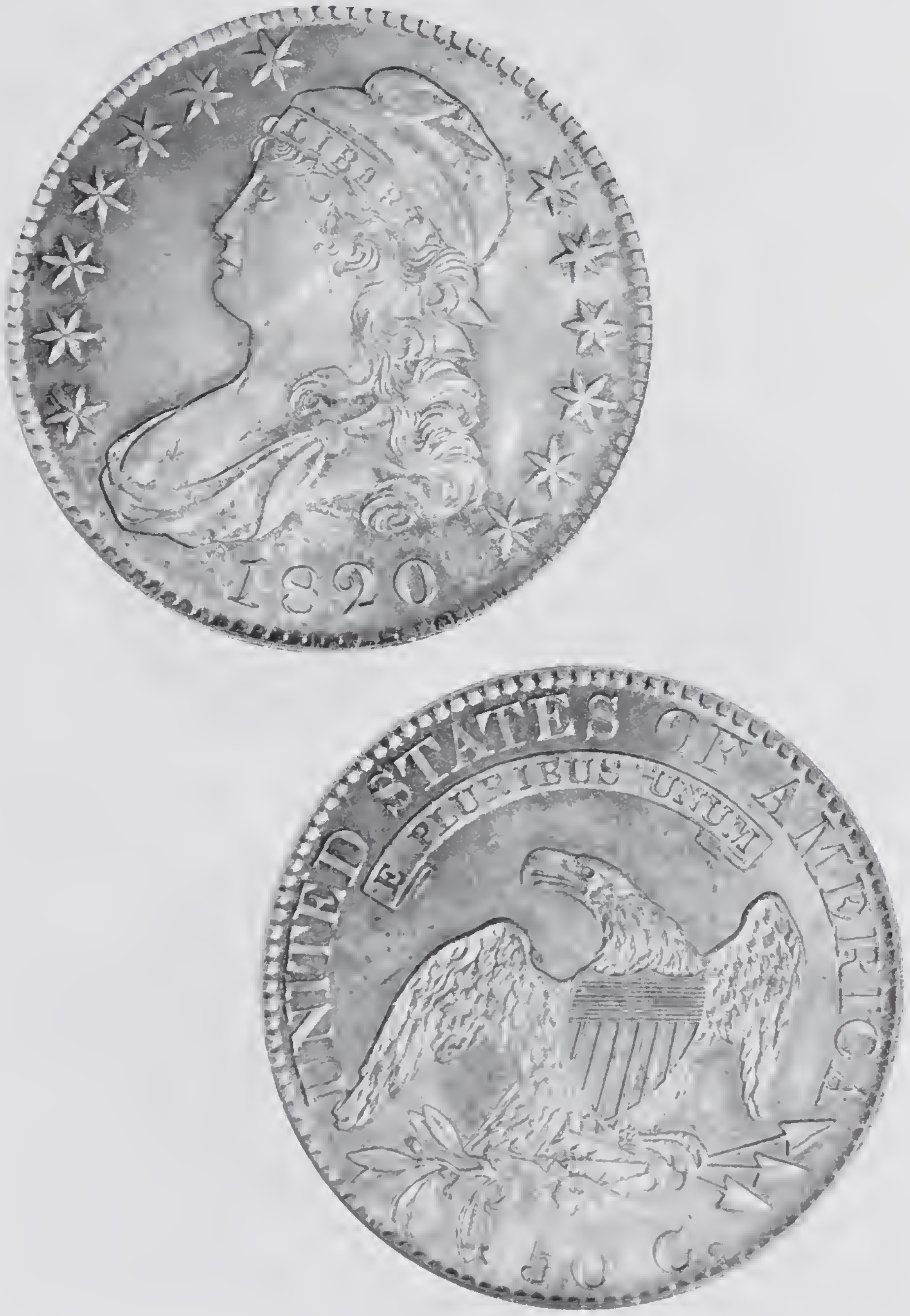
1704 **1819/8 O-101. Small Overdate. MS-61 (NGC).** Lustrous ivory with peripheral deep gold toning and a small splash of deep blue toning in the right obverse field. An attractive example of this overdate and no doubt among the finer examples known.

1705 1820 O-103. Curl Base 2. AU-50. A pleasing light gray example of this scarce date with splashes of gold and blue toning along the borders. Very lightly cleaned with minor hairlines and other abrasions visible in the fields.

Beautiful 1820 Half Dollar

Gem Mint State

Overton-108



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1706 **1820 O-108. Square Base, No Knob 2. MS-65 (PCGS).** A remarkable coin offering high numerical grade plus the all-important aspect of superb aesthetic quality—dazzling lustre overlaid with delicate golden toning and splashes of blue. As if that were not enough, the coin is far above average in striking detail. All told, the specialist as well as the casual collector who aspires to become a specialist would do very well to "reach" to acquire this coin. Among Capped Bust half dollars with this grade attribution not one in 20 can come up to match this!

1707 1820 O-108. Square Base, No Knob 2. AU-50 (ANACS). Light golden and gray surfaces with some gunmetal-blue at the borders. The scarcest state in its immediate range, the 1820 is always in demand.

1708 **1821 O-101. MS-62 (NGC).** Satiny light gray lustre with attractive gold toning at the borders. A few very minor surface marks and light hairlines are visible. An elusive issue in Mint State.

1709 **1824 O-111. Double Profile. MS-64 (ICG).** Intense steel blue, electric blue, and magenta toning with some gold. *Complete double outline to Miss Liberty's portrait.* An attractive example of this popular variety.

1710 1824 O-112. Rarity-4. Normal Date. AU-50. A lovely example with considerable lustre. Mostly brilliant with light gold, lilac, and blue peripheral toning. Very minor abrasions and hairlines are visible in the fields.

1711 1825 O-105. MS-62 (NGC). Satiny pale gray lustre with vibrant teal at the peripheries. A pleasing and sharply struck example.

Outstanding Gem 1826 Half Dollar

1712 **1826 O-113a. Rarity-3. MS-65 (PCGS).** This is a remarkable example with extraordinarily sharp design features and pristine surfaces. The obverse features satiny lustre beneath attractive heather and golden brown toning, with iridescent lilac and blue. The reverse has two distinct areas of toning, a triangular area above with brilliant ivory lustre and peripheral pale blue toning beneath which is deep steel blue toning. Although not a rare variety, the present example is certainly one of the very finest known.

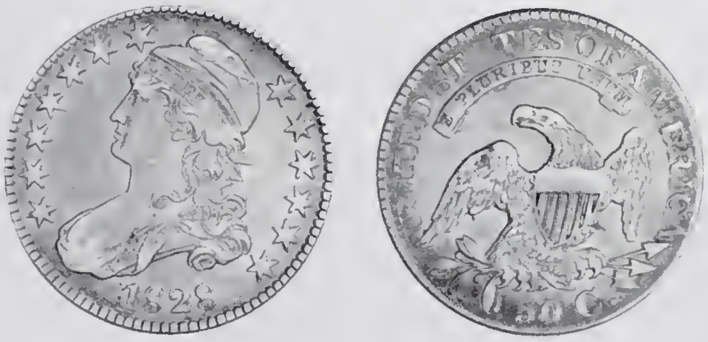
A fine die crack is visible at bottom reverse.

1713 **Half dozen half dollars:** ☆ 1826 O-117. EF-40. Golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1829 O-114. Rarity-3. Square Base 2. AU-50. Lustrous with iridescent toning at the rims ☆ 1830 O-110. Rarity-3. Small 0. EF-45. Lustrous with splashes of iridescent blue and gold at the obverse rim and soft mottled golden toning on the reverse ☆ 1834 O-113. Small Date, Small Letters. EF-40. Delicate toning at the rims with a splash of blue at the date ☆ 1836 O-106. Lettered Edge. AU-50. Lustrous with lovely golden rose toning at the peripheries ☆ 1836 O-116. 50 Over 00. Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, dipped. (Total: 6 pieces)

1714 1827 O-105. Rarity-5. Square Base 2. MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant and very attractive surfaces with light golden toning overall and with delicate hints of blue at the borders. Quite well struck. A thoroughly pleasing example of the variety. Worth a strong bid!

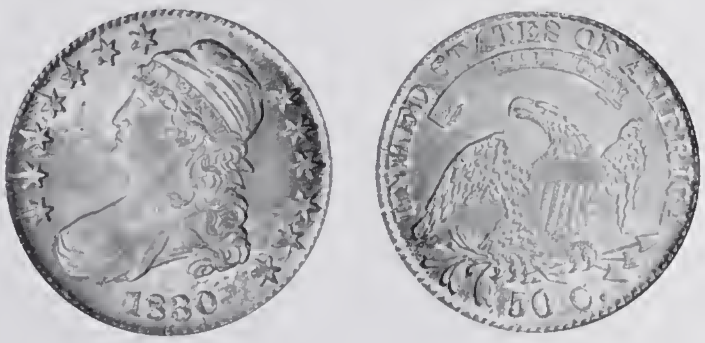
Important 1828 Rarity

Overton-123



1715 **1828 O-123. Rarity-5+. Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters. EF-40.** This is the second example of this variety that we have discovered in the last few months. This example has light gray surfaces with attractive gold toning. Minor hairlines and abrasions are visible on both obverse and reverse. This is a very rare variety that remains described as "Rarity-5+ with possibly 35 or 40 examples in existence." The present example among the very finest examples known.

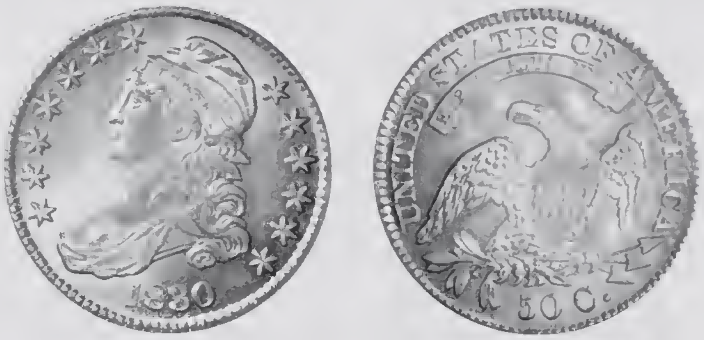
Choice Mint State 1830 Half Dollar



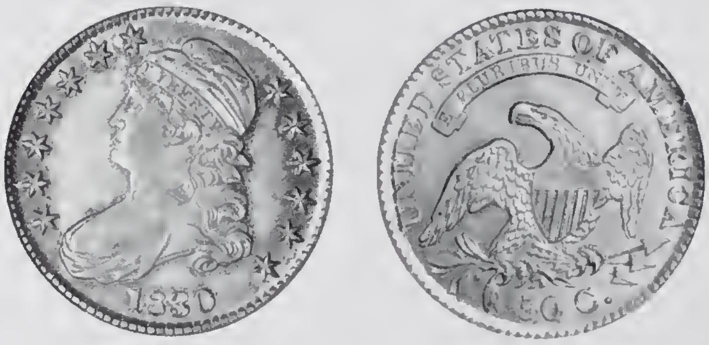
1716 **1830 O-104. Rarity-3. Small 0. MS-64 (NGC).** An attractive example with deep heather toning and shimmering amber lustre. Hints of underlying iridescence are visible on both obverse and reverse. This is a relatively common variety; however, not often encountered in Mint State quality. A candidate for the variety specialist or for the date or type collector.

1717 **Grouping of half dollars:** ☆ 1830 -105. Rarity-3. AU-50 ☆ 1832 O-102. EF-40 ☆ 1832 O-111. EF-40 ☆ 1832 O-118. EF-40 ☆ 1834 O-104. Large Date, Small Letters. EF-40 ☆ 1831 O-107. Large Date, Small Letters. EF-50 ☆ 1835 O-106. AU-58. Each has medium to medium dark silver gray toning with iridescent highlights. (Total: 7 pieces)

Lustrous 1830 Half Dollar



1718 **1830 O-108. Rarity-3. Small 0. MS-65 (PCGS).** This is an exceptional example with fully defined obverse and reverse details. The surfaces are of superb quality and accented by attractive light gold and pale blue toning. Although a small number of high quality examples exist from this die marriage, the present example is no doubt a Condition Census level specimen. Destined to be included in an outstanding cabinet, whether specialized or general in nature.

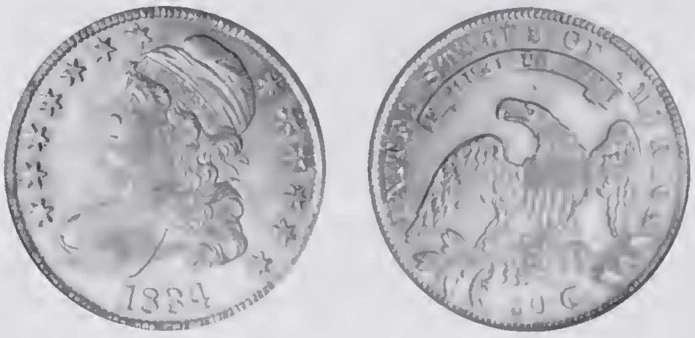


1719 **1830 O-113. Small 0. MS-63 (NGC).** Deep toning over satin lustre. Predominantly dark gray central obverse with peripheral blue and amber toning. The reverse is mostly bluish green with amber at the borders. Lighter gold is visible on the very highest points of obverse and reverse fields surrounding very lightly lustrous cameo devices. Dark gold toning is accented by faint whispers of blue along the reverse border. Central obverse and reverse are weakly defined.

1720 1831 O-108. MS-61. A delightful example for the date or type collector. Lustrous ivory with deep gold and iridescent peripheral toning. Highly attractive.

Splendid 1834 Half Dollar

MS-65 O-108



1721 **1834 O-108. Large Date, Small Letters. MS-65 (NGC).** Medium gray toning over satiny surfaces. Quite well struck.

1722 1834 O-108. Large Date, Small Letters. MS-62. Attractive ivory lustre with lovely gray and russet peripheral toning.

1723 **1836 O-101. Lettered Edge. MS-62 (NGC).** Deep lilac-gray iridescence on lustrous, prooflike surfaces.

1724 1836 O-106a. Lettered Edge. AU-58 (ICG). Light lilac toning. A very nice piece that could probably pass muster for MS-60.

1725 1836 O-119. Rarity-3. Lettered Edge. MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous. Delicate golden toning. An outstanding example at this grade level, one worthy of a strong bid.

Classic 1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar

1726 **1836 Reeded Edge. EF-40.** Very lightly cleaned at one time with pale gray surfaces and attractive peripheral bluish green, lilac, and gold toning. The first issue with Reeded Edge, struck on the new steam press in Philadelphia. The mintage is presumed to be on the order of perhaps 4,000 pieces–one of the smallest productions quantities in the entire half dollar series.

This year marked the introduction steam-powered coinage at the Philadelphia Mint. Franklin Peale had gone to Europe in the early 1830s and had visited several national mints there, as well as private manufacturers, and had gained many ideas, made many sketches, and returned with thoughts to improve the Philadelphia Mint. At the time the facilities had been relocated (in 1833) to a new structure, but antiquated operations still were in effect. For reasons that are not completely clear today, the marvelous coinage innovations of Boulton & Watt (Soho Mint, Birmingham) and others had no counterpart in Philadelphia. Amazing as it may seem, in the 1780s Boulton & Watt had available for purchase steam-powered presses that could turn out coins at a high rate of speed, sharply struck and with lettered edges, so simple that they could be operated by a *boy*, according to information given out at the time. Meanwhile, at the Philadelphia Mint such coinage was accomplished by human power–by men swinging heavily-weighted lever arms on a screw press.

In Philadelphia, it was anticipated that steam coinage would be inaugurated on February 22, 1836, on George Washington's birthday. Christian Gobrecht prepared special medals for the occasion. However, not all was ready, and the ceremony was postponed until March 23. After that time, many copper cents were struck by steam coinage, then in November the first silver pieces, those being of the half dollar variety offered here.

This was a period of great innovation at the Philadelphia Mint, and many fascinating things took place–including the use of *roller dies* on an experimental basis, an amazing situation disclosed by Kenneth E. Bressett in a contribution to the 1991 book, *An American Numismatic Anthology*.

1727 **1836 Reeded Edge. VF-35.** A very pleasing example at this grade level–attractive and highly affordable. An American numismatic classic.

1728 **Pair of Reeded Edge half dollars grading AU-58:** ☆ 1837. Lustrous with soft golden gray toning on the obverse with splashes of blue and golden brown on the reverse ☆ 1838. Mixture of blue, golden rose, and gold at the peripheries. (Total: 2 pieces)

1729 Trio of Capped Bust half dollars: ☆ 1837 Reeded Edge. (2). Net AU-50; sharpness of MS-60, cleaned; VF-20. Faint rainbow toning at the peripheries ☆ 1839 VF-20. Golden brown and blue toning at the peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)

1730 Quintette of half dollars: ☆ 1837 Reeded Edge. VF-30 (2) ☆ 1839 Capped Bust. (2). EF-45; EF-40 ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. EF-40. Each with rich gray surfaces with iridescent highlights. (Total: 5 pieces)

1731 **Quartette of Capped Bust half dollars:** ☆ 1837 Reeded Edge. Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-40, marks ☆ 1838 VF-35. Deep rich toning over both surfaces ☆ 1839 AU-50. Lustrous with golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1839-O Net F-15; sharpness of VF-20, dipped long ago. Ever popular due to the obverse mintmark. (Total: 4 pieces)

1732 1839-O EF-40. Pale gray surfaces with iridescent rose and pale blue toning on the obverse. The reverse is deeper gray with steel blue. A few light abrasions and hairlines are noted. This is the first collectible half dollar of the New Orleans Mint.

Important 1839 No Drapery Half Dollar

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1733 **1839 No Drapery. Liberty Seated. MS-63 (NGC).** Toned in gray, gunmetal-blue, and light gold. An important specimen of the first year of the Liberty Seated design.

NGC Census: 2; 4 finer (MS-64).

When the Liberty Seated half dollar was introduced in 1839, early examples lacked drapery at the elbow, following the motif created by Christian Gobrecht in 1836 and used on silver dollars of 1836-1839. Later, Robert Ball Hughes "strengthened" the depiction of Miss Liberty, added drapery to her elbow, and did a few other things, isolating the No Drapery half dollar as a single-year type.

NOTE: A few later Liberty Seated half dollars are known without drapery at the elbow, but these have nothing to do with the design; they simply represent either lapped dies in which the drapery feature was ground away, or insufficient pressure of the master die into the working die, whereby the drapery feature was not fully struck up.

1734 **Octette of half dollars:** ☆ 1839 No Drapery. EF-40 ☆ 1840-O EF-40 ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. EF-45 ☆ 1861 EF-40 ☆ 1866 Motto. EF-40 ☆ 1872 VF-30 ☆ 1873 No Arrows, Closed 3. EF-45 ☆ 1873 Arrows. EF-45. Each with some lustre remaining and soft silver gray surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

1735 1839 No Drapery. VF-20. Silver gray surfaces show deep splashes of rose, blue, and gold near the obverse rim. A popular variety from the first year of Liberty Seated half dollar coinage.

1736 Quintette of Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1839 With Drapery. VF-20 ☆ 1840 Small Letters. EF-40 ☆ 1840-O VF-20 ☆ 1841 EF-45 PL ☆ 1841-O VF-20. Each displays various degrees of golden toning at the rims with some having splashes of blue. (Total: 5 pieces)

1737 Half dozen half dollars: ☆ 1842 Medium Date. Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-40, marks ☆ 1842-O Medium Date. EF-45. Mixture of reddish gold with splashes of blue at the obverse peripheries ☆ 1843 EF-40. Rose-gray toning on the obverse with splashes of soft blue at the rims. The reverse displays soft mottled gray at the center with deep rich toning at the rims ☆ 1843-O Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, lightly brushed ☆ 1844 Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, brushed ☆ 1844-O VF-20. (Total: 6 pieces)

1738 **Selection of interesting half dollars from the 1840s:** ☆ 1845 EF-40. Golden toning at the devices ☆ 1845-O EF-40. Pale blue, golden, and lavender toning, deeper on the reverse ☆ 1845-O No Drapery. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, whizzed ☆ 1846 Medium Date. VF-30. Rich lavender-gray on the obverse and olive-gray on the reverse ☆ 1846 Tall Date. VF-30. Mixture of soft lavender, gold and rose toning over both surfaces ☆ 1846-O Medium Date. EF-40 (2). One displays golden gray toning over lustrous surfaces another displays deep gray with iridescent highlights. (Total: 7 pieces)

1739 Half dozen half dollars from the 1840s, the first full decade of production for the Liberty Seated design: ☆ 1847 Repunched 7. EF-45. Lustrous with just a splash of golden toning ☆ 1847-O Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, brushed ☆ 1848 VF-20 ☆ 1848-O EF-40. Mottled soft reddish gold on the obverse ☆ 1849 EF-40. Soft steel gray with rich gray at the devices ☆ 1849-O VF-30. Deep olive-gray with soft iridescent rose and blue green highlights. (Total: 6 pieces)

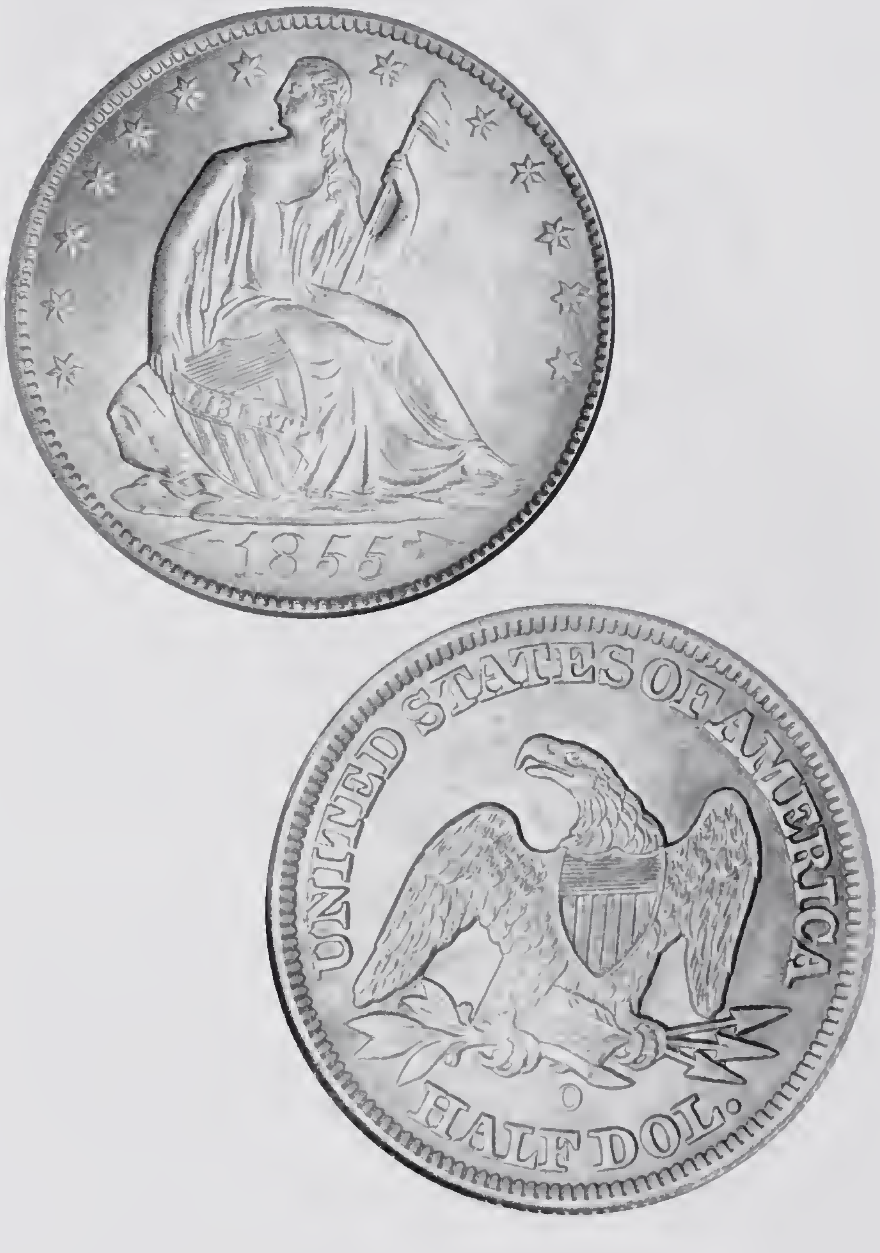
1740 **Quintette of branch mint half dollars** each Net VF-30, finer for sharpness: ☆ 1847-O (2) ☆ 1856-S (2) ☆ 1875-S. Each with minor problems, rim bruise, polished or cleaned. (Total: 5 pieces)

1741 Grouping of half dollars from the 1850s: ☆ 1850-O Net VG-10; sharpness of F-12, marks ☆ 1851-O Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, lightly cleaned ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. VF-30. Soft lavender gray over somewhat lustrous surfaces ☆ 1853-O Arrows and Rays. VF-20. Mixed rich iridescent toning over both surfaces ☆ 1854 Arrows. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-20, lightly brushed ☆ 1854-O Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, dipped ☆ 1855 Arrows. VF-30. Soft golden gray surfaces slightly darker at the devices ☆ 1855-O Arrows. VF-30. Splashes of reddish brown and blue on both surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

1742 1852-O EF-40. Silver gray with splashes of gold near the rims. A few small reverse digs are noted for accuracy.

Breathtaking Gem 1855-O Half Dollar

Gorgeous Golden Toning



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1743 **1855-O MS-66 (NGC).** A breathtakingly beautiful 1855-O With Arrows half dollar, lustrous with gorgeous light golden toning on both surfaces. Well struck. A *definitive* example of the date and grade. A coin that will attract much bidding attention, justifiably so.

NGC Census: 3; none finer.

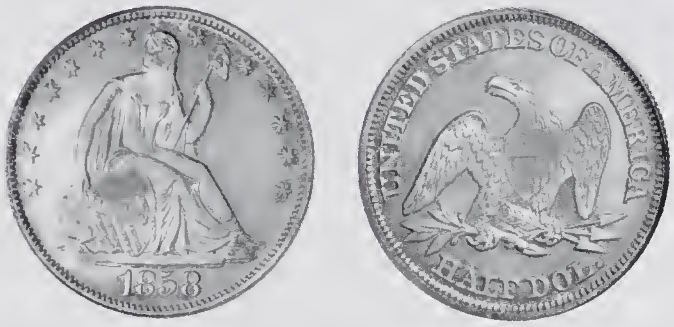
1744 Grouping of half dollars from the late 1850s: ☆ 1856 Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, whizzed ☆ 1856-O Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-40, reverse scratches ☆ 1856-S Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1857 EF-40. Mottled medium gray and rose toning over both surfaces ☆ 1857-O EF-45. Lustrous with splashes of reddish brown and blue mostly at the date and reddish orange at the reverse periphery ☆ 1858 EF-40. Rich golden gray surfaces with splashes of blue ☆ 1858-O EF-40. Steel gray toning at the devices. (Total: 7 pieces)

1745 **Quintette of half dollars:** ☆ 1856-O Repunched 56. VF-30. Splashes of blue and soft golden toning on both surfaces. A small reverse lamination is noted at 6:00 on the rim ☆ 1858 AU-50 (2). Both have iridescent blue-green and golden iridescence at the peripheries ☆ 1866-S No Motto. F-12. Soft golden gray surfaces ☆ 1875 AU-50. Lustrous with golden and blue toning at the rims. (Total: 5 pieces)

1746 1857-S EF-40. Smoky golden gray, perhaps lightly brushed long ago. Minuscule obverse edge bruise noted at 4:00. Elusive in all grades.

Gem Proof 1858 Half Dollar

Among Finest Seen



1747 **1858 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A splendid specimen, one of the finest we have ever seen. Obverse and reverse are delicately toned light champagne and magenta, with wisps of electric blue at the borders—a visual treat of rare elegance.

Although the Proof mintage of the 1858 is estimated at 210 pieces, the attrition rate was substantial, and many were spent while others were cleaned or damaged over the years. Providentially, the coin offered here escaped all such treatment and has survived to this very day to delight the viewer. We anticipate a very strong price for this coin—and it will be worth every penny even if a record is set.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

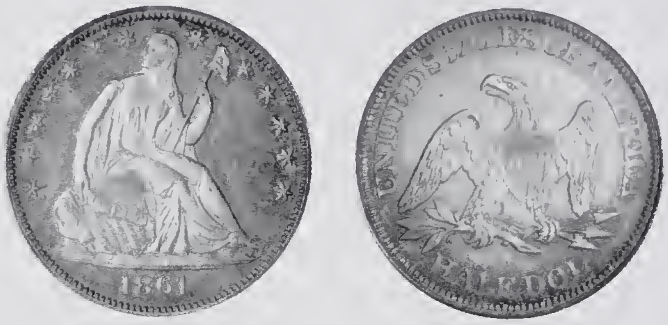
We can well appreciate how rare the 1858 Proof half dollar is in this elegant grade. Your editor (QDB) collected Liberty Seated half dollars by date sequence in the 1950s, and can relate quite a few stories about how hard they are to find. In general, gem pieces become fewer as the years go backward on the calendar from 1891. Even in 1954-1955, when many fewer people collected coins than today, and when rarities were more available, it might take a year or two or three to find the equivalent of this quality—and even then, success wasn't guaranteed.

1748 **1858 MS-63.** Light gray and golden toning over lustrous surfaces.

1749 Selection of half dollars: ☆ 1859 VF-20. Splashes of iridescent toning at the rims ☆ 1859-S EF-40. Soft golden toning over somewhat lustrous surfaces ☆ 1860 Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1860-O VF-20. Golden brown at the devices with a touch of blue ☆ 1860-S EF-40. Mixture of iridescent toning at the reverse periphery ☆ 1861 EF-40. Splashes of yellow gold toning on both surfaces mostly at the rims ☆ 1861-O EF-40. Golden rose and blue. (Total: 7 pieces)

Gem Proof 1861 Half Dollar

Extraordinary Quality



1750 **1861 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A gem of extraordinary quality combining high numerical grade with beautiful light golden toning accented with wisps of magenta and gunmetal-blue. Typically, the connoisseur may need to wait *years* before such a piece comes to market, and then usually only when great old-time collections are being dispersed (which is not likely to happen many more times in the years ahead). For this particular coin we recommend that all conservatism be cast aside, and a strong bid be placed—secure in the knowledge that here indeed is a coin that is truly fantastic and memorable.

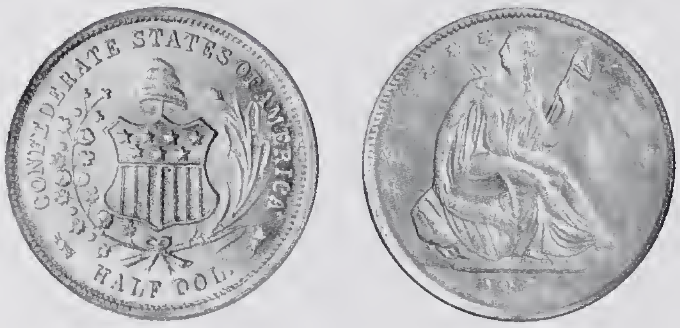
PCGS Population: 4; 2 finer (MS-66).

1751 1861 Proof-61. Cloudy but uniform slate gray and gunmetal blue surfaces. Sharp and crisp design details.

1752 **1861 MS-64.** Lustrous golden gray with satiny surfaces and a bold strike. A faint streak of porosity reaches from the E of STATES on the reverse to a point at the back of the eagle's neck. Still choice for the grade.

Desirable 1861 Confederate Restrike 50¢

A Popular Rarity



1753 **1861 Confederate Restrike. MS-62 (PCGS).** Extremely conservatively graded in our opinion—with *conservative grading* being a term that one does not always see these days! Although we don't mean to second guess PCGS—or, perhaps, we *do* mean to do this, we have no problem whatsoever in assigning this a higher grade than MS-62. In fact, we would have no problem calling it MS-64. Further, it is very sharply struck (not usually the case for these restrikes) and has a great deal of old-fashioned eye appeal. In fact, we unhesitatingly say—having some small expertise on the matter—that of a given 100 specimens, if such could be located, this coin would be in the top 10%! This is a very appealing example of a very interesting design, and we expect strong bidding competition. The story of the variety is interesting and is given below.

Note: The grading of this variety is always by the reverse or Confederate side only; in all instances, the obverse had been flattened during the striking process and is indistinct. Besides, *circulated* examples were used to make them!

Story of the 1861 Restrike Confederate Half Dollar

J.W. Scott, New York City coin dealer, obtained the original Confederate States of America reverse half dollar die in the 1870s, and decided to make 500 restrikes. The inspiration came, no doubt, from the operation done by

Haseltine, Randall, and Krider for the Confederate cent restrikes in 1874, when the original dies (both dies in this instance) for the 1861 Confederate cent were used.

Scott in 1879 desired to make restrikes of the half dollar, but to be sure that he had at least 500 of something to give subscribers to the restrikes, he had 500 tokens made in soft white metal, with an advertising inscription for Scott on the obverse and the impression of the Confederate die on the reverse. After this was done, he took 500 specimens of 1861-O (he stated they were New Orleans Mint coins, but it is not known if all actually were) half dollars found in contemporary circulation, "drilled" off the reverse design, put each coin facedown on a pad, affixed it in a smooth-edge collar, and stamped the now-plain reverse with the original Confederate die. The resultant coins show a flattened obverse and flattened edges (the reeding was flattened, but is still visible).

Although Scott soon advertised that he was oversubscribed, sold out, etc., in fact he had sold only a portion of the 500 restrikes made. David U. Proskey, who worked with Scott, stated decades later that Scott had unsold pieces on hand for many years after 1879. However, by the early 20th century, most found buyers, and from that point onward the demand for them and their price increased. Concerning Proskey, he seems to have had ethics which were flexible depending upon opportunity, best described by a 19th-century competitor who stated that he had an "India rubber conscience."

Concerning original 1861 Confederate States of America half dollars, only four were struck. These employed a federal die with the 1861 date and Liberty Seated figure in combination with a new Confederate States of America reverse. These were struck with reeded edges and were of full 192-grain weight (whereas the restrikes, whose reverses were drilled off, are lighter). One of the original coins and the reverse die became the property of J. Sanford Saltus (who died while cleaning coins, when he mistakenly sipped from a glass containing potassium cyanide, while thinking it was ginger ale!) and today are owned by the American Numismatic Society, New York. Another original is owned by Eric P. Newman, another by John J. Ford, Jr., and the fourth is in an eastern cabinet (having been purchased from Lester Merkin).

1754 **Half dozen half dollars:** ☆ 1862 EF-45. Lustrous with bluish green and lavender toning at the peripheries ☆ 1862-S Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, dipped long ago ☆ 1863-S EF-40. Soft steel gray with splashes of yellow on the reverse ☆ 1864 EF-40. Splashes of soft golden toning at the rims ☆ 1864-S Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1865 Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, lightly brushed. (Total: 6 pieces)

1755 Quintette of half dollars: ☆ 1867 Net VF-20 ☆ 1868 Net EF-45 ☆ 1868-S Net VF-30 ☆ 1869 Net VF-30 ☆ 1869-S Net VF-35. All are finer for sharpness, but have been cleaned at one time. (Total: 5 pieces)

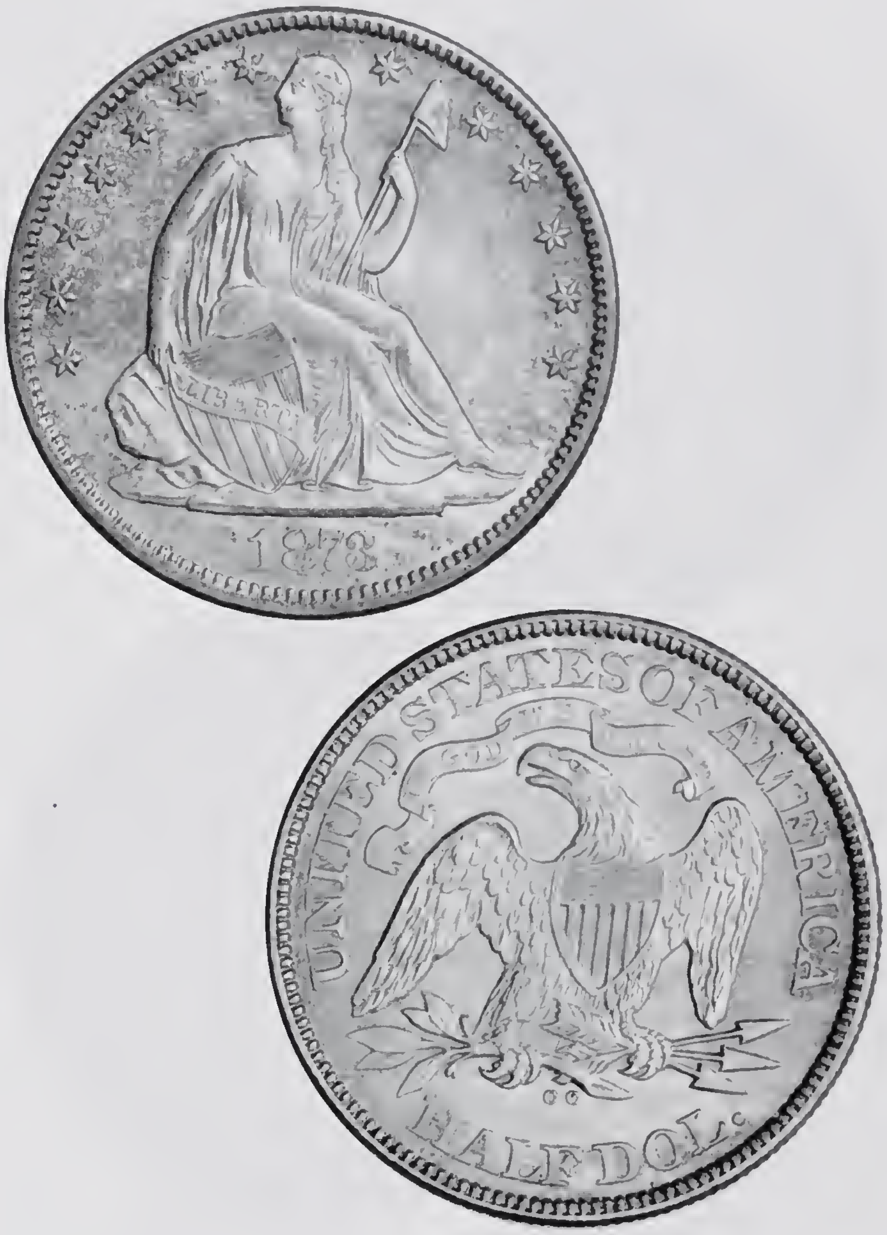
1756 **Selection of half dollars from the 1870s:** ☆ 1870 EF-40. Iridescent toning at the peripheries ☆ 1870-S EF-40. Mixture of gold, rose, and a hint of blue is visible on both surfaces ☆ 1871 VF-20. Rich golden gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1871-S VF-30. Golden rose toning ☆ 1872 EF-40. Golden brown with just hint of greenish blue toning ☆ 1873 No Arrows, Closed 3. EF-40. Just a touch of golden toning at the rims ☆ 1873 Arrows. EF-40. Splashes of reddish brown over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)

Group lots of Liberty Seated half dollars, once readily available in the coin market, are becoming more elusive as the years go by—and as more and more people discover the world's greatest hobby, numismatics. How many collectors are there? David Harper, editor of *Numismatic News*, recently ran a feature on this subject. It caught our eye, and we plan to have an expanded comment with our own views in an issue of *The Coin Collector* or *Rare Coin Review*.

1757 Pair of branch mint half dollars: ☆ 1872-CC Net VF-25, obverse planchet flaw at Liberty's left shoulder. Scarce Carson City issue ☆ 1872-S Net VF-30, lightly cleaned. Both are finer for sharpness. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gorgeous Mint State 1873-CC Half Dollar

No Arrows, Closed 3 Variety



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1758 **1873 No Arrows, Closed 3. MS-62.** From our January 2000 Rarities Sale, Lot 178, described as follows: "Lustrous, satiny surfaces exhibit intermingled mint brilliance with gold and pale heather iridescence. A lovely example of a rarity that is usually found in much lower circulated grades. Considerably rarer than its mintage of 122,500 coins suggests, particularly in Mint State. In his *Encyclopedia,* Walter Breen noted that many examples of the date were "Melted after July 1873," which sheds light on the rarity of the date in all grades. An attractive coin in all respects.

1759 **1873 No Arrows, Closed 3. Proof-62.** Somewhat mottled pale blue iridescence in the fields. A perennial favorite with type collectors.

1760 1873 Arrows. AU-55. Medium brown toning. Sharply struck.

1761 **1873-CC Arrows. EF-40.** Medium silver gray. Lightly brushed long ago, now naturally retoning with rich golden iridescence at the rims.

Gem Proof 1874 Half Dollar

Arrows at Date

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1762 **1874 Arrows. Proof-65 (NGC).** A splendid gem consonant with the quality offered in the present sale. Delicate gold and champagne toning over deep mirror surfaces. One of the nicest you will find anywhere. An ideal possibility for the half dollar specialist as well as for the type set collector, as the with-arrows style, with motto on reverse, was struck only in two years, 1873 and 1874.

1763 **Selection of half dollars grading EF-40,** except where noted: ☆ 1874-S Arrows. Mottled golden gray with yellow and greenish blue highlights ☆ 1876-CC. Soft golden gray with a hint of rose ☆ 1876-S. Iridescent yellow, blue, and pale rose over both surfaces ☆ 1877-CC. Delicate golden toning over both surfaces ☆ 1891 AU-50. Lustrous with delicate toning at the peripheries. (Total: 5 pieces)

1764 1877 MS-63 (NGC). Lustrous and brilliant surfaces with a halo of gold around the rims. Quite attractive.

1765 1878 Proof-63 (PCGS). Lightly frosted devices and mirror fields form a pleasing contrast. A deep violet halo can be seen on both sides.

1766 1879 Proof-63 (PCGS). Brilliant with light golden toning. Very desirable as a date—elusive in Proof format as well as a circulation strike. Always in demand.

Gem Mint State 1879 Half Dollar

First of the Low-Mintage Years

1767 **1879 MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant and somewhat prooflike. A splendiferous (proper word?) specimen of this date—low mintage and high quality meet. Worthy of a premium bid.

1768 **1880 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Pale champagne iridescence on mirror fields and satiny devices. Morgan silver dollars in Proof format are generally scarcer than other silver denominations, as many of the dollars were spent. Examples such as this are relatively difficult to obtain.

1769 **1881 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Light golden toning at the center changing to electric blue—a simply spectacular coin from an aesthetic viewpoint; one which, for our money, is nicer than some we have seen graded 65 or 66. Inspect it for yourself and we are sure you will agree.

1770 **1885 Proof-64 (NGC).** Gorgeous magenta and blue toning over deep mirror fields. A treat to the eye—one of the very finest in existence. Worthy of a premium bid.

1771 **1890 MS-63.** A circulation strike specimen, brilliant with some prooflike surfaces. Rarer than an equivalent Proof.

1772 **Complete set of Barber half dollars 1892 through 1915-S with grades averaging AG-3 to VG.** A few pieces with minor scratches and nicks. Housed in two Whitman albums. (Total: 73 pieces)

The Barber half dollar series has no landmark rarities, although certain issues are quite elusive, among which can be numbered the 1896-O, 1896-S, 1897-O, 1897-S, 1901-S, 1904-O, 1913, 1914, and 1915—just a partial list.

Gem Proof 1893 Half Dollar

1773 **1893 Proof-65 (NGC).** Delightful cameo contrast is masked by deep golden brown and bluish green toning with amber and rose on the reverse. This desirable gem example survives from a Proof mintage of 792 coins.

Another Gem Proof 1893 Half Dollar

1774 **1893 Proof-65 (NGC).** This example is quite similar with deep toning over lovely cameo contrast. Both obverse and reverse have dark ivory accented by sea green and amber iridescence.

1775 **1896-S MS-62 (PCGS).** A wonderful Mint State example of this rarity. Extremely sharp design definition with satiny silver lustre accented by splashes and hints of very faint amber toning. This is an elusive issue in Mint State quality and is considered a rarity, although not in the class of the very rare quarter dollar of this same year.

1776 1897 AU-55 (PCGS). A fully brilliant and attractive example for the date or type collector. Although technically a nice About Uncirculated example, at first glance this lovely coin appears fully Mint State and would not be out of place in a collection of Mint State Barber half dollars.

1777 Quartette of Barber half dollars: ☆ 1898 AU-58. Lustrous pearl gray toning ☆ 1898-S EF-40. Rich gray iridescent toning over both surfaces ☆ 1900-S F-12. Soft golden gray surfaces ☆ 1901 VF-20. Splashes of grayish brown and blue toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

1778 1905 MS-62 (NGC). A sharply struck, lustrous example with light heather toning and splashes of deeper gold.

1779 **1905-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A wonderful choice Mint State example with satiny ivory lustre. Very faint surface marks keep this out of the gem classification. This elusive issue is considered a sleeper in Mint State quality, very much underrated.

Gem Proof 1908 Half Dollar

1780 **1908 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Light cameo contrast is created by deeply reflective mirrored fields and lightly lustrous devices. Sharply struck as expected with intermingled amber, blue, lilac, and iridescent toning. Just 545 Proofs were minted, one of the lower Proof mintages in the Barber half dollar series.

1781 **1909 MS-64.** Frosty silver lustre with extremely sharp design features. The reverse has very light champagne toning. A few minor surface imperfections are noted, including a light vertical scratch on Liberty's cheek.

1782 **1910 Proof-63 (PCGS).** Mottled light toning over deep mirrored surfaces. Doubly desirable—scarce as a Proof and also as a basic date, the last because circulation strikes are very elusive.

1783 **1912-D MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant and frosty. Some marks on the neck. The reverse is in a higher grade than designated.

Remarkable Quality 1913-D Half Dollar

Gem Mint State

1784 **1913-D MS-65.** Sharply struck with satiny lustre. Light golden and heather toning. A splendid specimen—one of the finest seen, of this Denver Mint issue. Very hard to find in such elegant, beautiful condition!

Highly Important 1915 Half Dollar

Gem Mint State

1785 **1915 MS-65 (PCGS).** Sharply struck with satiny fields and excellent lustre. Delicate lilac toning. Incredibly difficult to find due to its low mintage. One of the highlights of our Barber coin offering in the present catalogue.

The circulation strike mintage is among the very lowest in the Barber half dollar series. More important, in 1915 most collectors who desired an example of the current half dollar ordered a Proof, and circulation strikes were generally ignored. Thus, very few survived.

1786 **1916 Liberty Walking. MS-65 (PCGS).** Sharply struck with deep golden toning over satiny lustre. This is a highly attractive example of the first Liberty Walking half dollar issue. This example is aesthetically appealing with splashes of rose, lilac, and amber toning.

1787 **1916 MS-65 (NGC).** Pale gray and golden toning over satiny surfaces.

1788 1916 MS-64 (NGC). Pale gray and golden toning with some mottled brown, over satiny surfaces.

1789 **Complete set of Liberty Walking half dollars 1916 through 1947-D with grades ranging from G-4 to AU-50.** The average grade are mostly VG to VF. Highlights are as follows: ☆ 1921 G-6 ☆ 1921-D G-4 ☆ 1921-S G-4. Housed in two Whitman albums. (Total: 65 pieces)

1790 Nearly complete set of Liberty Walking half dollars: ☆ 1916 G-4 ☆ 1916-D G-4 ☆ 1916-S AG-3 ☆ 1917 VG-8 ☆ 1917-D Obverse Mintmark. G-4 ☆ 1917-D Reverse Mintmark. G-6 ☆ 1917-S Obverse Mintmark. G-6 ☆ 1917-S Reverse Mintmark. VF-30 ☆ 1918 G-4 ☆ 1918-D G-4 ☆ 1918-S VF-25 ☆ 1919 G-4 ☆ 1919-D G-4 ☆ 1919-S G-4 ☆ 1920 VG-8 ☆ 1920-D VG-8 ☆ 1920-S G-4 ☆ 1921 VG-8 ☆ 1921-D G-6 ☆ 1921-S VG-8 ☆ 1923-S G-4 ☆ 1927-S VG-10 ☆ 1928-S EF-40 ☆ 1929-D VF-12 ☆ 1929-S VF-35 ☆ 1933-S VG-10 ☆ 1934 F-12 ☆ 1934-D F-12 ☆ 1934-S F-12 ☆ 1935 F-12 ☆ 1935-D VG-10 ☆ 1935-S VG-10. Housed in a Whitman album. (Total: 32 pieces)

Mint State 1916-S Half Dollar

1791 **1916-S MS-64.** This delightful example features pale champagne toning over brilliant, satiny lustre. Sharply, although not fully, struck with a matte-like appearance to the surfaces, typical of the issue. The mintmark is on the obverse as always. Here is a prize for the connoisseur, the scarcest of three varieties this year, destined to be appreciated.

Superb Gem 1917 Half Dollar

1792 **1917 MS-66 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. Quite well struck. Light golden toning overall.

1793 **1917-D Obverse Mintmark. MS-63 (PCGS).** An exceptional, and choice Mint State example with sharp design features and fully brilliant ivory lustre. Very faint splashes of amber toning are visible and add to the overall appeal.

1794 **1917-D Reverse Mintmark. MS-63.** A lightly toned Mint State example with highlights of amber and champagne. A few very minor imperfections are consistent with the grade.

1795 1917-D Reverse Mintmark. AU-58. Fully brilliant white surfaces with outstanding aesthetic appeal and a high degree of brilliant lustre. Very slight rubbing is noted on the highest surface of Miss Liberty, thus accounting for the assigned grade.

Choice Mint State 1917-S Half Dollar

Obverse Mintmark

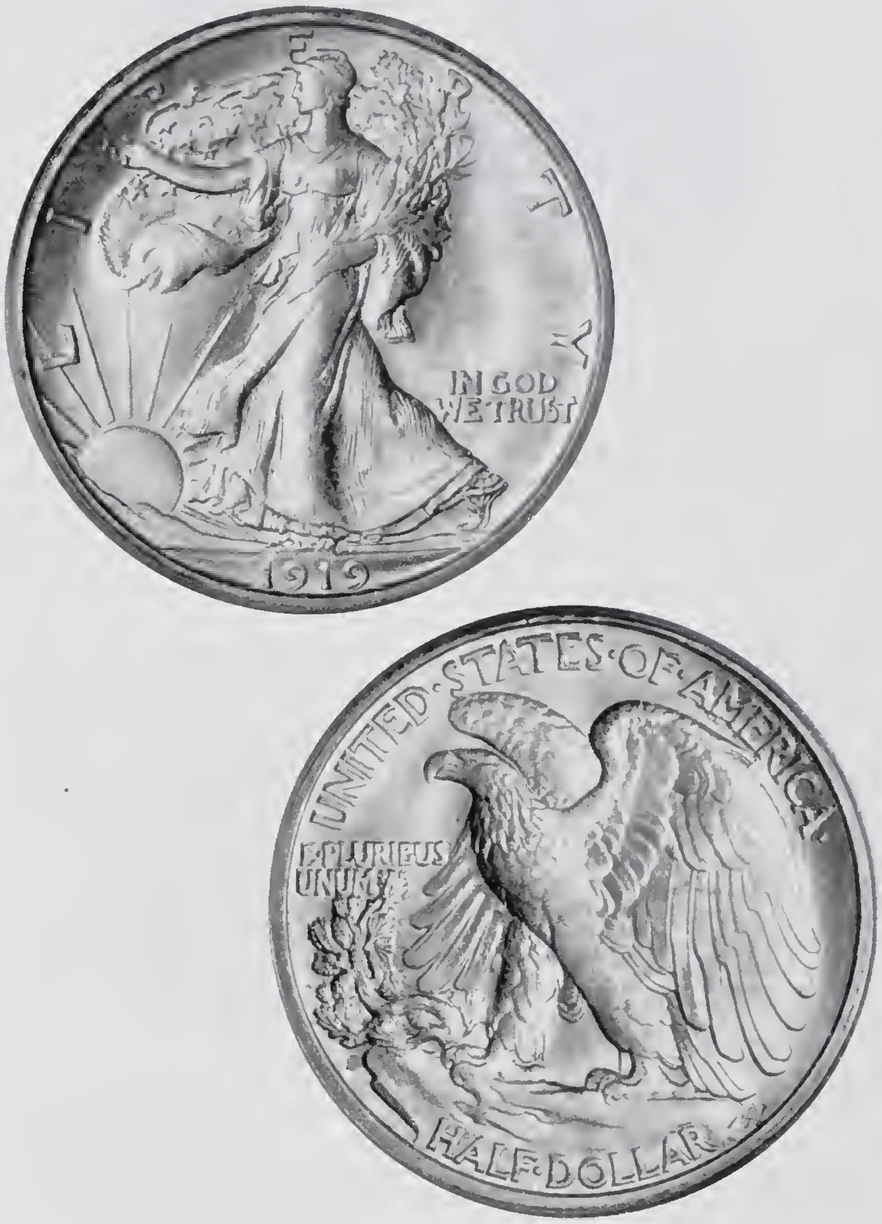
1796 **1917-S Obverse Mintmark. MS-62.** A splendid example with satiny silver lustre and wisps of iridescent toning. This is a very elusive issue among the early Liberty Walking half dollars and is sure to garner substantial bidding activity.

1797 **1917-S Reverse Mintmark. MS-64 (PCGS).** A superb, sharply struck (within the context of this issue) example with fully brilliant satiny lustre and few very minor abrasions keeping this from the gem classification. Although this particularly issue is not as scarce as others, any choice or gem Mint State early Liberty Walking half dollar should be considered a scarce or rare item.

1798 **1918-D MS-63 (PCGS).** An attractive example with pale rose toning over ivory lustre. The reverse has wisps of amber. A typical strike for the issue with central weakness on both obverse and reverse. Seldom do early Liberty Walking half dollars appear on the market in Mint State quality, regardless of numerical level.

Frosty 1919-S Half Dollar Rarity

Choice Mint State



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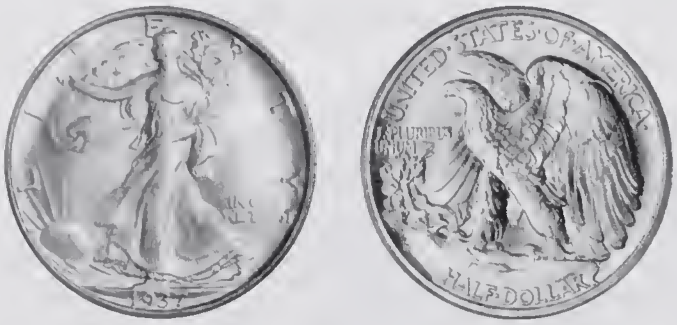
1799 **1919-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous, frosty specimen of one of the most desired dates in the Liberty Walking half dollar series. Some lightness of striking in the higher areas and some original planchet surface visible there, typical for high-grade examples. The fields are sufficiently pristine that original *die finish lines* are still visible under high magnification. In fact, were it not for some of the original planchet surface marks being seen on high areas, this piece could be called MS-65—and there could even be a technical discussion as to whether that grade should be assigned *right now.*

The preceding aside, this coin is visually attractive, lustrous, and is one of the most beautiful we have ever presented. If you have been seeking a very special example, your search ends here.

1800 **Selection of Mint State half dollars:** ☆ 1934 MS-63. Satiny lustre with just a hint of golden toning on the reverse ☆ 1935 MS-64. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1942 MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1943 (2). MS-65; MS-64. Both display lustrous surfaces with hints of golden toning at the rims ☆ 1944 (2). MS-64. Lustrous golden surfaces; MS-63. Delicate toning on both surfaces ☆ 1945 (2). MS-65; MS-64. Both are attractive with a touch of golden toning at the rims ☆ 1946-S MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1954-S Franklin (4). MS-65; MS-64 (3). All are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 14 pieces)

Impressive 1937-D Half Dollar



1801 **1937-D MS-67 (PCGS).** An amazing example that is tied with several others for finest certified by PCGS. This lovely gem has bold design definition with brilliant silvery white lustre. The fields are lightly reflective, especially on the obverse, with hints of cameo contrast. Such an appearance is very unusual for any circulation strike example of this design. Heavy die polishing lines are visible in the obverse fields, not to be confused with hairlines, and are the explaining factor for the prooflike obverse appearance.

1802 **Pair of Liberty Walking short sets 1941 through 1947-D grades averaging MS-63 to MS-64.** Mostly brilliant and lustrous with a few pieces displaying delicate toning. A lovely selection—what a great gift this would be for a son or daughter or, for that matter, for yourself! Beautiful! (Total: 2 sets; 40 pieces)

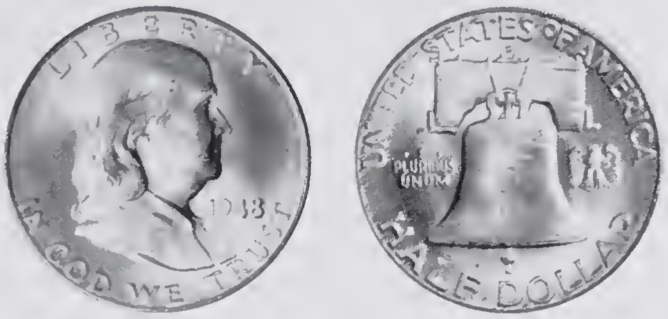
1803 **1948 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** A fully lustrous and fully brilliant example of the debut issue for this design. A sharply struck example as defined by the Full Bell Lines designation. Few marks of any sort are noticed, save for the tiniest of abrasions. Equivalent to our January Rarities sale example.

PCGS Population: 81; none finer.

After the almost unbelievable success of the Franklin half dollar collection in our January 2001 Rarities Sale, we are pleased to offer another collection, nearly complete, with many comparable coins, some even finer. The consignor of this collection contacted us immediately after the sale results were known in January.

Superb Gem 1948-D Franklin 50¢

Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



1804 **1948-D MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** Fully brilliant and lustrous with light amber toning on obverse and reverse. Gem Mint State 1948-D half dollars, especially those with Full Bell Lines, are very hard to locate. This elusive issue is sure to generate considerable bidding interest.

PCGS Population: 21; none finer.

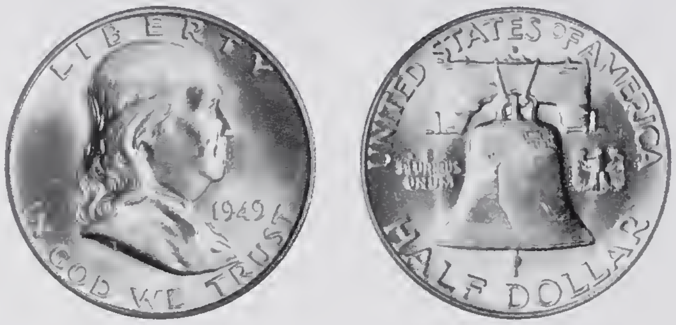
1805 **1949 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** An exceptional gem example that is tied for finest certified by PCGS. Deeply mottled golden brown with peripheral gold and rose. A fully original example with lovely satin lustre beneath the toning. In addition to full bell line features, all other obverse and reverse design elements are equally sharp. An exceptional example, sure to please the connoisseur.

PCGS Population: 18; none finer.

1806 **Quartette of Franklin rolls with grades averaging MS-63 to MS-64:** ☆ 1949 (20) ☆ 1949-D (20) ☆ 1949-S (20) ☆ 1950 (20). Each is lustrous with some displaying various degrees of irides-cent toning. (Total: 4 rolls; 80 pieces)

Gem 1949-D Franklin Half Dollar

Full Bell Lines

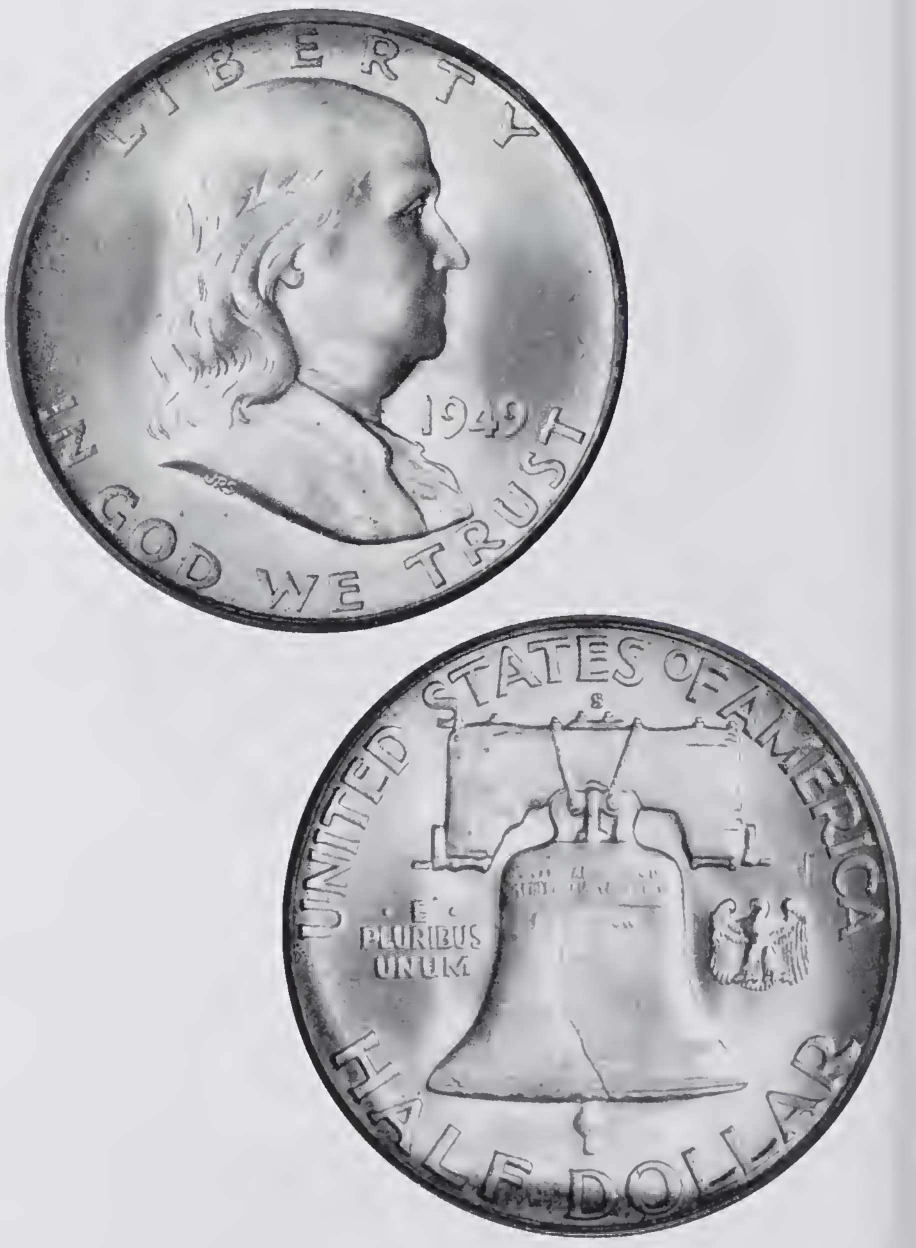


1807 **1949-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre and exceptional design definition. Although others have proved rarer with full details, this is one of the most elusive issues in the series when in gem preservation.

Impressive Gem 1949-S Rarity

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS

Only One Equivalent Certified



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1808 **1949-S MS-67 FBL (PCGS).** This is one of the very fines PCGS-certified examples of this issue, with only one peer. Fully brilliant with frosty silver lustre and only a trace of peripheral steel and russet toning. Whispers of iridescence add to the aesthetic appeal of this magnificent gem. The collector who is assembling a set of finest certified Franklin half dollars would be wise to consider this example, as an opportunity such as this may not present itself again for a long time.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

1809 **Quintette of PCGS-certified half dollars:** ☆ 1949-S MS-65. Soft mottled golden gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1956 MS-66 FBL. Mottled rich iridescent toning ☆ 1957 MS-66. Pale golden gray and rose ☆ 1958 MS-66 FBL. Mixed iridescence ☆ 1958-D MS-65 FBL. Soft mottled gray with splashes of gold at the reverse periphery. (Total: 5 pieces)

1810 **1950 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** A fully brilliant, silvery white gem with full cartwheel lustre and outstanding eye appeal. Extremely bold design features including hair details behind Franklin's forehead. This example is tied with a number of others for finest certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 55; none finer.

Gem Cameo Proof 1951 Half Dollar

Specialist's Delight

1811 **1951 Proof-65 Cameo (ANACS).** Brilliant with just a whisper of toning.

812 **1951 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** A delightful example with brilliant satiny lustre hidden beneath deep amber, gold, and rose toning splashed with iridescence. As are most of the Franklin half dollars from this collection, this example is truly lovely and no doubt will be highly prized by its next owner.

PCGS Population: 32; none finer.

Impressive 1951-S Franklin Half Dollar

Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS

1813 **1951-S MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** San Francisco Mint Franklin half dollars are seldom encountered with fully defined design features. This lovely gem example has exquisite golden rose, lilac, and green toning. A display of unparalleled beauty. Sharply defined details including bell lines and other features on the reverse.

PCGS Population: 26; none finer.

Amazing FBL Gem 1952-D Franklin

1814 **1952-D MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** An outstanding example with full cartwheel lustre beneath amazing green, rose, and lilac. For the connoisseur who appreciates quality and beauty, this example may not have any peers. A gem for the specialist building a high quality set.

PCGS Population: 11; 1 finer (MS-67 FBL).

1815 1952-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Frosty deep gray lustre with exceptional surfaces and bold strike, the reverse featuring deep gold peripheral splashes.

Rare and Lovely 1952-S Gem

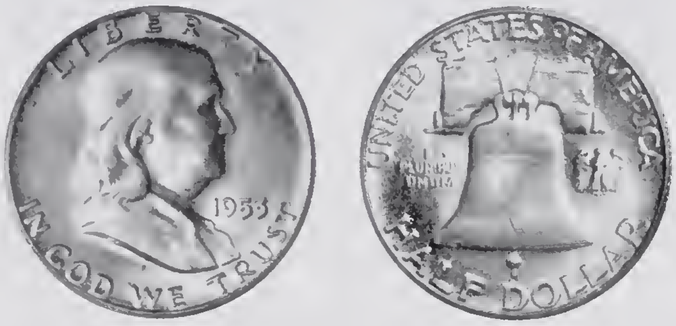
Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS

1816 **1952-S MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** Deep golden honey with peripheral lilac, rose, and teal obverse. The reverse is nearly fully brilliant with ivory lustre and just a trace of dark border toning. This is an absolutely incredible, sharply struck example for the connoisseur.

PCGS Population: 9; none finer. Note: in our January Rarities Sale we incorrectly recorded the population of non-FBL examples for the 1952-S issue.

1817 Quartette of PCGS-certified half dollars: ☆ 1952-S MS-65 ☆ 1957 MS-66 FBL ☆ 1958 MS-66 FBL ☆ 1958-D MS-65 FBL. Each is lustrous with various degrees of mottled iridescent gray toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

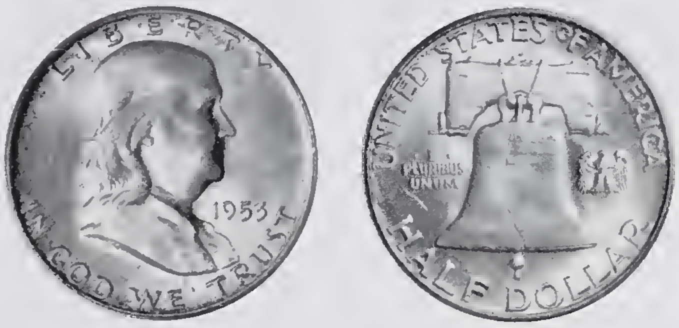
Important 1953 Gem Half Dollar



1818 **1953 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** An extremely important opportunity, not only for its high quality, but also for the very low population. Very light ivory with full frosty lustre and appealing golden brown and pale blue toning. Very sharply struck with strong details on both obverse and reverse.

PCGS Population: 8; none finer.

Impressive 1953-D Rarity

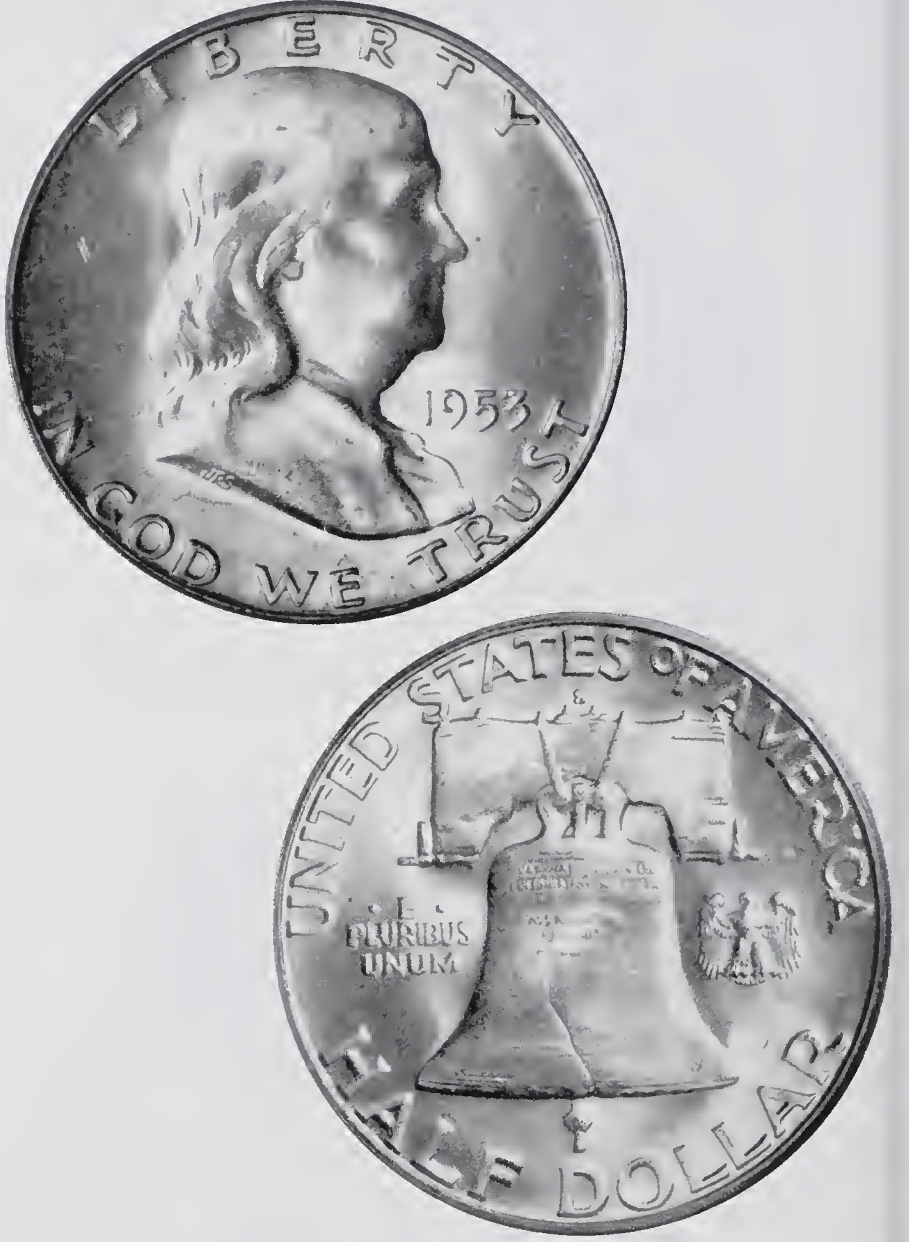


1819 **1953-D MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** Ivory and lilac surfaces with rose and iridescent toning. This lustrous gem example is equivalent to the Rarities Sale example sold by us in January, and represents one of the very finest known examples of this issue.

PCGS Population: 11; none finer.

Rare 1953-S Franklin Half Dollar

Full Bell Lines Gem



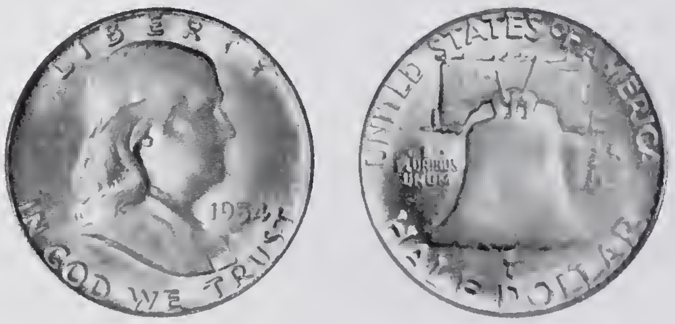
(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1820 **1953-S MS-65 FBL (PCGS).** Fully brilliant cartwheel lustre with ivory surfaces and very light peripheral gold toning. This example is very nearly the equal of a record-setting gem sold by us in our January Rarities Sale. The example sold in January was just a single point finer than this and was the "talk of the town" in Orlando. The present example is so very nearly the equal in overall quality and should see extremely competitive bidding activity.

PCGS Population: 12; 1 finer (MS-66 FBL).

Iridescent 1954 FBL Half Dollar

A Delightful Gem



1821 **1954 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** An absolutely gorgeous example of this rarity in sharply struck gem quality. Satin ivory-brown lustre forms a base with intense peripheral amber, rose, and blue. A remarkable example of this issue that almost always appears very weakly struck. Equal to the January Rarities Sale example in every respect and certainly a candidate for status as finest known.

PCGS Population: 13; none finer.

1822 **Trio of Franklin half dollars all with Full Bell Lines:** ☆ 1954-D MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant lustre ☆ 1957 MS-66 (PCGS). Pale grayish lilac toning ☆ 1958 MS-66 (PCGS). Pale amber and deeper steel blue. (Total: 3 pieces)

Illustrious Gem 1954-S Half Dollar

Deep Natural Toning

1823 **1954-S MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** An exceptional example of this issue with satiny lustre subdued by deep lilac and brown toning with peripheral rose and amber highlights. The reverse is predominantly deep golden rose and lilac. Sharply struck with a high degree of aesthetic appeal. This is truly a coin for the connoisseur.

PCGS Population: 10; none finer.

1824 **1955 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** A second impressive gem example of this issue, deeply toned and highly attractive with blue and dark steel intermingled over ivory lustre.

1825 **1955 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** This lovely gem example features brilliant satin lustre with delightful golden lilac and steel blue toning. The predominant feature of this lovely example is the exceptionally sharp strike, with Franklin's hairlines visible behind his forehead and with sharp bell lines visible without magnification. This has always been a popular issue with the lowest circulation strike mintage of any Franklin half dollar. We expect considerable bidding activity on this gem.

PCGS Population: 47; none finer.

Phenomenal Gem 1956 Half

1826 **1956 MS-67 FBL (PCGS).** This is one of the very finest known examples of this issue with brilliant silver lustre intermingled with pastel golden brown toning. Careful examination yields traces of light blue. Fully struck with pristine surfaces. Only a handful of equivalent examples are known as indicated by the population data below.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

Important Gem 1957-D Franklin 50¢

1827 **1957-D MS-67 FBL (NGC).** Amazing rose, green, and amber toning on both obverse and reverse with the central reverse featuring lighter ivory. An exceptionally sharp strike with full details on the Liberty Bell, including all of the minute lettering. Reverse fields are slightly reflective providing a modest cameo appearance, an unusual occurrence on any Franklin half dollar. This is one of the very finest known examples of this issue with just one comparable example graded by PCGS.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

Amazing 1958-D Franklin

1828 **1958-D MS-67 FBL (PCGS).** Fully lustrous satiny surfaces with extraordinary design details. The obverse features lovely pale orange with lilac, teal, and russet toning. The reverse is golden brown with a ring of peripheral lilac and teal. Another example of the highest possible quality representing an important opportunity for the specialist to improve his or her collection.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

Gem FBL 1959 Half Dollar

Tied for Finest Certified

1829 **1959 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** Deep greenish amber with peripheral golden brown and lilac toning. An extremely sharply struck example with great aesthetic appeal. This is one of the most elusive of all Franklin half dollar issues in sharply struck gem quality.

PCGS Population: 8; none finer.

Delightful 1959-D Franklin Half Dollar

LIBERTY
1959
IN GOD WE TRUST
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
E PLURIBUS UNUM
HALF DOLLAR

1830 **1959-D MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with satiny gray lustre and pale rose highlights. A most attractive example of this desirable issue. This superb gem example is destined to be a highlight in the next owner's cabinet of Franklin half dollars.

PCGS Population: 12; none finer.

Vivid 1960 Franklin Half Dollar

An Aesthetic Treat

LIBERTY
1960
IN GOD WE TRUST
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
E PLURIBUS UNUM
HALF DOLLAR

1831 **1960 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** Pale lilac toning is highlighted by vivid amber, rose, and light blue. Full cartwheel lustre with exceptionally sharp design features. Truly a rarity at this level with no finer examples currently certified by PCGS. An exceptional gem example.

PCGS Population: 8; none finer.

1832 **1960-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with whispers of very light champagne toning. A sharply struck gem example and one of the very finest in existence. PCGS has graded only one coin at a higher grade level than this example. Although the population at this grade level is rather large, we repeat the commentary from our January Rarities Sale, suggesting that many MS-65 FBL examples have been resubmitted in an attempt to garner one additional example at the next grade level.

PCGS Population: 189; one finer (MS-66 FBL).

Gem 1962 Franklin Half Dollar

LIBERTY
1962
IN GOD WE TRUST
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
E PLURIBUS UNUM
HALF DOLLAR

1833 **1962 MS-65 FBL (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with satiny lustre and very slightly reflective fields. An attractive example with light cameo contrast. An almost invisible trace of amber toning may be seen along the border. This example is tied with many others for finest certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 83; none finer.

1834 **1962-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS).** A fully brilliant silvery white example with hints of pale amber toning. Extremely sharply defined with strong hair detail on Franklin's head and fully defined lettering on the Liberty bell.

PCGS Population: 120; 1 finer (MS-66 FBL).

1835 1963 MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Fully lustrous with silvery white surfaces and hints of light amber toning along the reverse border. Another example with very slightly reflective fields leading to light cameo contrast, more visible on the reverse. This is a very underrated issue that is among the very finest survivors. The collector will find an upgrade to be virtually impossible to locate.

PCGS Population: 114; none finer.

1836 Foursome of Franklin half dollar rolls. Grades range from MS-63 to MS-64: ☆ 1963 (20) ☆ 1963-D (60). All are brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 80 pieces)

Impressive 1963-D Franklin 50¢

LIBERTY
1963
IN GOD WE TRUST
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
E PLURIBUS UNUM
HALF DOLLAR

1837 **1963-D MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** Fully lustrous ivory surfaces with very light rose and blue peripheral highlights. Although little appreciated due to its status as a very common date, the importance of this issue in sharply struck gem quality cannot be overstated. This example is the equal of our January Rarities Sale, and is certain to please the prospective buyer.

PCGS Population: 11; none finer.

MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

1838 Pair of ANACS-certified coins with minor problems: ☆ 1803 half cent. B-3, C-3. Net VF-20 ☆ 1835 quarter. B-1. Net EF-45. Both are finer for sharpness. (Total: 2 pieces)

1839 Grouping of copper coins: ☆ 1804 half cent. B-6, C-6. Spiked Chin. F-12. Reverse late die state XIV ☆ 1809 half cent. B-6, C-6. Normal Date. EF-40. Medium brown with deep brown at the devices ☆ 1802 large cent. Normal Dies. F-12. Deep olive-brown surfaces ☆ 1814 large cent. Plain 4. S-295. Net G-4; sharpness of F-15, rough ☆ 1818 large cent. N-1. EF-45. Light reverse patina. (Total: 5 pieces)

Marvelous Diverse Selection of "Type" Coin

1840 Selection of type coins: ☆ 1806 half cent. Net EF-40 ☆ 1856 half cent. Net EF-40 ☆ 1805 cent. Net VG-10 ☆ 1810 cent. Net VF-20 ☆ 1853 Net EF-40 ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle cent. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1859 cent AU-55. Lustrous with a minor planchet flaw on the obverse at 10:00 ☆ 1860 cent. AU-58 ☆ 1909 V.D.B. cent. MS-65 RB. Lustrous with minute spots noted ☆ 1937-S cent. MS-64 RD. Lustrous with faint spots in Lincoln's hair ☆ 1864 Large Motto. Net VF-35 ☆ 1851 silver three cents. AU-50 ☆ 1865 nickel three cents. AU-50 ☆ 1830 half dime. AU-50. Reddish brown and blue toning over both surfaces ☆ 1854 Arrows half dime. AU-50. Medium silver gray surfaces ☆ 1860 half dime. AU-50. Rose-gray and blue ☆ 1867 nickel. Rays. EF-45 ☆ 1867 nickel. No Rays. AU-50 ☆ 1883 No CENTS Liberty nickel. AU-50 ☆ 1902 nickel. AU-55 ☆ 1913 Type I nickel. AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1938-D Buffalo nickel. MS-63. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1836 dime. AU-50 ☆ 1842 dime. MS-60 ☆ 1854 Arrows dime. AU-50 ☆ 1875 dime. AU-58. Lustrous with splashes of golden and gray toning ☆ 1892-O dime. VF-30 ☆ 1875-S twenty cents. AU-50. Splashes of deep rich toning ☆ 1834 quarter. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-55 PL, cleaned ☆ 1856 quarter. AU-50 ☆ 1874 Arrows quarter. EF-40 ☆ 1901 quarter. AU-55 ☆ 1917 Type I quarter. AU-50 ☆ 1917 Type II quarter. AU-55 ☆ 1944-D quarter MS-64. Lustorus with minute spotting noted ☆ 1830 half dollar. EF-40 ☆ 1837 Reeded Edge half dollar. EF-45 ☆ 1851-O half dollar AU-50 ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays half dollar. AU-50 ☆ 1906 half dollar. AU-50 ☆ 1943 half dollar AU-50 ☆ 1951-S half dollar. MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of toning at the rims ☆ 1964 half dollar. MS-63. Lustrous spotting noted ☆ 1925-S California commemorative. MS-60 ☆ 1922 Grant Plain commemorative. AU-58 ☆ 1926 Oregon Trail commemorative. MS-63. Lustrous with golden toning at the devices ☆ 1927 Vermont commemorative. AU-55 ☆ 1872 dollar. EF-45. Deep pale lavender-gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1876-S trade dollar. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1899-O dollar. Lustrous with splashes of reddish brown ☆ 1922 dollar. MS-60. Subdued surfaces with splashes of golden. Housed in album. (Total: 51 pieces)

1841 Pair of copper coins: ☆ 1825 half cent. B-2, C-2. AU-50. Medium reddish brown with splashes of darker toning on both surfaces ☆ 1853 large cent. N-25. MS-63 BN. Lustrous with iridescent highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

1842 **Pair of copper coins:** ☆ 1828 half cent. B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1817 N-3. 13 Stars. EF-40. Some lustre remaining. (Total: 2 pieces)

1843 Selection of type coins: ☆ 1837 Hard Times token half cent. L-49. VF-30. Some spotting noted ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle cent. EF-40. Small spots of verdigris noted ☆ 1856 Silver three-cent piece. EF-40. Deep pearl gray iridescence with small digs noted on the obverse ☆ 1913 Buffalo nickel. Type I. MS-60. Lustrous with golden iridescence ☆ 1913 Buffalo nickel. Type II. MS-60. Soft streaks of iridescent toning on both surfaces ☆ 1895 Barber half dollar. EF-45. Rich pearl gray iridescence on both surfaces ☆ 1897-O Barber half dollar. VG-8/G-4 ☆ 1920 Liberty Walking half dollar. AU-58. Grayish gold toning with splashes of richer toning on the reverse ☆ 1874 trade dollar. EF-40. Gunmetal-blue iridescence with obverse porosity. (Total: 9 pieces)

1844 **Half dozen 19th-century coins:** ☆ 1825 large cent. N-8. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-55, lightly cleaned long ago, reverse scratches ☆ 1872 two-cent piece. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-20, cleaned long ago ☆ 1817 half dollar. O-103. VF-20. Soft silver-gray surfaces ☆ 1823 half dollar. O-104. Rarity-4. Normal 3. VF-20. Doubled profile with rich silver-gray surfaces ☆ 1838 VF-20. Minor spotting noted on the reverse ☆ 1893-O half dollar. Net EF-40; sharpness of EF-45, lightly cleaned. (Total: 6 pieces)

1845 **Quartette of (ANACS-certified coins:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle cent. (3). FS-005. MS-60. Lustrous, reverse die clashed with reverse die of a Liberty Seated quarter; FS-003. AU-50. Obverse die clashed with obverse die of a Liberty quarter; FS-004. F-12. Obverse die clashed with obverse die of a Liberty double eagle ☆ 1857 quarter. FS-006. EF-40. Reverse die clashed with reverse die of a Flying Eagle cent. (Total: 4 pieces)

1846 **Quartette of certified coins:** ☆ 1859 cent. EF-45 (ANACS). Pale surfaces with verdigris at the devices ☆ 1915 quarter. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous with soft golden iridescence at the peripheries ☆ 1963-D half dollar. MS-65 FBL (ANACS). Lustrous with splashes of frosty silver gray on both surfaces ☆ 1935-S MS-63 (ANACS). Lustrous with mottled toning on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1847 **Quartette of copper, silver and gold coins:** ☆ 1862 cent MS-60. Obverse cleaned ☆ 1852-O half dollar. VF-30. Golden gray iridescent toning on both surfaces ☆ 1907 half dollar. AU-58. Lustrous with splashes of golden olive mostly at the peripheries ☆ 1896 half eagle. MS-60. Lustrous with delicate toning at the obverse rim. (Total: 4 pieces)

1848 Pair of Mint State coins: ☆ 1864 Copper-nickel cent. MS-63. Lustrous with minor spotting noted ☆ 1905 quarter eagle. MS-60. Lustrous with delicate toning at the peripheries. (Total: 2 pieces)

1849 Half dozen certified coins: ☆ 1869 cent. G-4 (PCGS) ☆ 1899 cent. MS-65 RB (NGC). Lustrous ☆ 1909-S cent. AU-55 (PCI) ☆ 1904 nickel. MS-63 (PCGS). Rose-gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1937 nickel. MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous golden rose surfaces ☆ 1938-D Buffalo nickel. MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous with a hint of gold. (Total: 6 pieces)

1850 **Pair of Mint State certified coins:** ☆ 1892 cent. MS-65 RD (SEGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1929-S quarter. MS-64 FH (NGC). Lustrous with golden gray toning at the peripheries. (Total: 2 pieces)

1851 **Trio of 20th-century coins:** ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. cent. F-12. Edge marks and scratches are noted ☆ 1972 Doubled Die Obverse cent. AU-55. Splashes of original mint red at the peripheries ☆ 1916-D Mercury dime. AG-3. No major marks or distractions. (Total: 3 pieces)

1852 Two nearly complete rolls from the 1930s: ☆ 1930 cents. (50). Average MS-63 to MS-64 RD. A choice original roll ☆ 1937 nickels. (39). Average MS-63. Approximately half of the pieces with some degrees of edge corrosion. (Total: 89 pieces)

1853 **Large selection of Mint State and Proof coins.** Cents, average grade MS-63: ☆ 1938-D (49). Red ☆ 1938-S (44). Red ☆ 1943 Steel. (39) ☆ 1943-D Steel (100) ☆ 1944-D (50). Red. Nickels, average grade MS-63: ☆ 1943-D (80) ☆ 1943-S (37). Quarters, average grade MS-63: ☆ 1947-S (23). Proof set with original box cent through half dollar. Average Proof-64. A few pieces in this lot may show toning or some tiny spots, but the overall quality is high. Likewise, some gems will no doubt reward your search. (Total: 427 pieces)

1854 Selection of certified small denominational coins: Cents ☆ 1939-S MS-67 RD (NGC) ☆ 1944-D MS-67 RD (NGC) ☆ 1944-S MS-67 RD (NGC) ☆ 1945-S MS-67 RD (NGC). Each is brilliant and lustrous. Nickels: ☆ 1883 No CENTS. MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous with soft rose iridescence ☆ 1897 MS-61 (ANACS). Lustrous ☆ 1937 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1938-D Buffalo. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1938-D Jefferson. MS-67 (NGC). Soft golden rose ☆ 1943-P MS-67 (NGC). Golden ☆ 1945-P MS-66 (NGC). Frosty obverse with brilliant reverse ☆ 1945-D MS-67 (NGC). Pale golden obverse with mottled golden brown reverse. Half dime: ☆ 1843 AU-55 (NGC). Rich steel blue surfaces. Bisecting die crack on the obverse. Dimes: ☆ 1833 JR-5. Last 3 High. VF-30 (ANACS). Iridescent golden gray surfaces ☆ 1936 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1941-S MS-65 (PCGS). Soft pearl gray iridescence on both surfaces. (Total: 16 pieces)

1855 Pair of silver coins: ☆ 1861 three-cent piece. MS-63. Mottled blue and gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1861 dime. Proof-60. Deep rich steel blue surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

1856 **Trio of coins grading MS-65:** ☆ 1883 No CENTS nickel. (NGC). Lustrous golden rose toning over both surfaces ☆ 1916 Barber dime. (NGC). Lustrous with rose, lavender, and deep blue toning ☆ 1881-S dollar. (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

1857 **Grouping of small denomination coins:** ☆ 1883 CENTS nickel. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1884 nickel. VF-20 ☆ 1885 nickel. G-4 ☆ 1886 nickel. F-12 ☆ 1912-S nickel. F-12 (2). One has been cleaned ☆ 1837 No Stars half dime. VF-20 ☆ 1875 dime. AU-55. Lustrous with mixture of golden brown and blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1875-CC twenty-cent piece. F-12 (Total: 9 pieces)

1858 **Trio of 19th-century coins:** ☆ 1887 nickel. Proof-64. Reflective with iridescent golden rose highlights ☆ 1882 dime. MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of soft golden toning ☆ 1894-O quarter. MS-61. Lustrous with splashes of delicate toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

1859 **Grouping of nickels through dollars:** ☆ 1908 nickel. MS-60 (2). Lustrous with fleck noted on both surfaces ☆ 1925 nickel. MS-63. Minute flecks over both surfaces ☆ 1910 dime. MS-63. Splashes of iridescent gold, rose, and olive at the peripheries ☆ 1917-S dime. MS-60 FB. Lustrous with hints of golden iridescence ☆ 1932 quarter. MS-63. Soft rose-blue with splashes of golden brown over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1934 quarter. MS-63 (3). Each is lustrous with various degrees of golden toning ☆ 1946 quarter. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1942-D half dollar. MS-63 (7). Each is lustrous with various degrees of champagne toning ☆ 1946 half dollar. MS-63. Lustrous with toning spots noted on the obverse ☆ 1921 Peace dollar. MS-63. Rich pale golden gray toning, deeper on the reverse. (Total: 19 pieces)

1860 Quartette of Mint State certified coins: ☆ 1936 nickel. MS-66 (NGC). Lustrous with bright blue and gold toning on both surfaces ☆ 1945-S Micro S dime. MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1949-D dime. MS-67 (PCGS). Pale blue and mottled golden brown toning ☆ 1955 quarter. MS-67 (PCGS). Rich blue green and rose toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

1861 Pair of coins certified by PCGS: ☆ 1942-P Type II nickel. Proof-66. Splash of soft golden brown toning on the obverse ☆ 1880-S dollar. MS-66. Lustrous with crescent golden and blue toning on the obverse and rainbow toning on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

1862 Large group of coins: Nickels, average MS-64: ☆ 1942-P Type II. (40). Dimes, AU-55 to MS-65: ☆ 1936 ☆ 1939 (6) ☆ 1940 (6) ☆ 1940-S ☆ 1941 (12) ☆ 1942 (3) 1942-D ☆ 1943 (79) ☆ 1944 (42) ☆ 1945 (2). Quarters, average Proof-64: ☆ 1957 (10) ☆ 1960 (5) ☆ 1962 (15) ☆ 1963 (10) Some cameos. Half dollars, AU-55 to MS-63: ☆ 1950 (20). All display lustrous surfaces with some displaying various degrees of golden toning. (Total: 273 pieces)

1863 Pair of Liberty Seated coins: ☆ 1859 half dime. AU-50. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden toning ☆ 1861 half dollar. Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-55, cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)

1864 Pair of silver coins with minor problems: ☆ 1866 half dime. Net Proof-58 ☆ 1871 dollar. Net VF-35. Both are finer for sharpness, but have been cleaned at one time. (Total: 2 pieces)

1865 **Octette of silver coins:** ☆ 1874 Arrows dime. EF-40. Soft golden gray surfaces ☆ 1892 dime. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1855 Arrows quarter. EF-40. Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1929 quarter. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1932-S quarter. EF-45. Soft gold toning at the peripheries ☆ 1811 Small 8 half dollar. O-105 VF-35. Mixture of gold and gray ☆ 1833 half dollar. O-110. EF-45. Rich brownish gray surfaces ☆ 1858 AU-50. Mixture of golden gray and rose toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

Interesting Silver Group

1866 **Grouping of silver coins:** ☆ 1876-CC dime (2). MS-62; AU-58. Both have hints of soft golden toning ☆ 1891-S dime. AU-58. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1875-CC twenty-cent piece. EF-40. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1875-S twenty cent piece. EF-40. Lustrous with champagne toning over both surfaces ☆ 1854-O Arrows half dollar. AU-50. Lustrous with golden gray toning at the devices ☆ 1895 half dollar. AU-50. Lustrous soft golden surfaces ☆ 1912-D half dollar. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1936-D half dollar. MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1859-O dollar. EF-40. Rich mixture of iridescent toning over both surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)

1867 **Selection of Mint State silver coins:** ☆ 1893 dime. MS-62 PL. Reflective with just a hint of delicate gold toning ☆ 1941 half dollar. MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1942 half dollar. MS-64. Lustrous with a splash of gold on the obverse ☆ 1879-O dollar. MS-60. Lustrous with splashes of golden brown at the peripheries ☆ 1882-O dollar. MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1885 dollar. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous with just a hint of frost at the devices ☆ 1887 dollar. MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain commemorative half dollar (2). MS-63; MS-62. Both display lustrous surfaces with golden toning. (Total: 9 pieces)

1868 Quartette of silver coins: ☆ 1899 dime. Net AU-58; sharpness of MS-60, cleaned ☆ 1903-O dime. MS-60; sharpness of MS-62, cleaned ☆ 1907-D dime. AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1895 quarter. Net AU-58; sharpness of MS-61, cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)

1869 Quartette of certified silver coins: ☆ 1943 dime. MS-67 (NGC). Lustrous with gold and pale blue on both surfaces ☆ 1964 half dollar. (2). Proof-68 (NGC); Proof-67 (PCGS). Both are brilliant and reflective ☆ 1946 Iowa commemorative. MS-67 (NGC). Deep sunset orange with splashes of green. (Total: 4 pieces)

1870 Selection of popular issues in sets: ☆ Roosevelt dimes. 1946 to 1965. Complete set, average MS-63 or finer (50). Includes two 1965-dated Special Mint Set coins ☆ Franklin half dollars. 1948 to 1963. Complete set, average MS-63 or finer (35) ☆ Proof sets. 1958 to 1964 inclusive. Proof-65 or finer, as issued (35) ☆ Proof sets. 1968 to 1971 inclusive. Proof-65 or finer, as issued (20) ☆ 1965 Special Mint Sets. Mint State-65 or finer, as issued (15). A nice group overall. (Total: 155 pieces)

A wonderful way to treat yourself, a child, or a friend to a tremendous panorama of modern American coinage!

1871 **Pair of Liberty Seated coins grading AU-58:** ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. Quarter. Soft golden toning ☆ 1873 Arrows. Half dollar. Delicate lavender toning at the peripheries. A pretty duo!

1872 Pair of Type I coins: ☆ 1917 Type I quarter. MS-63 FH. Lustrous with golden highlights ☆ 1852 Type I gold dollar. AU-50. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

1873 Pair of Mint State coins: ☆ 1928-S quarter. Repunched S. MS-63 FH. Lustrous with a splash of bluish brown in the left obverse field the reverse has soft lavender rose highlights ☆ 1904 eagle. MS-62. Lightly cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)

1874 Quartette of Proof and Mint State coins: ☆ 1941 quarter. Proof-66 (NGC). Deep pearl gray iridescent toning at the peripheries ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge commemorative (2). MS-63 (PCI). Satiny lustre; MS-62. Pale golden rose toning over both surfaces ☆ 1934 Boone commemorative. MS-64 (PCI). Satiny lustre with splashes of deep rich toning at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)

1875 **Large selection of quarters, half dollars, and dollars:** Quarters: ☆ 1959 (40). Proof-63 to Proof-65 ☆ 1961 (40). Proof-63 to Proof-65 ☆ 1962 (40). Proof-63 to Proof-65 ☆ 1963 (39). Proof-63 to Proof-65. Half dollars: ☆ 1955 Proof-65 ☆ 1959 Proof-64 ☆ 1960 Proof-64 (2) ☆ 1961 (6). Average Proof-64 to Proof-65 ☆ 1962 (6). Proof-64 to Proof-66 Cameo ☆ 1963 (4). Proof-64 to Proof-65 ☆ 1960 (20). Average MS-63 ☆ 1961 (20). Average MS-63 ☆ 1962 (20). Average MS-63. Dollars: ☆ 1922 (20). Average MS-60 to MS-63. (Total: 259 pieces)

An ideal group for a coin shop owner or someone who likes to diddle around at a flea market setup or on the Internet—lots of coins for someone who has lots of time!

1876 **Half dozen silver half dollars types:** ☆ 1876-S Liberty Seated. AU-58. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning on the obverse and olive-gray on the reverse ☆ 1877-S Liberty Seated. AU-50. Grayish gold toning over both surfaces ☆ 1915-D Barber. AU-58. Olive-gray toning at the obverse devices, the reverse has olive-gray toning with splashes of rich toning ☆ 1917 Walking Liberty. MS-63. Golden olive toning over both surfaces ☆ 1892 Columbian. MS-63. Splashes of golden toning over semi-prooflike surfaces ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-64. Lustrous with soft silver gray toning. (Total: 6 pieces)

1877 Half dozen silver and gold coins: ☆ 1879-S dollar. 3rd Reverse. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1880-S dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Soft lustrous golden toning over both surfaces ☆ 1884-O dollar. MS-63 (PCGS) (2). Both are brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1904-O dollar. MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous with soft golden brown toning at the rims ☆ 1912 half eagle. MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)

1878 **Grouping of gold coins** with minor problems: ☆ 1849 Open Wreath gold dollar. Net VF-30 ☆ 1851 gold dollar. Net VF-35 ☆ 1855 gold dollar. Net VF-30 ☆ 1874 gold dollar. Net EF-45 ☆ 1913 quarter eagle. Net VF-35 ☆ 1898-S double eagle. Net MS-60. All are finer for sharpness, but have been cleaned, brushed, or polished. (Total: 6 pieces)

1879 **Quartette of gold coins:** ☆ 1849-O gold dollar. AU-58 ☆ 1898 half eagle. MS-62 ☆ 1902-S half eagle. MS-61 ☆ 1908-D No Motto eagle. AU-58. Each having lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1880 **Golden duo:** ☆ 1851 gold dollar. AU-50. Yellow surfaces ☆ 1923 double eagle. MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

1881 **Trio of gold coins:** ☆ 1854 Type I gold dollar. AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1873 Closed 3 gold dollar. MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous yellow surfaces with splashes of rose ☆ 1911 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

1882 **Quintette of gold coins:** ☆ 1854 Type I gold dollar. AU-58. Lustrous with delicate toning on both surfaces ☆ 1857 gold dollar. AU-58. Lustrous with die clashing visible on the reverse ☆ 1882 half eagle. MS-61. Lustrous with splashes of bluish gray toning on the obverse and reverse ☆ 1902 half eagle. MS-61. Lustrous with hints of delicate toning on the obverse ☆ 1913 half eagle. AU-55. Lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

1883 **Quartette of gold coins with minor problems:** 1854 Type II gold dollar. Net VF-30, bent ☆ 1893 quarter eagle. Net VF-30, mount removed ☆ 1932 eagle. Net EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1924 double eagle. Net MS-60, test cut. Each is finer for sharpness. (Total: 4 pieces)

1884 **Quartette of different gold denominations:** ☆ 1859 gold dollar. AU-55. Small copper spot on obverse ☆ 1929 quarter eagle. MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1900 half eagle. MS-62. Lustrous and nearly fully brilliant with a small toning spot above the second T of STATES ☆ 1928 double eagle. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

1885 **Quintette of gold coins:** ☆ 1854 quarter eagle. AU-58. Lustrous with golden rose at the peripheries ☆ 1861 quarter eagle. EF-45. Delicate rose toning at the devices ☆ 1878 quarter eagle. AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1885-S half eagle. AU-55. Yellow surfaces with hints of rose ☆ 1909-D half eagle. AU-50. Yellow surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

1886 **Quartette of gold coins grading MS-62:** ☆ 1901 quarter eagle ☆ 1880-S half eagle ☆ 1895 eagle ☆ 1906-D double eagle. Each having lustrous yellow surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1887 **Trio of gold coins certified MS-62:** ☆ 1910 quarter eagle. (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1928 quarter eagle. (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1886-S eagle. (PCGS). Frosty lustre. (Total: 3 pieces)

1888 **Half dozen gold coins** that have been lightly cleaned: ☆ 1911 quarter eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1912 quarter eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1913 quarter eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1915 quarter eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1881 half eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1909 half eagle. VF-25. All slightly finer for sharpness. (Total: 6 pieces)

1889 **Grouping of gold coins:** ☆ 1911 quarter eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1912 quarter eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1899 half eagle. (2). MS-61; MS-60. Both with lustrous surfaces ☆ 1910-D half eagle. Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, mount ☆ 1910 eagle. EF-40 (2). All with subdued yellow surfaces except where noted. (Total: 7 pieces)

1890 **Grouping of gold coins:** ☆ 1914-D quarter eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1880 half eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1881 half eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1911 half eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1898-S eagle. VF-20. Each with yellow surfaces with traces of toning at the devices. (Total: 5 pieces)

1891 **Golden trio grading MS-60:** ☆ 1926 quarter eagle. Yellow surfaces ☆ 1928 quarter eagle. Lustrous with a minute copper spot noted on the obverse ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

1892 **Trio of gold coins:** ☆ 1926 quarter eagle. (2). AU-58; AU-55. Both are lustrous ☆ 1913 eagles. AU-55. Lustrous with red-gold at the devices. (Total: 3 pieces)

1893 **Trio of certified gold coins:** ☆ 1929 quarter eagle. MS-60 (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of delicate toning ☆ 1881 half eagle. AU-50 (PCGS). Frosty toning at the peripheries ☆ 1915-S half eagle. EF-45 (NGC). Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

1894 **Quartette of ANACS-certified gold coins:** ☆ 1899 half eagle. MS-62 ☆ 1910 eagle. AU-55 ☆ 1907 Liberty double eagle. MS-61 ☆ 1927 double eagle. MS-62. Each displays lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1895 **Pair of Mint State coins:** ☆ 1901 eagle. MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1904 double eagle. MS-62. Lustrous with faint splashes of frost at the devices. (Total: 2 pieces)

1896 Unusual trio of coins: ☆ 1847 Hawaiian cent. Crosslet 4, 18 Berries (9X9). EF-40. Medium dark surfaces ☆ 1837 Feuchtwanger cent. (2) EF-40. Dark at the devices; VF-20. Dark. (Total: 3 pieces)

END OF SESSION

SESSION THREE

Friday Evening, March 16, 6:00 PM Sharp
Numismatic Americana: Lots 2001-2149
Colonial and U.S. Coins: Lots 2150-2633

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS AND BETTS MEDALS OF LUCIEN M. LARIVIERE

The following medals from the collection of Lucien LaRiviere represent one dedicated collector's efforts over a 30 year period to assemble medals of historical importance to the North American continent. Mr. LaRiviere combined numismatic talent with an uncomprising eye for quality and eye appeal. Concerning the cabinet in our present offering, the word *classic* comes to mind. This collection would have fit comfortably between the covers of a sale catalogue of W. Eliot Woodward, the brothers Chapman, or New Netherlands Coin Company, the last from which Mr. LaRiviere purchased many of his fine medals, some of which are pedigreed to the former firms. Remarkably, no single collection offered by any of those legendary numismatic firms closely rivals the scope and quality of the present offering; the closest analogy is Wayte Raymond's famed offering of the W.W.C. Wilson collection of medals in 1925 and 1926. In that earlier numismatic epoch, when an ANA Convention took place in a single meeting room, these early American medals were the toast of American numismatics and appealed to the tastes of scholars and connoisseurs. Incidentally, the highest honor of the American Numismatic Association might rightly be called the "W.W.C. Wilson Award," rather than the "Farran Zerbe Award," if the truth be widely recognized. Wilson was one of the great numismatists of his era, although his name is not widely known today.

Among the connoisseurs who appreciated his medals and related Numismatic Americana in the late 19th century was C. Wyllys Betts, who became interested in numismatics by the late 1850s, and who in the early 1860s was a student at Yale. While here he engaged in some numismatic *capers,* shall we call hem—publicized by Woodward, but forgotten, then to re-emerge and bite Ed Frossard, a prominent dealer from the 1870s onward. Although Frossard was highly embarrassed by he Betts situation, by any accounting he was one of the most nformed dealers and numismatic scholars of his era.

After graduation, Betts became a New York lawyer and continued to avidly follow the collecting of coins and medals. Unfortunately, he was snatched from this earthly sphere at the young age of 42, in 1887, while still working on his grand treatise, *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals.* The manuscript lived on and was edited by two of the most eminent numismatists of the day, William T.R. Marvin and Lyman Low. Marvin, author of the standard reference on Masonic medals, edited the *American Journal of Numismatics* for nearly 40 years and was considered one of the most learned numismatists of his day. Low was a professional numismatist who catalogued over 200 auction sales in his career and was a co-editor of the *AJN* with Marvin. Together, these talented collectors created an everlasting contribution to numismatics which, like the texts of Dr. Edward Maris and Sylvester Crosby, have remained standard references for the more than 100 years since their publication. What a fantastic tribute this is!

Lucien LaRiviere's name may comfortably be included in the ranks of the eminent numismatists of this generation. His collecting has been orderly yet far-reaching, including his marvelous collection of Washingtonia offered by us in November 1999. His medals were collected with the works of Melvill Allan Jamieson and Betts as his guide. LaRiviere's Peace medal collection includes some of the great rarities of the North American series, including the rare small format George II medal, the 1757 Quaker Peace medal, the Lion and Wolf medal of George III, the large format Peace medal of President Thomas Jefferson, the Hudson's Bay Company medal of George III, and the 1872 and 1873 medals commemorating Treaty No. 2 of Canada.

This Betts medal collection is perhaps the most complete offered at public auction and includes classic rarities as well as high quality specimens of relatively common issues—truly yielding something for everyone. Never before have the 1632 Maryland Settled medal, the 1746 Annapolis Tuesday Club medal, the 1756 Kittanning Destroyed, and the 1763 Charleston Social Club medal all been offered in the pages of the same catalogue. More than 100 other Betts medals are included in this offering; medals of the early history of the New World and the era of the American Revolution will be offered in a second sale in 2001.

In the present sale catalogue, you will find contemporary illustrations of the rise and fall of John Law and the infamous "Mississippi Bubble" scheme; the naval exploits of Admiral Edward Vernon; the forts, battles, and personalities of the French and Indian War; and the Pacific voyages of Captain James Cook that resulted in his death at the hands of natives in Hawaii. There are tempting medallic descriptions of the lands that await colonists to New France and numismatic eulogies to some of the great men of the colonial period. Truly, these medals depict the history of colonies in North America as it occurred. Anyone who finds that history as fascinating as Lucien LaRiviere does will revel in this offering of his amazing collection. It was only fitting in connection with the present offering that we tap the vast talents of our fine friend, John W. Adams, the Boston numismatic scholar and financier whose cabinet of early United States copper cents we showcased in 1982. Adams, who with John J. Ford, Jr. has one of the two finest cabinets of Betts medals in private hands, has been a familiar figure on the numismatic scene for a long time. His most recent contribution to our hobby is his masterful book, *The Indian Peace Medals of George III or His Majesty's Sometime Allies.*

Unless otherwise specified, rtwork included in this section is from Benson Lossing's *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution.*

AN APPRECIATION BY JOHN W. ADAMS

As in "Field of Dreams," it is a truism of numismatics that, if you build it, they will come. If you print an album, collectors will want to fill the spaces. If you devise a numbered series of coins or books, collectors will want to assemble a complete set.

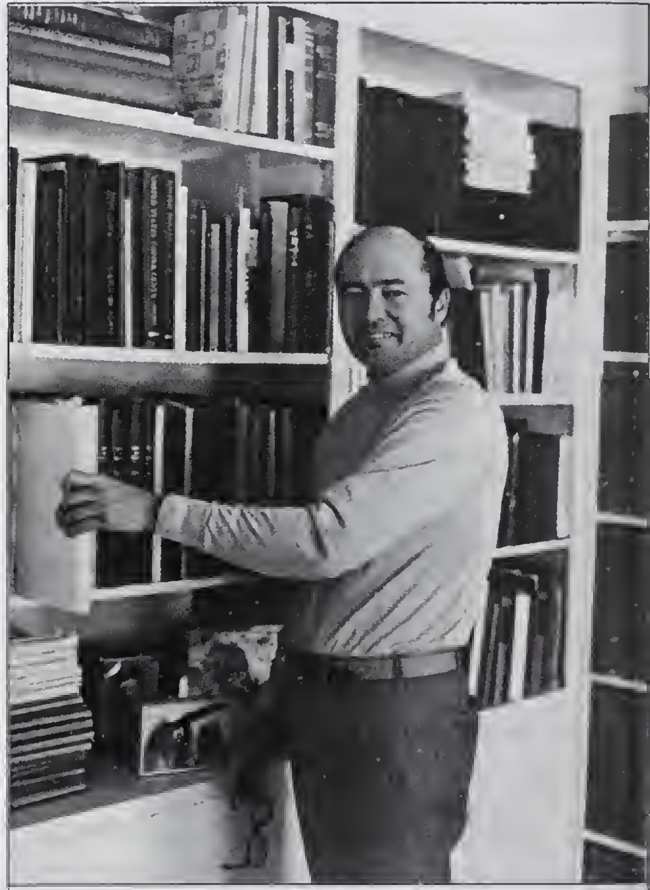
The exception to this truism is C. Wyllys Betts' "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals." It contains numbers (one through 623): the medals described are, for the most part, modestly priced; generally, the medals are aesthetically pleasing; and all of the medals are instructive. Despite this seemingly compelling list of virtues, almost no one has collected "Betts medals" since the man's opus was published over one hundred years ago (1894).

Because Betts lists medals having to do with the development of the Western Hemisphere, the issues of many countries are involved; primarily those of England, France, Spain, Holland and the United States. However, there are also a few examples from Germany, Russia and Scandinavia. Thus, collecting the Betts series necessitates a broad perspective along with frequent usage of foreign language dictionaries. One also must accept the reality that many pieces are unobtainable; one can amass a large collection of Betts medals but never anything close to a complete one.

Over the years, collectors such as Charles Bushnell, William Appleton, Henry Holland, Charles Anthon, Malcolm Storer and Benjamin Betts collected medals that were listed in Betts. However, the first numismatist to address the daunting series as an entity was John Ford. He bought his first pieces in 1942 from the inventory in Henry Chapman's estate and he bought them simply because all of the popular items had been sold in the prior five years.

Ford persevered on his own for almost 20 years until he recruited Ted Craige, a colonial specialist, in 1962. In turn, Craige recruited Lucien LaRiviere in 1969. Thus, "Lou" earns the distinction of being the third among what, some day, will become hundreds of Betts collectors.

The LaRiviere medal cabinet is worthy of his pioneering status. The cabinet contains no less than three hundred pieces, many of the highest rarity. Items such as Maryland Settled, Annapolis Tuesday Club and Charlestown Social Club appear once or twice in a generation. Any one of them would serve to make the collection a major one; together guarantee that the LaRiviere sale will be a milestone.



John W. Adams, in a photo used as the frontispiece to his 1982 book, *United States Numismatic Literature.* This photo was also featured in our 1982 offering of his fabulous large cent collection.

The cabinet is noteworthy not only for its blockbusters. John Law medals come along from time to time but, to our knowledge, there have never been 10 John Law's offered at a single sale. The story of Law and the Mississippi Bubble is a compelling one as any newcomer will quickly discover. Compelling also is the saga of Spanish attempts to protect their convoys containing precious metals mined in the new world; a dozen Betts medals commemorate successful interceptions at Matanzas (by the Dutch), Vigo Bay (by the British) and elsewhere. When it comes to treasure medals, the LaRiviere Collection is virtually complete.

Connoisseurs will appreciate the opportunity to purchase one of three gold examples to be offered: the Colonization Medal, the Lord Anson medal and, most notably, Quebec Taken. In like manner, specialists will understand the extraordinary richness and quality of the four Captain Cook designs represented by no less than nine specimens.

One constant in the struggle for supremacy in the New World was the need to form alliances with the indigenous peoples. North American Indians were assiduously courted and, to this end, were the recipients of a variety of peace medals. Lou must have harbored a special attraction to these engagements because his collection is richly endowed, beginning with French medals issued under the aegis of Louis Quatorze and extending all the way to the War of 1812 from which there are large and medium examples. In between, there are trade tokens from the reigns of George I and George II; the justifiably renowned Kittanning and Quaker medals of 1757; a rich offering of undated George III pieces (including the Lion and Wolf) and, finally, two Thomas Jefferson medals of the variety carried westward by Lewis and Clark. What a feast!

Modern numismatists must understand that, until recently, the Bett series has been a lonely place to collect. There have been no clubs, no periodicals, and no gatherings at big conventions. If one wanted information on rarity, genuineness and/or restrikes, the only answer was to "do it yourself." Lou LaRiviere did just that as attested by his index cards which contain a wealth of supporting information on each piece in his collection. Anyone who will pay the price can collect but only an individual with abundant curiosity, patience and intellect can blaze new trails.

Just as Lou cast his net broadly for information, so too did he seek new acquisitions far and wide. In studying the provenance of pieces in this catalogue, one must be impressed by the diversity of sources which Lou discovered: auctions and private treaties; famous dealers and obscure ones; Europe, Canada and the United States—all of these dimensions figured in the building of the collection. The 10 John Law medals cited above were purchased at eight different times and places. All eight of Lou's George I/II/III medals were purchased individually. No part of the collection was acquired in bulk.

The secret of Betts medals is now beginning to be discovered. With more collectors, streams of new specimens and perhaps even new varieties will come out of hiding. With the basic text 107 years old, there is much new information to be codified. Exciting times lie ahead in this series. Future collectors will owe much to Lucien LaRiviere for picking up the torch and carrying it a long way forward.

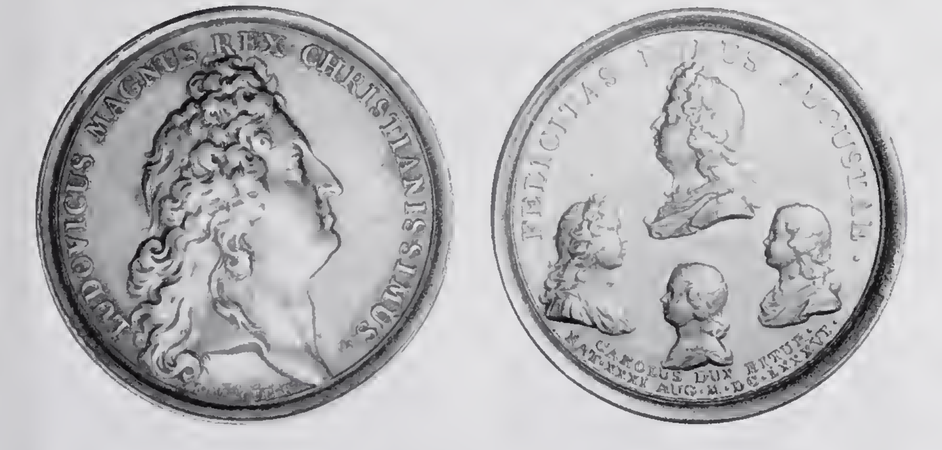
—John W. Adams

NUMISMATIC AMERICANA

THE LUCIEN M. LARIVIERE COLLECTION OF INDIAN PEACE MEDALS

FRENCH INDIAN PEACE MEDALS

Lovely 1686 French "Royal Family" Medal



2001 **1686 Royal Family medal. Breton-6, Betts-76. Silver. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Pleasing light silver gray with reflective surfaces subtly toned in iridescent blue and violet, darker at the peripheries. Superb eye appeal and choice for this issue. Light vertical filing at rim near 12:00 and a tiny dig at the base of the beveled rim above R of REX noted, consistent with placement of an unattached hanger at this location. Another tiny dig above M of DOMUS on reverse mirrors obverse dig and horizontal filing along reverse rim would likewise suggest placement of a hanger and an intent to wear and display this medal. Not all specimens of this dynastic medal were actually awarded to Native Americans (colloquially *Indians*, the general numismatic term which is preserved here—with the awareness of the modern preference of many descendants of those who received them). Early die state with cud barely encroaching on rim at 4:00 on reverse, not yet broken to its typical rectangular form on early restrikes. An early and historic specimen of this popular French medal.

Weight: 589.3 grains. Diameter: 41.5 mm.

Alan Stahl (1991 American Numismatic Society Coinage of the Americas Conference) cites contemporary evidence of an Indian buried wearing this medal "from a fire-colored ribbon" in 1723. He likewise cites Zay (1893) who records a 1710 shipment of 40 medals, 10 gilt and 30 silver, likely of this "royal family" type.

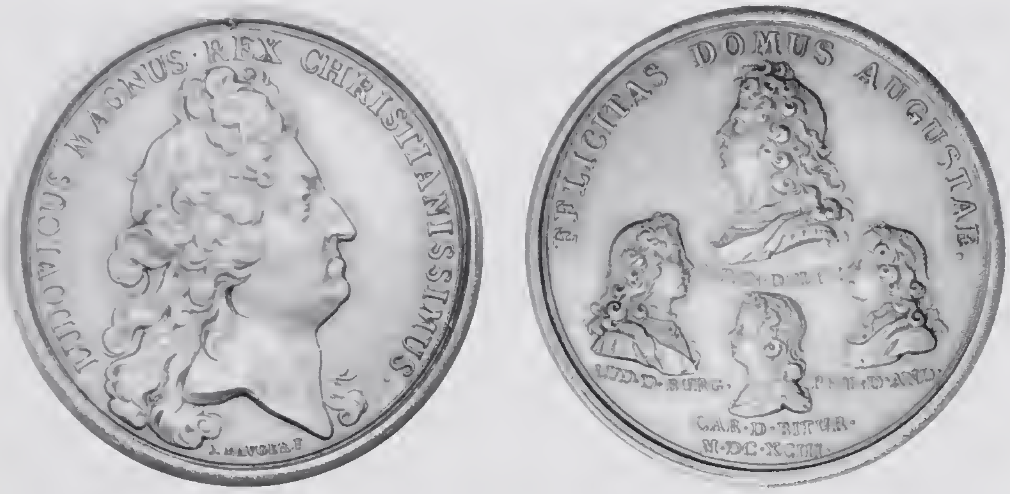
The letter to which Stahl refers was published in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in April 1877; it reads, in part:

"King Louis XIV had sent silver medals of considerable size, on one side of which was his portrait, and on the other that of the dauphin, his son [by this time known as Louis XV], and of the three princes, children of the latter, to be given to those who distinguish themselves in war. To them has long since been attached a flame-colored ribbon, four fingers in breadth, and the whole decoration is highly prized among them. ... When any chief dies, he is honorably buried; a detachment of troops, parades, and several volleys of musketry are fired over his grave, and on his coffin are laid a sword crossed with its scabbard and the medal under consideration fastened upon them."

This letter may refer to the funeral of a veteran of King William's war and the attempted capture of Quebec by Sir William Phipps (spelled Phips on some contemporary documents) and the forces of Massachusetts in 1690.

Awarded medals of this type were traded by Indians to the conquering English, who demanded French medals from their owners in exchange for English medals; this would explain the relative dearth of French medals in well-worn condition compared to the greater availability (although on an absolute basis they are rare) medals of a slightly later period. John Weston Adams (1999) mentions a letter from Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the English during the French and Indian War, stating "it would not be right to strip them of the French [medals], before I have the English ones to give them, as that would be thought by them, a degradation." Indeed, a large percentage of awarded English medals were replacements for French medals awarded to Indians formerly loyal to the French forces in America, now captured as the booty of a victor. This was sometimes a prickly process, as Indians sometimes preferred the weightier and more finely manufactured medals of French origin

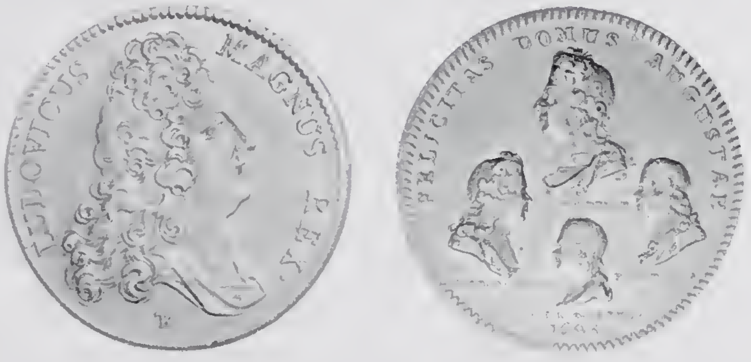
From Spink's Eighteenth sale, November 1981, Lot 949.



2002 1693 Royal Family medal. Breton-3, Betts-75. Silver. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Lustrous light silver gray with iridescent rose and blue highlights. Very attractive and well-handled. Light short file marks radiate peripherally across rim in a diagonal arrangement, likely adjustments before the medal's coining. Heavy triangular rim cud above R of REX and some die rust noted near the single hair behind Louis's head and in the intricacies of the legend; a pit sits near the centering dot at Louis's temple as well. From the die rust and texture, this piece may be a "restrike" from the 18th century; Adams notes that this type was awarded at least through 1730. The present specimen is very choice, a marvelous quality specimen that well represents this avidly-sought issue.

Weight: 571.8 grains. Diameter: 41.5 mm.

From the 1976 Torex sale, Lot 2.



2003 1693 Royal Family medal. Breton-5, As Betts-75. Copper. Choice Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Very nice reflective medium brown with vestiges of steel lustre adhering to legends and devices. Full denticulation frames design elements, which roughly approximate those of Betts-75 except for the lack of an exergual line and Arabic date instead of Roman numerals. This piece is of typical size and quality of regal jetons of the period. A beautiful specimen of this rarely-seen piece.

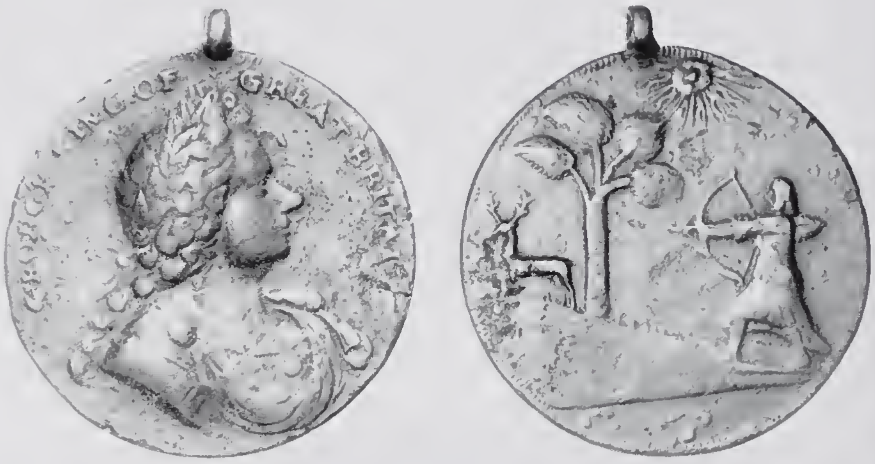
Weight: 127.6 grains. Diameter: 30.0 mm.

Purchased from Saul Hendler on April 20, 1975.

ENGLISH INDIAN PEACE MEDALS

GEORGE I

Remarkable Quality George I Peace Medal



2004 Undated (ca. 1714-1760). George I Indian Peace medal. Jamieson-1, Betts-165, Quarcoopome-IIIE. Copper. About Very Fine. Plain edge with vertically oriented hanger loop intact. Glossy chocolate brown patina on microscopically porous surfaces. The full legend is present and legible and none of the reverse detail is obscured by the typical heavy corrosion. Minor planchet split noted at 3:30.

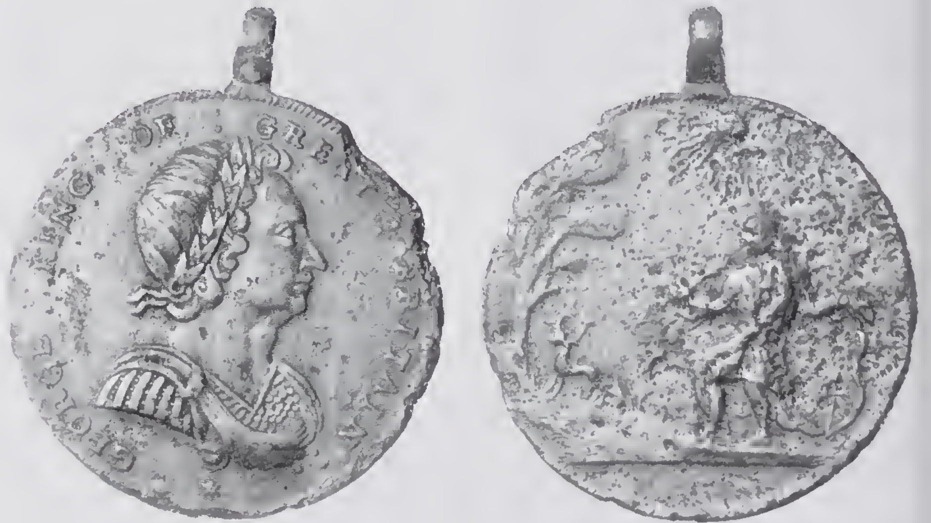
This is a very nice specimen of this Peace medal type, struck from one of the commoner die pairs as adjudged by Ebenezer Nii Quarcoopome at the 1987 ANS COAC. The ANS specimen of this medal, while a bit smoother, is of equivalent sharpness and lacks its hanger. Intact and unmolested as this specimen is, it is a very significant specimen of this first English Peace medal to see wide distribution, mostly among the Iroquois and Tuscarora tribes. A splendid specimen, found at an Indian burial site according to our consignor's notes.

Weight: 289.6 grains. Diameter: 40.9 mm, 45.0 mm to top of hanger.

Purchased privately in September 1980.

Starred Obverse George I Peace Medal

With Archaeological Context



2005 Undated (ca. 1714-1760). George I Indian Peace Medal. Jamieson-3, Betts-164, Quarcoopome-IA . Copper. Very Fine or so. Plain edge with vertically oriented hanger loop intact. Chocolate brown with some light tan highlights; smooth fields with occasional pits yield to corroded rims broken from 1:00 to 3:00 on the obverse. Reverse somewhat more heavily corroded, but design elements are still bold. Regal portrait well struck and basically unworn, perhaps the sharpest of any specimen of this scarce "Starred Obverse" variety. Indian on reverse stands holding an arrow and leaning on his tall bow; the lesser-quality specimen available to Betts gave him the impression that the arrow was actually a throwing spear. The present example is a superbly well-preserved one, among the finest known of the variety and type, whose archaeological context and pedigree should add to its interest.

Weight: 187.9 grains. Diameter: 37.6 mm, 44.3 mm to top of hanger.

This medal was sold by us in 1987 along with eight others, all found in Natrona, Pennsylvania in the early 20th century. According to our introduction to the find in the Taylor catalogue, they were found along with about 2,000 beads and a male skeleton, presumed to be a British Indian agent. All were in excellent condition and were never awarded. The vast majority of specimens of this type have been excavated in western Pennsylvania; it seems likely given the nonspecific regal legends and available quantity of this type, as compared to the scarcer George II pieces, that they were awarded even after the reign of George I ended with his death in 1727. Common sense would dictate, since the majority of English activity vis-à-vis the natives in the western Pennsylvania region took place in the epoch directly preceding the French and Indian War, that more medals were actually distributed during the reign of George II than George I.

In 1754, George Washington made his way into the Ohio country, including western Pennsylvania. Wilbur Jacobs, one of the foremost historians on Anglo-native relations in this period, wrote in his 1950 treatise *Wilderness Politics and Indian Gifts: The Northern Colonial Frontier, 1748-1763*, "No one realized more fully than Washington that wampum, spirits, and treaty goods were a necessity when dealing with the tribesmen. Among other things, the Dinwiddie [governor of Virginia at this time] - Washington correspondence during the spring and summer of 1754 is filled with discourses relating to the use of gifts to keep the 'Indians in the British interest.' The Virginia governor cooperated with Washington to the fullest extent. He not only sent food, medals, and other Indian goods, but he also made sure that Washington had the able assistance of Montour and Croghan," two of the most respected interpreters and guides of the era. Washington, and dozens of other representatives of the British forces, may well have carried medals of this type as they wooed the Indians of western Pennsylvania leading up to the inevitable conflict with the French.

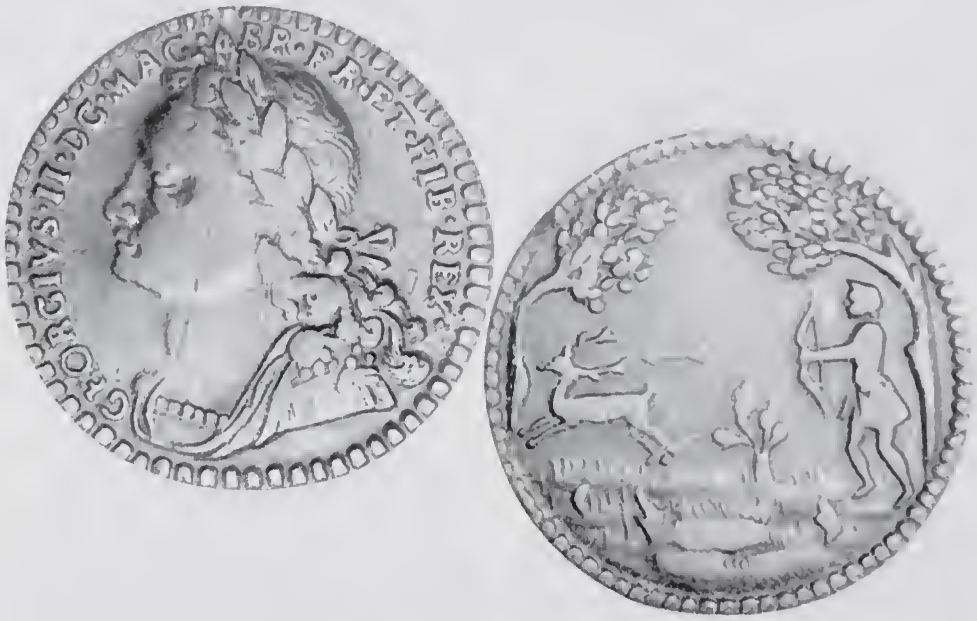
The present specimen was erroneously cited by Quarcoopome in the 1987 ANS COAC study as die pair IB. It is actually from reverse A, from which the study lists only the John W. Adams specimen from Kagin's March 1985 sale, the specimen from Wayte Raymond's 1925 W.W.C. Wilson sale, and the Jamieson plate coin in its census.

This coin was pated in *American Coin Treasures and Hoards*, by Q. David Bowers on page 31.

From our sale of the Frederick B. Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 1138.

GEORGE II

Rare Small Format George II Medal



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2006 Undated (ca. 1727-1760). George II Indian Peace medal. Jamieson-5, Betts-167. Copper. Fine or slightly better. Plain edge. Choice glossy chocolate brown with light tan on some high points. A few ancient light scratches across the portrait are not distracting. Two planchet voids at reverse rim near 10:00 and 12:00. A very nice specimen of this rare medal, seen much less frequently than the larger format George I types.

The portrait most resembles depictions of George I before 1740; as mentioned with the previous lot, the same types were probably distributed for a long period of time. Though it incorporates legends of George II, this medal may have been distributed into the reign of George III if the supply was not yet exhausted at the time of his accession in 1760. Still a very difficult medal to locate, especially with such great eye appeal and natural patination and missing from most advanced collections.

Weight: 76.5 grains. Diameter: 24.5 mm.

In our sale of the George N. Polis Collection, June 1991, we offered a group of medals found in modern times in western Pennsylvania that included four George II small format Peace medals. All four had loops still attached; the possibility certainly exists that the present specimen once had an identical loop attached as there is a slight disturbance at the edge at 12:00. The reverse die seems to be the same on this piece as on the only piece in that offering whose reverse details were strong enough for comparison, Lot 570. The pieces in that offering did not have clear enough obverse detail to ascertain certain matching of the obverse dies, but they are probably identical as well.

The following census includes 20th-century offerings or publications of this type known to us:

1. ANS. Corroded. No loop.

2. ANS. Badly corroded. No loop.

3. ANS. Corroded. Sharper, but two pieces missing from the rim, one where the loop previously was attached.

4-6. B&M Polis 6/91. All three are corroded, all three have loops. First auction appearance of these specimens.

7. Kagin's 3/85. "F/VF," some corrosion. Piece missing from rim where loop used to be. First auction appearance.

8. British Museum.

9. Stack's sale 3/73. Badly corroded and withdrawn before sale. In the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

10-12. New Netherlands 54th sale. One a VG/Fine, one sharper but with a piece missing from rim, the last worn and "unevenly struck."

13. Sotheby's Toronto 10/68. Almost certainly Lot 616 from NN54.

14. Wayte Raymond's Senter sale 1933. One piece in group lot. Could be another on the census.

15. S.H. Chapman's Hunter Collection of 1920. "Very Fine, usually badly corroded." Could be another on the census.

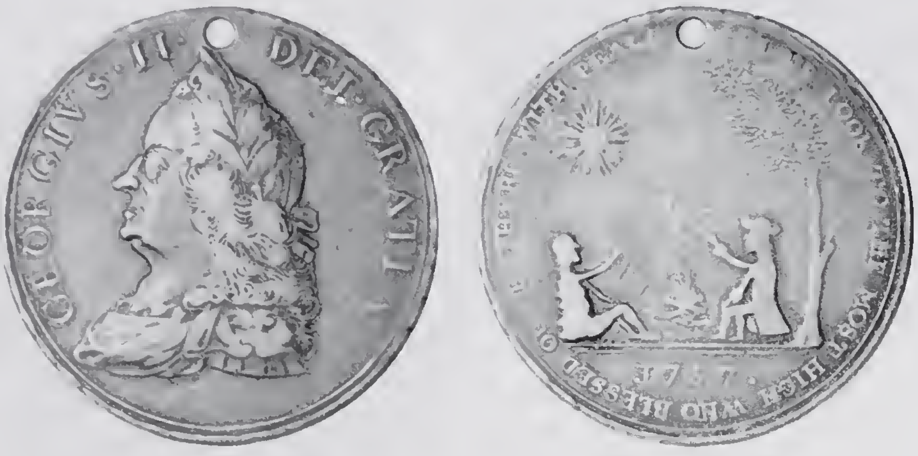
16. Henry Chapman's sale of July 1922. "Extremely Fine. Excessively Rare." Could be another on the census.

16. The present specimen, from Stack's 1976 ANA sale.

From Stack's ANA sale, August 1976, Lot 2709.

Historic 1757 Quaker Peace Medal

An Extraordinary Rarity
Produced in Philadelphia
Before the 1758 Treaty of Easton



2007 **1757 George II "Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means" Peace medal. Jamieson-8, Betts-401, Julian IP-49. Silver. Choice Fine.** Original striking with edge ornamentation of its Spanish colonial eight reales undertype. Attractive dark pewter and silver grey with smooth fields. A spot of color at the J of the date and a few shallow digs beneath the Indian's forearm, though minor, shall serve to identify this piece in the future. Holed for suspension at 12:00 as usually seen on awarded pieces. The reverse is perhaps a full grade lower than the obverse, typical of Peace medals which were awarded and worn for long periods of time.

Extremely rare and very significant, this medal was the first Peace medal of American manufacture and only the second medal ever engraved and coined on American soil. Dies by Edward Duffield of Philadelphia copy the representation of George II on silver coins of the period and depict a Quaker and Indian sharing the calumet, or peace pipe, on the reverse. Duffield, a watchmaker by trade, had previously engraved the dies for the Kittanning medal of 1756. The coins were struck in Philadelphia by Quaker silversmith Joseph Richardson the Elder and distributed by the Quaker group "The Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means," who followed William Penn's lead of affectionate relationships with local natives.

Issued medals in silver are extremely rare today; although the ANS owns three, we record only one auction appearance of a silver original this century, in Charles Fisher's sale of March 1936. A supremely important medal and piece of American history; the relationship with Pennsylvania Indians during the French and Indian War was so important that a medal was crudely engraved and coined in Philadelphia rather than ordering pieces from abroad and possibly waiting a long period of time for their delivery. As detailed below, we believe these medals to have been distributed leading up to and at the Treaty of Easton of 1758, the most significant interaction between the Indians and Quakers since the arrival of Penn in 1682. This offering presents an important opportunity.

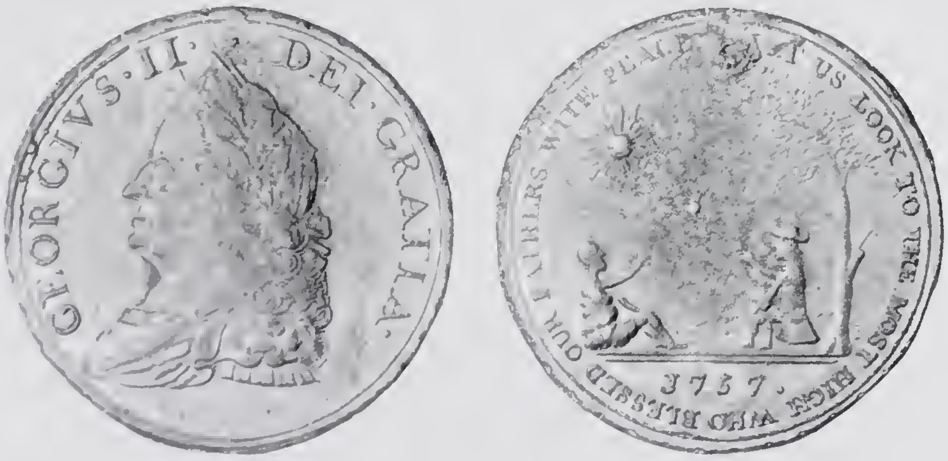
Weight: 393.1 grains. Diameter: 43.6 mm.

The Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means was an organization established by Pennsylvania Quakers in league with other nonresistant Christian groups in southeastern Pennsylvania including the Mennonites and Moravians just after the outbreak of the French and Indian War. These groups joined to gather donations and support for returning land to the Indians in order to maintain a peaceful balance. The Quakers had a reputation for forthright dealing with the natives since William Penn first arranged to "purchase" the land of his colony from its natives at the Treaty of Shackamaxon and set aside land expressly for their purposes, interpreted as the first Indian reservation by some, contrary to his theories of mutually beneficial interaction. The Association dispatched a Moravian named Christian Post to invite Indians to meet with their group ostensibly to discuss peaceful resolutions, but the resulting Treaty of Easton (1758) actually convinced several Indian groups to change their allegiances from French to English and used the power of gifts to effect release of several prisoners from the Pennsylvania frontier. It also assured the present Indians that the Quakers had no plans to settle west of the Alleghenies and into the Ohio River Valley; the official stance of Pennsylvania was markedly different. The separate relationship of the Quakers with the Indians was seen as meddlesome by the governor and hierarchy of the Colony of Pennsylvania.

The Treaty of Easton was the climactic event of the life of the Friendly Association and truly one of the most important Anglo-native events of the French and Indian War epoch. Following several other rounds of negotiations at Easton in 1756 and 1757 itself, the timing of the signed treaty in 1758 and evocative design of a Quaker and Indian sharing the calumet on the reverse of the medal suggest a relationship between the treaty and its medallic antecedent. These medals would have been distributed as tokens of friendship and badges of honor in persuading Indians to join the Quakers at the talks in Easton and in securing their support once at the Treaty.

The 1817 *Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Benezet* by Robert Vaux, reprinted in part in the October 1877 *American Journal of Numismatics*, includes an 1813 letter from Joseph Richardson, Jr. which describes the 1757 Peace medal as struck by his father, a member of the Friendly Association, using a sledgehammer. By the letter, he transmits "impressions" or restrikes of the early Richardson restrike type offered below.

From Presidential Coin and Antique's sale of April, 1977, Lot 1167. Earlier from the J. Doyle DeWitt Collection of the University of Hartford. DeWitt was the CEO of Travelers Insurance and decades ago was prominent in the numismatic scene; his work on political tokens and medals stands as a classic today.



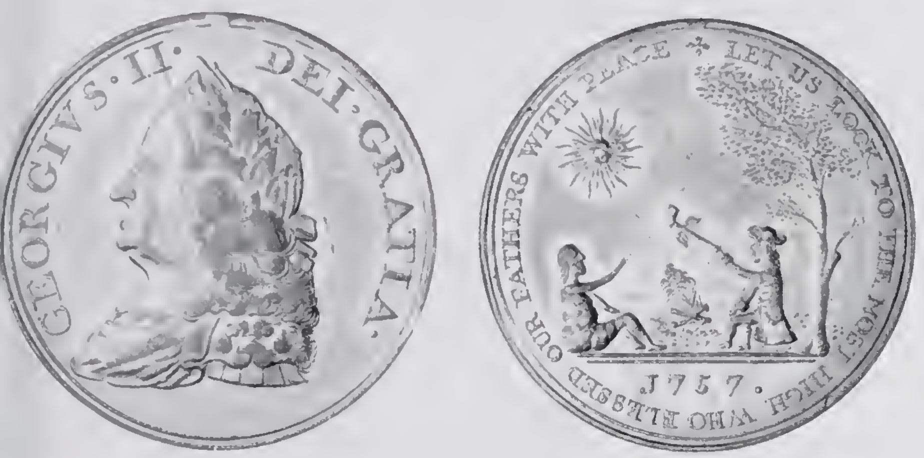
2008 **"1757" (1757-1830?) George II "Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means" Peace medal. Pewter cast of an original silver striking. Jamieson-8, Betts-401, Julian IP-49. Pewter. Crude Very Fine.** Ornamented edge of the Spanish eight reales undertype of the silver original from which this piece was cast. Dull pewter gray with lighter areas near the periphery. Some light porosity typical of casting. One of the more unusual offerings in the present collection. This piece was cast from a silver original that had been crudely plugged, possibly with wax, prior to its casting. In making a mold, a piece with a hole in it would not produce successful distinct shells, but instead would let the two shells be joined at the hole. In order to make a cast, therefore, such hole would need to be filled; the crudity of the plug is best displayed on the reverse of this cast piece. From the look of this specimen, this casting is a rather old one from a little worn original that still had excellent detail on the typically worn reverse. The question, then, lies in why someone would undertake to cast an original silver specimen in the early 19th century when the dies were extant and restrikes were easily acquired. This may suggest that this cast was produced after the dies broke in the mid 19th century, though the fabric seems earlier. A fascinating piece of uncertain origin that ought to be of interest to students of the series.

Weight: 381.2 grains. Diameter: 43.8 mm.

Purchased privately.

"1757" Peace Medal in Pewter

Early Richardson Restrike



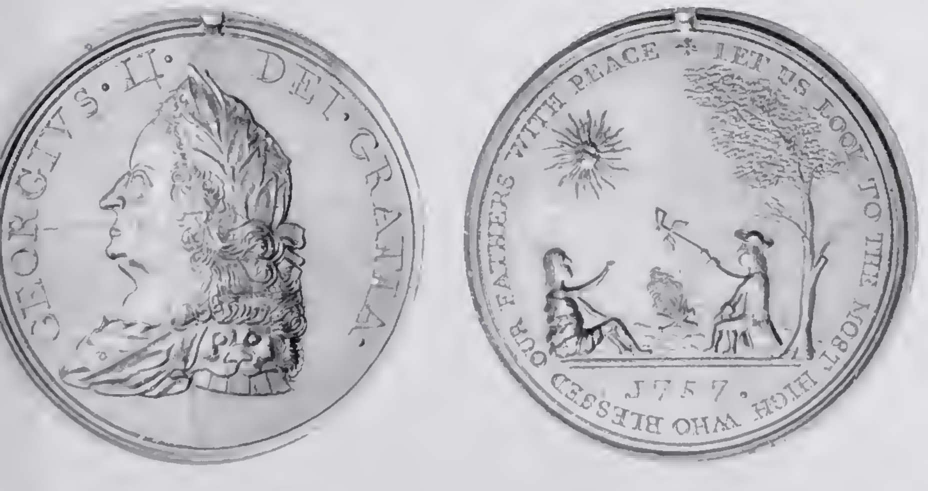
2009 **"1757" (ca. 1800-1815) George II "Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means" Peace medal. Restrike from Original Dies. Jamieson-8, Betts-401, Julian IP-49. Pewter. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Lustrous light gray with reflective surfaces and only light wear and toning on the high points of the devices. Shallow old scratch parallel to the back of George's head noted for identification. **Extremely early die state**, basically the same as the original strikings with only a short die defect below the second numeral of II (present on originals) and a very minor die crack from rim to I of GRATIA. Two short die lines parallel with the rim appear above GRATIA also.

R.W. Julian records that these dies were deposited at the Mint as early as 1800; given the die state, this striking in pewter either precedes the deposit of the dies at the Mint in Philadelphia or is among the earliest specimens struck there. Alan Stahl calls the pewter specimen in this die state in the ANS collection "probably a pattern," though the die state actually seems to be slightly later than that of the original in this sale. Very rare in this early state. Avidly sought by enthusiasts of Peace medals and early Mint medals and worthy of a premium bid.

Weight: 384.2 grains. Diameter: 43.4 mm.

Restruck by Joseph Richardson Jr., an early Mint assayer and engraver of the Washington Indian Peace medals whose eponymous father, a well known Philadelphia Quaker silversmith and member of the Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means, is given credit for striking the originals in 1757. In the 1813 letter described in the previous lot, Richardson transmits "impressions" from his father's dies. Julian suggests the dies may have been at the Mint as early as 1800; this is probably very close to the truth. The dies were used only occasionally by Richardson to produce gifts for friends. Richardson states in his 1813 letter to Thomas Wistar, "Although this medal may at present be thought of little value, I have no doubt in a future day it will be considered as *interesting*, not only from the occasion for which it was struck, but as it may serve to show the progress of the arts in our country." This was a prescient understatement.

Purchased from John J. Ford, Jr. on August 11, 1971.

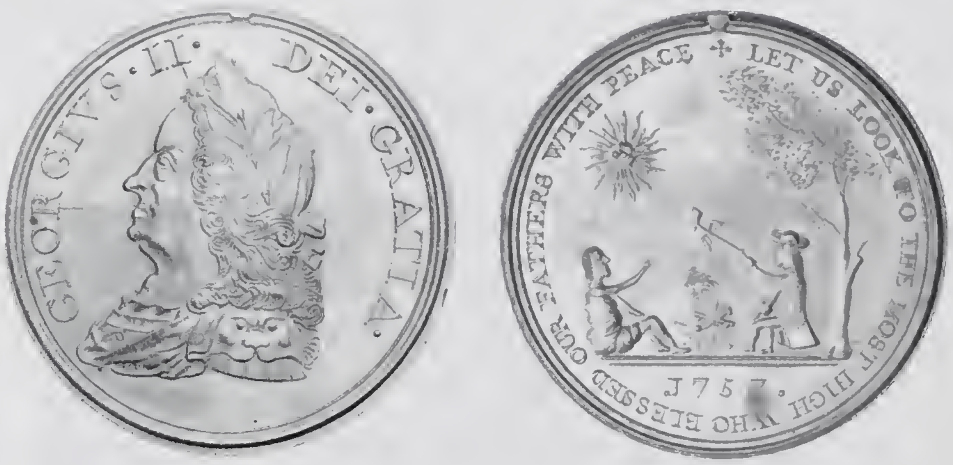


2010 **"1757" (ca. 1840-1874?) "Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means" Peace medal. Restrike from original dies. Jamieson-8, Betts-401, Julian IP-49. Bronze. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. A beautiful specimen of the thin planchet variety of this popular restrike. Pleasing and lustrous mahogany with vestiges of mint red in the legend. A tiny spot of verdigris outside of the die edge near II is noted. The dies are heavily cracked.

Struck at the Philadelphia Mint by subscription prior to 1860 and sold publicly from 1861 until the 1870s. James Pollock reported the dies were irreparably broken in 1874 and a new obverse die was undertaken soon thereafter. This piece was struck from the original die in its cracked state, an interesting souvenir of the Indian peace process struck for mid-19th century collectors.

Weight: 788.7 grains. Diameter: 45.3 mm.

Purchased privately.

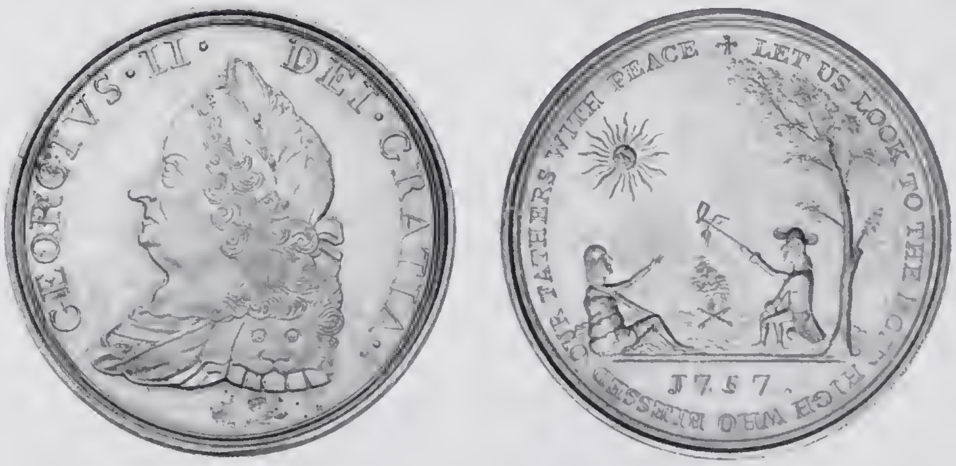


2011 **"1757" (ca. 1840-1874?) "Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means" Peace Medal. Restrike from original dies. Jamieson-8. Betts-401. Julian IP-49. Bronze. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. Thick planchet variety. Tan and olive with nice lustre and vestiges of mint color. Tiny spots near the R of GEORGIUS and second 7 of date. A very pleasing example of this popular medal.

Weight: 946.1 grains. Diameter: 45.0 mm.

Purchased from New Netherlands Coin Company on March 25, 1968.

Beautiful Silver "1757" Peace Medal Restrike



2012 **"1757" (ca. 1885) "Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means" Peace medal. Restrike from copy dies. Jamieson-8, As Betts-401, Julian IP-49. Silver. Choice prooflike Mint State.** Plain edge. Melodious light blue, gold, and rose subtly graces fully reflective surfaces. Some insignificant marks do not detract from the excellent eye appeal of this specimen. These dies were engraved at the Philadelphia Mint to replace the shattered original Duffield obverse and the now-retired reverse; Julian states the dies were accomplished in 1882 and the first pieces were struck in 1885. Silver specimens are quite rare today and few compare with the quality of this piece. A splendid opportunity for the Mint medal enthusiast.

Weight: 723.7 grains. Diameter: 44.7 mm.

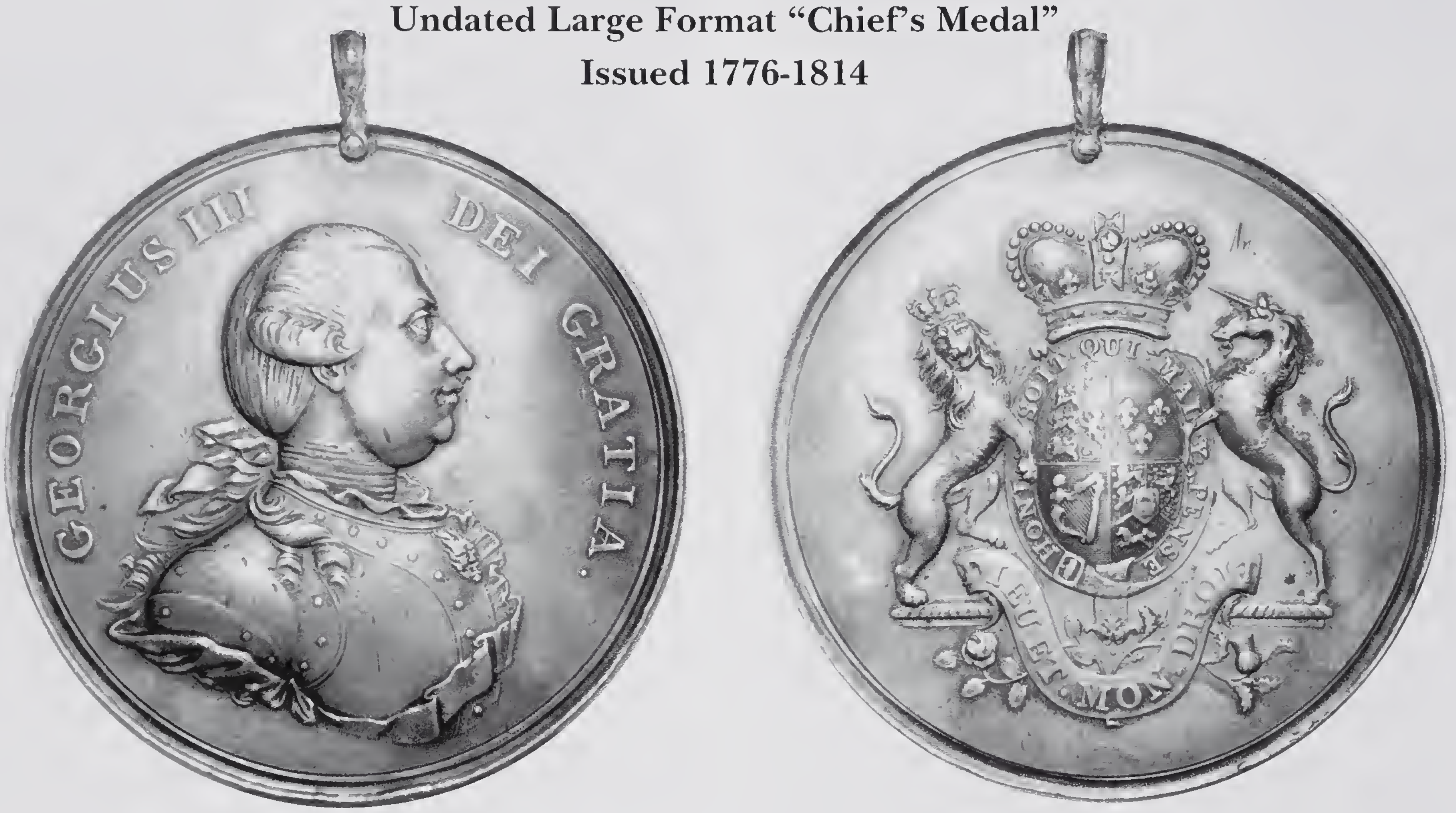
From Glendining's sale of May 1985, Lot 406; previously in the collection of Carleton S. Gifford of Boston.

GEORGE III

Marvelous George III Peace Medal

Undated Large Format "Chief's Medal"

Issued 1776-1814



2013 **Undated (ca. 1776-1814) George III Indian Peace medal. Adams 7.3, Jamieson-18, Betts-438. Struck silver. Choice Very Fine.** Plain edge. Ornamented hanger at 12:00 matches ANS specimens 18, 21, and 22 (1991 ANS COAC). Attractive pewter gray with subtle natural toning and some reflectivity; a haze of toning surrounds the reverse devices. Used but well cared for, with some of the usual hairlines from polishing and tiny nicks; a few short digs above and perpendicular to the unicorn's horn will serve to identify this piece in the future.

Distributed to North American Indians during the rise of American power, these medals are wonderful artifacts of the battle for North America in which the Indians were engaged from both sides. A splendid specimen of this very popular Peace medal issue.

Weight: 1,407.7 grains. Diameter: 76.7 mm.

John Adams notes in his highly-acclaimed new book on the subject of George III Peace medals, already the standard reference on this previously understudied subject, "Unlike the Montreal medals, which were awarded for past service or future identification, and the Happy While Uniteds, which celebrated the peace, these are *war* medals. Clearly the designer believed the Indians would be impressed by a warlike monarch. Clearly, the purpose of the production was to recruit military allies, not to celebrate passive diplomatic ties."

These medals, depicting a stern monarch sheathed in a suit of armor, were first shipped to North America in 1776. Adams's suggestion that all such medals' provenance begins with Indian superintendent Guy Johnson and Governor-General Guy Carleton is well founded; these medals represent the single most powerful force in Indian relations the English had in their diplomatic arsenal and their employment was discussed, approved, and effected by those diplomats and soldiers in the highest positions of power. These large format medals attracted influential Indians throughout what is now Canada and the United States to the English cause. The North American Indians became accustomed to expensive gifts and dependent upon the generosity of their English or French "fathers," and sometimes both of them, for the survival of their communities. Once the French were defeated and removed from North America, the issuance of medals and the culture of gifts, a culture ably described by Wilbur Jacobs's *Wilderness Politics and Indian Gifts*, soon declined. This condition laid the foundation for Pontiac's famous revolt of 1763. It also meant that when Peace medals had come back into vogue as a diplomatic tool, Indians avidly sought the opportunity to be recognized as a "medal chief" and receive the gifts of clothes, tools, liquor, weapons, food, and even cash that accompanied the elaborate medal distribution ceremonies. Adams describes the journey of Wabasha of the tribe that Lewis and Clark would meet and call the Yankton Sioux:

"Given geographical isolation, Wabasha made a special effort to establish strong diplomatic ties, first with the French and later with the English. In 1776, he journeyed all the way to Quebec to wait upon Governor-General Carleton: 'The following morning Captain Carleton took the Mdewankton headman and Rocque to see his uncle again. The Governor presented each chief with a large silver medal bearing a bust of King George on the obverse side and Great Britain's coat of arms on the reverse. These were hung around their necks on ribbons of royal purple. Wabasha wore his above a similar French medal.'"

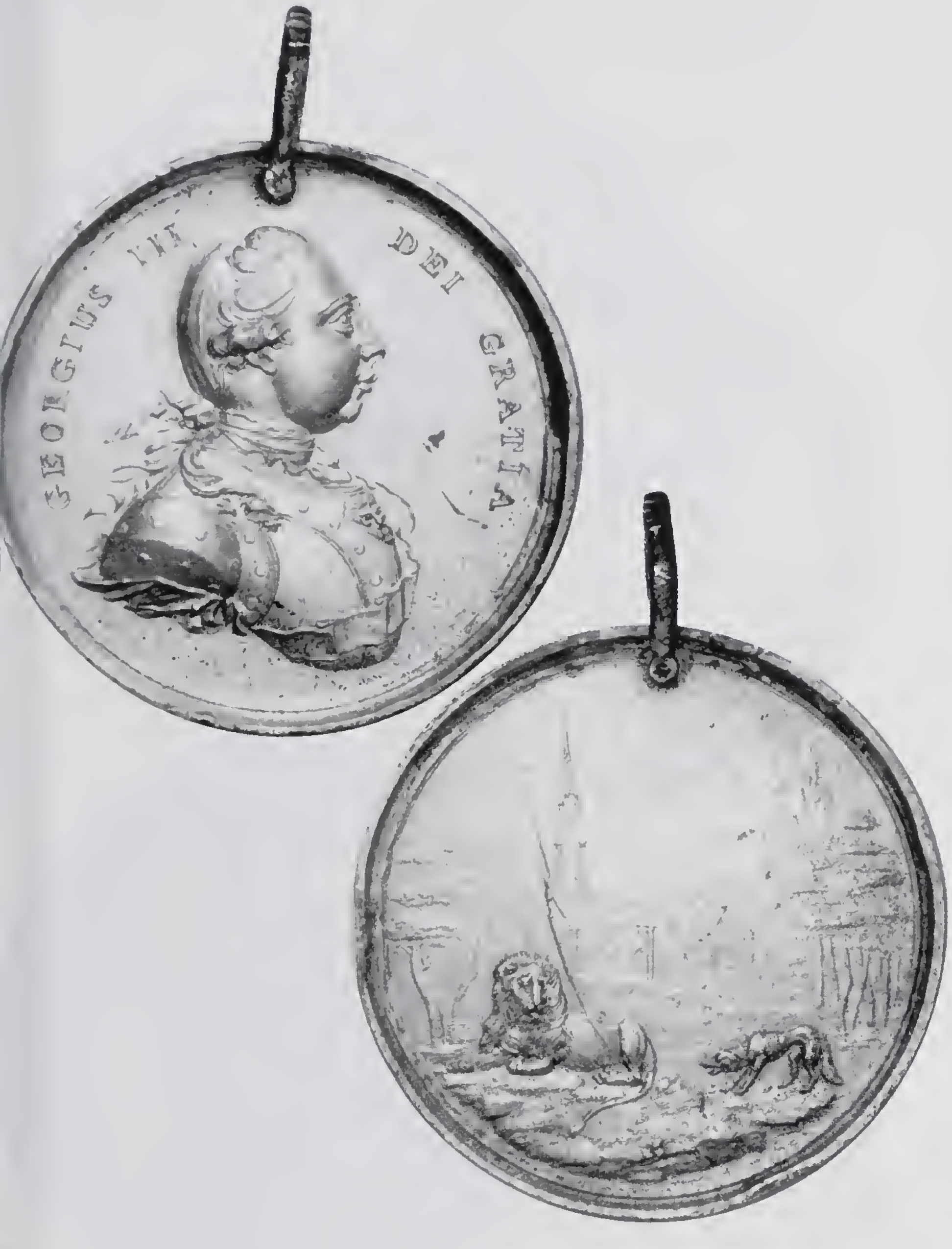
Medals from this issue were distributed up until the next issue was emitted in 1814 and thereafter until supplies were totally depleted; Adams records a specimen in the Chicago Historical Society given to Ottawa chief Blackbird in 1815 and a medal given to a Chippewa is engraved "1812."

This piece is listed as number 46 in John Adams' survey of 86 known specimens in his modern census published in *The Indian Peace Medals of George III or His Majesty's Sometime Allies*, published in 1999 by George Frederick Kolbe.

Purchased privately.

Very Rare Lion and Wolf Medal

A Recruiting Award from General Burgoyne?



014 **Undated (ca. 1776-1778) George III Lion and Wolf medal. Adams 10.2, Jamieson-11, Betts-535, Breton-14. Silver. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge with ornamented hanger as on ANS specimens 17 and 23. Light silver gray with tiny dark flecks of color, perhaps flaking lacquer, and some corrosion near the rims. Excellent detail and eye appeal; some minor scratches and rim bumps, the largest at 3:00 obverse, can hardly be thought of as detracting. A single reverse die break begins above the steeple's highest column and slants diagonally down to the lion's rear paw.

This is a very appealing specimen of this rare and interesting medal. Adams lists 19 specimens in his modern census. The present specimen is finer than at least two of the three specimens of the ANS, the other being a piece struck on shells of equivalent grade. With its sophisticated design, this classic rarity is a great medallic illustration of the power with which Indians were entrusted in preserving the last North American empire.

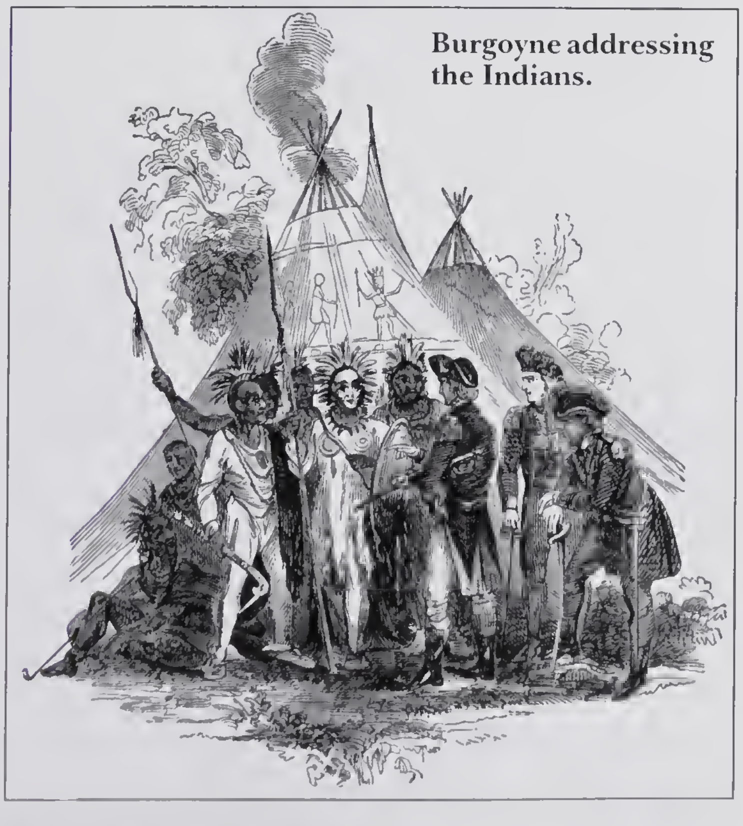
Weight: 1067.2 grains. Diameter: 61.2 mm. The specific gravity of 10.41 suggests that this piece is composed of solid silver.

The imagery on the reverse is evocative and clear: England is being meddled with by a less potent but dangerous force. England, as the lion, sits comfortably atop a grassy outcropping while a wolf, skinny and snarling, approaches from behind. A frontier town is in the background, with a dominating church structure and two houses close behind. Such imagery would only be appropriate and have obvious impact if there was a known enemy: one whose desperation and hunger matches that of the wolf depicted. The French had already been defeated by the time these medals were distributed, which leaves only the American colonists as the enemy hereupon depicted.

Three specimens of this medal still have their original provenance and two still have their accompanying letter of distinction; all three of these medals were awarded in August of 1778 by Governor Frederic Haldimand. Adams accepts Haldimand as a possible proponent of this medal, but suggests the educated and artistic General John Burgoyne "would have been more likely to see the propaganda value of the allegorical scene that Lion and Wolf depicts." Evidence which supports his Burgoyne contention, in which we also see the greatest merit, includes a documentary narrative of a meeting with Indians at Fort Niagara in December 1777 which refers to the distribution of "300 Burgoyne medals" along with a caveat by an officer on the scene to the Indians that those receiving medals would "be installed with proper medals." By 1777, Indians knew well what size the "chief's medal" was – the 76 mm size offered in the previous lot. This 60 mm medal would have been viewed with suspicion, as it is closer in size to the smaller medals awarded to secondary chiefs and warriors. The logic is reasonable that this unique series would deserve the special adjective "Burgoyne" accorded it by the observer at Fort Niagara and would invite apologies for its smaller size. We therefore subscribe to the theory that Burgoyne was actively involved in the distribution of this medal, as he possibly was for others, but that this medal is the one distributed at Fort Niagara in 1777.

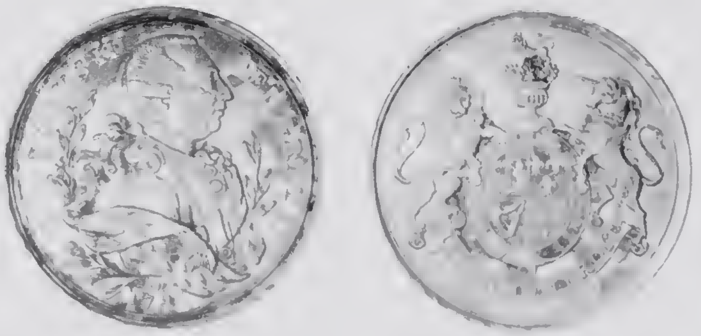
This piece was listed by John Adams as number 14 in his modern census of this variety in his recent book.

Purchased from the Museum of the American Numismatic Society on May 17, 1967.



Burgoyne addressing the Indians.

Scarce 1794 "Simcoe" Peace Medal



2015 **1794 George III "Simcoe" Indian Peace medal. Jamieson-19, Breton-13. Silver. Extremely Fine.** Lettered edge: MAY HE EVER REIGN IN THE HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE. Pleasing medium gray surfaces retain some reflectivity with mottled blue and olive and coppery toning on the high points. There are some short scratches at the base of the bust and a heavy rim nick at 12:00; given that there is actually metal missing from the rim, there may have been a hanger once attached at this location which has since been indelicately removed. Very nice eye appeal for this infrequently-seen small format medal.

This medal takes its name from Lieutenant Governor John Simcoe, the first governor of Upper Canada who was named commander-in-chief of India before his death in 1806. In 1793, soon after assuming his newly created office of governor of Upper Canada, he requested Peace medals with the arms of Upper Canada for distribution to important chiefs and to introduce himself as a new power broker in the region. When such medals were not forthcoming, the present type was shipped to Canada in some quantity for distribution; its designs and bearing closely match those earlier medals of George III to which local chiefs would have grown accustomed. However, Adams suggests this emission was ill-received by the Indians because of its size, more becoming to a simple warrior than a chief. He cites a letter from an Indian agent at Michilimackinac in present-day Michigan dated July 19, 1794 stating "Captain Joseph Doyle desires his compliments to you and requests of you twelve medals and twelve flags to this place, the small medals you sent before the Indians would not accept of them."

A scarce specimen from this very important period during which Britain and the nascent United States competed for the friendship of Indians with medals while battling the loyal tribes of their continental co-inhabitants.

Weight: 186.1 grains. Diameter: 32.2 mm.

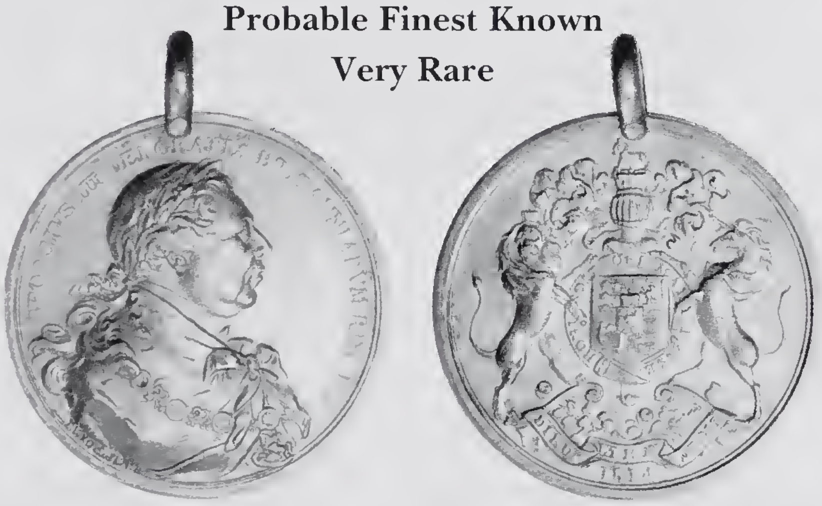
Governor John Simcoe is also known in the history of numismatics as the sponsor of the 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada tokens produced by Boulton and Watt, perhaps best known to American collectors for the mulings of its dies with those of the 1796 Myddelton token.

Purchased from James King on September 18, 1969.

Superb Small Format 1814 Peace Medal

Probable Finest Known

Very Rare



2016 1814 George III Indian Peace medal. Adams-14.2, Jamieson-26, Breton-22. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge with horseshoe-shaped hanger. Lustrous gray with subtle rose and violet iridescence. A simply beautiful example of this finely executed Peace medal, deftly engraved by Thomas Wyon and well struck. A minuscule dig beneath the second R of BRITANNIARIUM shall have to serve as an identifier as there is no more obvious defect.

This is the rarest format of this issue, dated 1814 and distributed in only that year and the year that followed; Adams cites only nine specimens of this medal, of which this is clearly the finest. Relative scarcity of the two die pairs is not yet established. For the person who seeks but one Peace medal, the present offering may be ideal. Its condition and utter rarity make it a very significant offering, unlikely to be repeated for some time.

Weight: 553.2 grains. Diameter: 38.0 mm.

Adams cites this example as number 6 in his modern census.

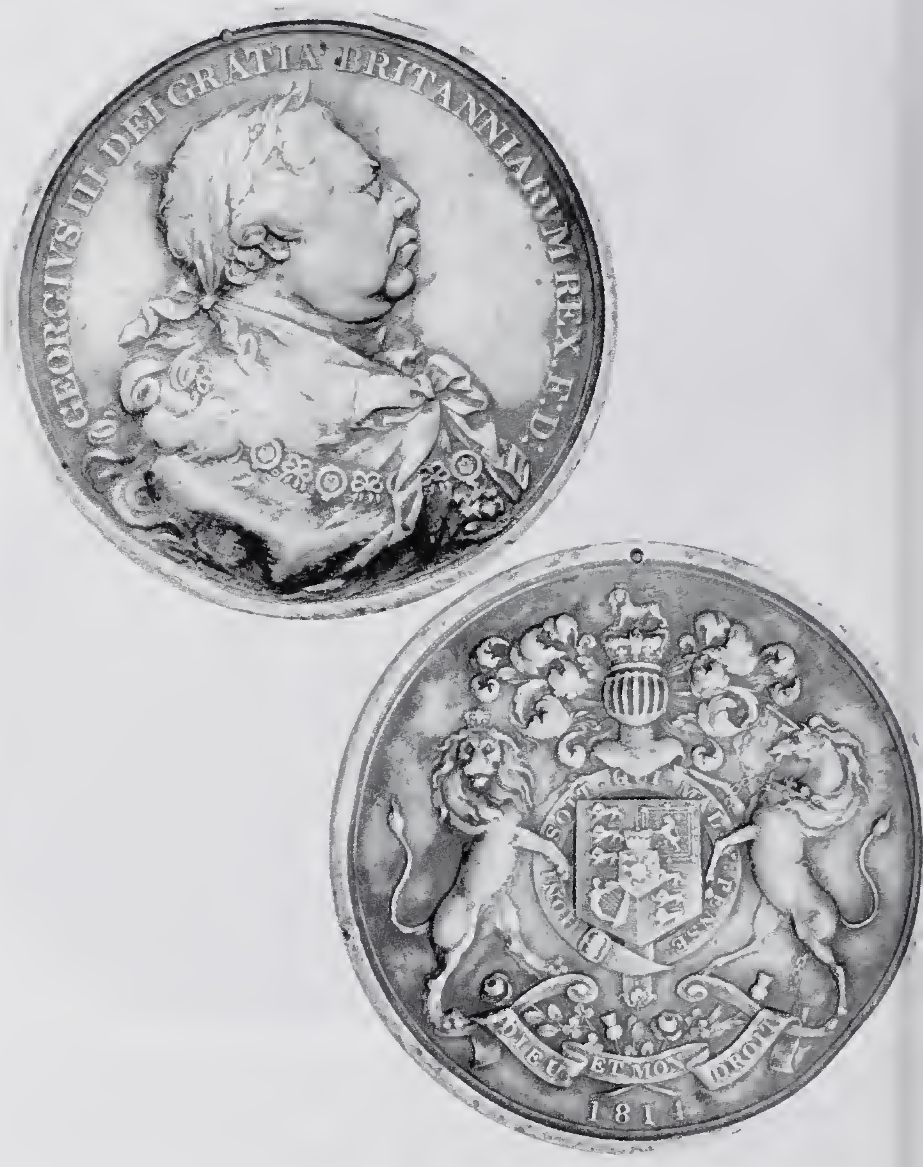
Nota bene: The photographs in Adams for this variety are transposed in relation to his descriptions; we have based our attribution on the textual description of the Adams 14.2 variety.

Adams cites one particularly poignant award of this medal, a certificate awarding a medal this size on June 29, 1815 to a boy, the son of a Chippewa chief killed at the Battle of Fort George in May 1813. This medal was likely awarded in other circumstances to the typical warriors who made up the bulk of the British fighting forces against the Americans in the War of 1812

From Spink's sale #49, December 1985, Lot 244.

Very Scarce 1814 Peace Medal

Medium Format



2017 1814 George III Indian Peace medal. Adams-13, Jamieson-25, Breton-21. Silver. Almost Very Fine. Plain edge. Holed for suspension, but no hanger is present. Silver gray with some earthen toning and peripheral encrustation adhering to devices and legends. This medal had a long life of use which resulted in a substantial rim bump at 7:00 and some smaller rim nicks along with the usual array of marks and scratches. The detail is fully that of Very Fine. Eye appeal is excellent, as this medal has "character," for lack of a more precise numismatic term.

This medal size is a scarce one, appearing less frequently than the large "chief's" size and slightly more frequently than the smallest size. Adams records 17 specimens in his modern census, six of which are institutionalized. A worthy specimen of this size and type, probably awarded to a dedicated and important warrior rather than a full chief, and proudly worn for a long duration.

Weight: 1,122.2 grains. Diameter: 60.0 mm.

Adams lists this piece as number 8 in his modern census.

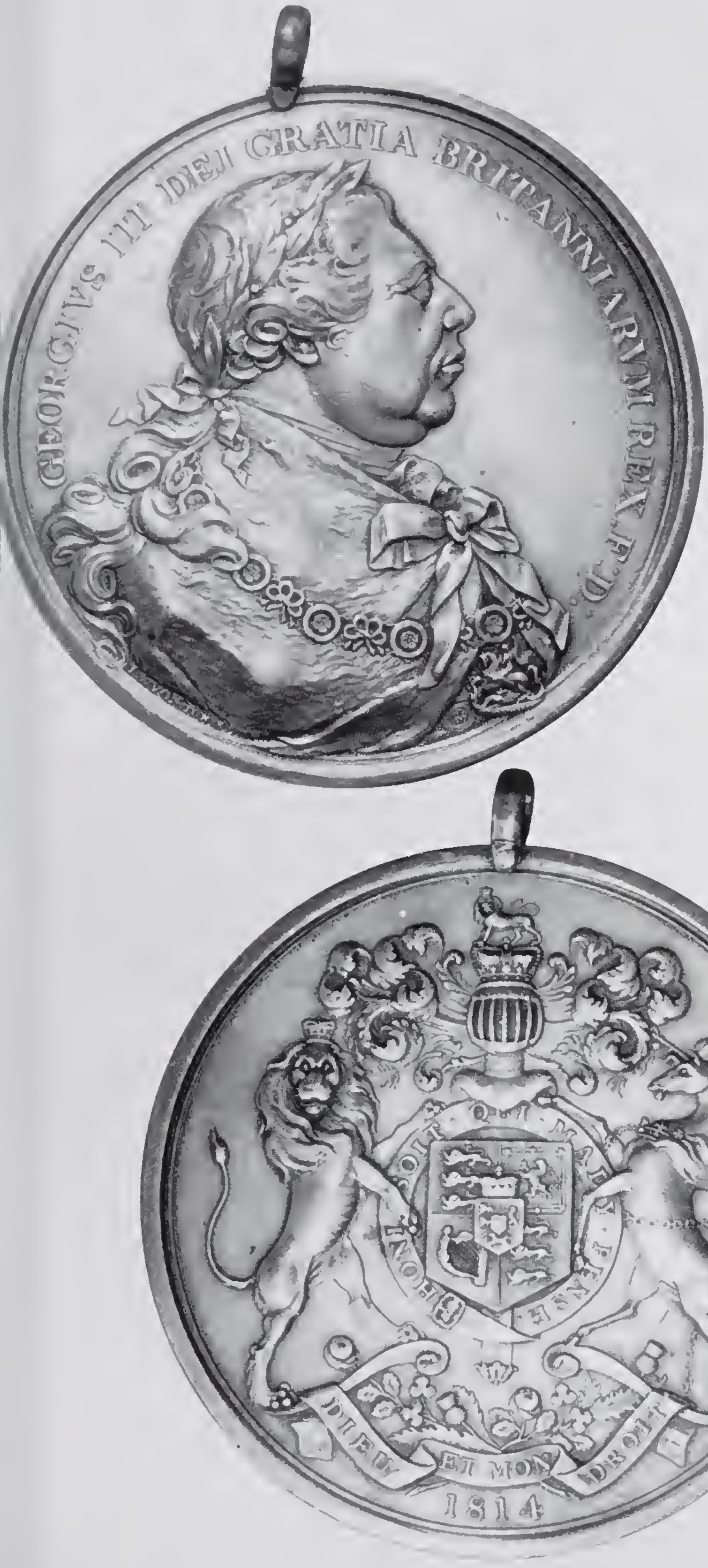
From Glendining's sale of November 1991, Lot 48.

The large size medal was obviously the most popular; Indian chiefs had grown accustomed to the typical 76 mm size of the undated George III pieces and knew of the wide distribution of this large size issue. Receiving a smaller sized medal was viewed as a slight to many and was thought to indicate a position less than that of others who had received the largest size. For this reason, this size is the most frequently seen of the 1814 emission, but is less common than the large size undated George III pieces. Adams lists 40 specimens of the large size 1814 in his modern census compared to 86 specimens of the large size undated George III. While there are certainly pieces extant that are not in the Adams modern census, the ratio of surviving pieces is probably about right, though there may be more than two undated specimens for every 1814 specimen.

Purchased privately on November 14, 1980.

Noteworthy 1814 Chief's Medal

With Original Hanger

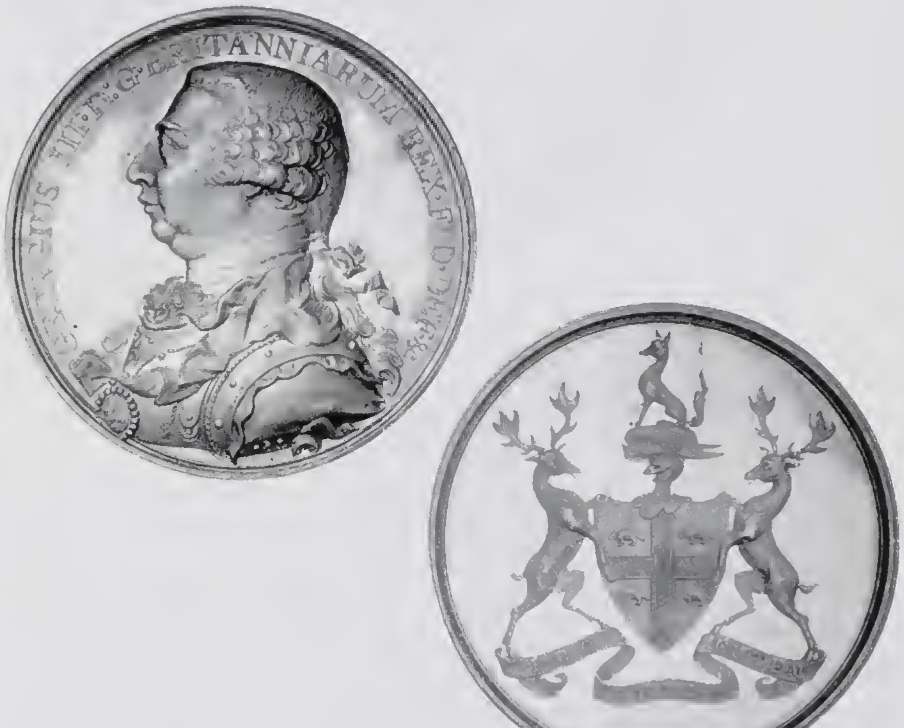


2018 **1814 George III Indian Peace medal. Adams-12, Jamieson-24, Breton-19. Silver. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge with original horseshoe hanger slightly bent and showing light metal fatigue. Pleasing silver gray with subtle violet iridescence, though some brightness still remains from an old polishing. Excellent eye appeal and intact rims; a dig between the horse's legs shall serve as an identifier. Adams correctly points out that during the distribution of this medal, "Indians made up the material portion of British forces at almost all engagements." Such Indians were easily attracted to the English cause; American settlers continued to encroach upon tribal lands and settle new homesteads, while the British merely established commercial missions among the Indians. An important and well-preserved specimen of this important relic from the War of 1812.

Weight: 1,915.7 grains. Diameter: 75.5 mm.
Adams lists this specimen as number 21 in his modern census.

Extraordinary Hudson's Bay Company Medal

Rare Silver Striking



2019 **Undated (after 1801) Hudson's Bay Company medal. Jamieson-20, British Historical Medals-1062, LeRoux-490. Silver. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. Fully reflective surfaces subtly toned champagne with peripheral highlights of olive and rose contrast with frosted design elements. This piece has superb eye appeal despite some very light hairlines and Küchler's very honest portrait of the corpulent and elderly king. Designed by Conrad Küchler during his employment with Boulton and Watt, the present medal has caused some disagreement in the standard literature. Laurence Brown places this medal in his *British Historical Medals* as an issue of 1820, noting "the obverse die by Küchler is obviously reused since the artist died in 1810." His reasoning for this placement is not noted. Forrer places it chronologically with the medal celebrating the Union of Ireland with England of 1801. Robert C. Willey, in his *Dictionary of Canadian Medallists*, states "His [Kuchler's] only work for Canada is the Indian Chief Medal (LeRoux 490), struck in 1802 for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The dies for this medal fell into the hands of W.J. Taylor after the liquidation of the Soho Mint and were muled with other dies to produce a few 'collector's items'."

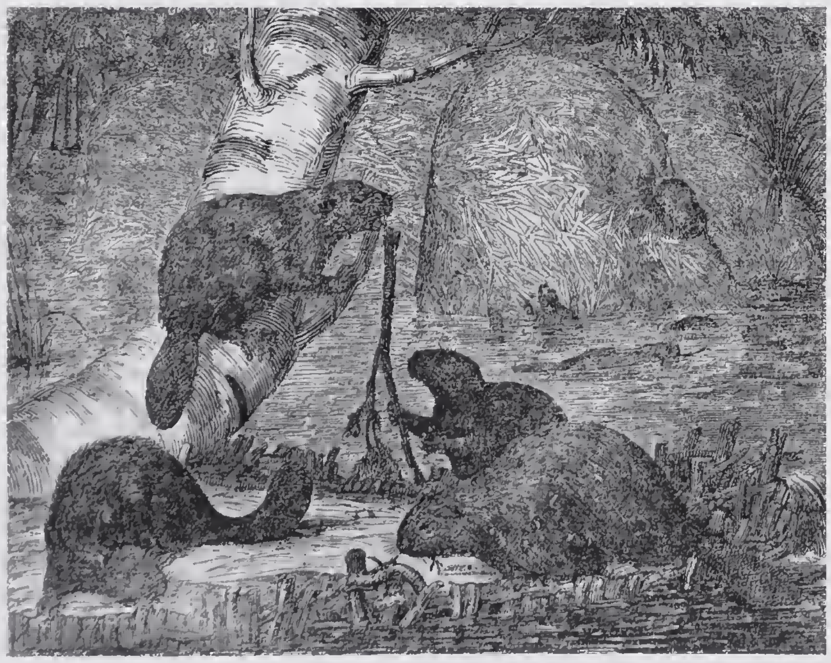
The present specimen has a thin spidery die crack on the reverse that descends from the rim at 12:15 to an internal break at the curl of the fox's tail and for another millimeter below. The copper specimens offered in the next two lots both show later states of this break. Assuming the muling of this reverse die in copper with the obverse die of the 1800 Preservation from Assassination Medal by Küchler is one of the later Taylor mulings is simple; it is obviously the last struck of the three specimens we have in this sale. Determining the striking dates of the other two pieces is a more difficult matter. Jamieson depicts a piece with a hanger reminiscent of those on some of the Victorian Peace medal issues. It seems logical that a batch of medals was struck off for the Hudson's Bay Company, probably in the 1801 when Kuchler was still active. These medals were probably used for presentation, to employees, Indians, and friends of the company, for some time thereafter. This makes an exact date of distribution impossible. Suffice it to say that this is an extremely rare medal in silver with fewer than 10 specimens known in silver, issued for the most influential commercial force in Canadian history and among the most important companies in the history of the continent.

Weight: 962.7 grains. Diameter: 48.1 mm.

In their cataloguing of this piece in 1989, Glendining's said this specimen was "probably struck c. 1850-1855, by Taylor, thin flan, the reverse die flaw in its early state, choice and virtually as struck." It brought £2700 on a £800-1200 estimate, which lends credence to our belief that its attribution as a Taylor restrike was inaccurate. In his discussion of these medals in *The Indian Peace Medals of George III*, John Adams states "According to John J. Ford, Jr., the originals were struck in an open collar, exhibiting some die rust and a progression of the reverse die break seen on all specimens," also noting that Larry Gingras recorded only six "originals" in silver. This piece was struck in a closed collar, but this does not resolve the question of what manner of "restrike" it may be. As medal supplies were exhausted, the dies were kept on hand so new medals may be struck and distributed. There are also "restrikes" done for no official purpose by Taylor. Perhaps the exact nature of this piece will not be known until a complete die state study may be made to determine at what point the dies were placed into long-term storage and rusted further with little further development of the reverse die crack.

In cataloguing the Donald Stewart Collection in February 1994, Warren Baker suggested that this medal was struck in 1820. He quotes from the February 15, 1820 entry in the minute book of the Hudson's Bay Company which reads, "Ordered medals with the head of his late Majesty to be sent in the ensuing season." In the following May, a manifest for a ship arriving at York Factory (Toronto) included mention of "24 medals for Indian Chiefs." It is known that Governor John Simcoe ordered Peace medals with the arms of Upper Canada which were never delivered, instead receiving the 1794 "Simcoe" medal which was used for presentation on both sides of the Atlantic. The entry quoted by Baker confirms that some medals arrived in 1821, but, to our mind, does not confirm that they were of this type. Medals dated 1814 are known to have been awarded up to and after 1821; those sent in 1821 may or may not have been of this type. Indeed, a George IV medal dated 1821 is known to have been awarded to Indian chiefs. There exists a letter from 1852, however, which states "There are still a few of the Company's old medals in existence with the Arms on one side and old King George the 3rd on the other, but they are not silver" are undoubtedly of this type, struck in copper, and still remaining for presentation in some quantity by 1852.

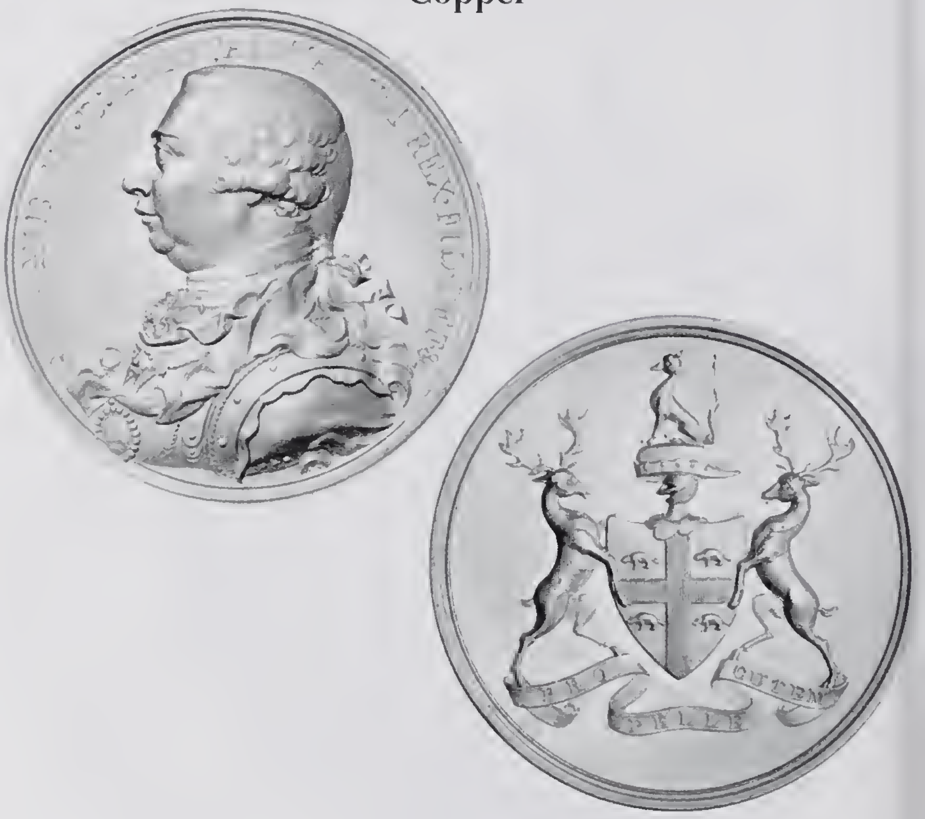
From Glendining's sale of November 1989, Lot 407.



Beavers, illustrated in *Penny Magazine*, 1833

Rare Hudson's Bay Company Medal

Copper



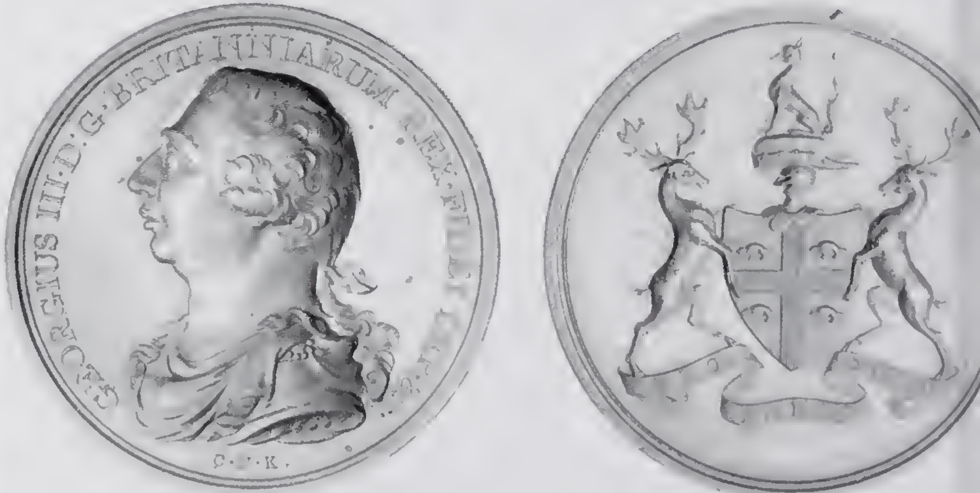
2020 Undated (1801?) Hudson's Bay Company medal. Jamieson-20, BHM-1062, LeRoux-490. Copper. Choice Mint State. Plain edge. Lovely milk chocolate brown faded from mint color with traces of violet iridescence on reflective surfaces. Exquisite visual appeal. This, as the previous lot, was struck for the Hudson's Bay Company and is probably an "original" striking rather than a Taylor restrike. It was coined after the silver piece in the previous lot, as the crack at the rim now retains a small cud that has not yet broken off the die, unlike the rim break on the muling offered in the next lot. Its weight is also very different from that of the Taylor restrike. An important Canadian medal, accompanied by a copper shell housing of 19th-century manufacture.

Weight: 864.2 grains. Diameter: 48.1 mm.

The specimens of this medal sold in the Sotheby's Canada sale of October 1968, Lots 115 and 116, also were accompanied by a "contemporary metal container." A single photograph of the reverse was shown for both pieces and was not clear enough to ascertain the state of the reverse rim break and thus determine its status as an original or restrike.

From Spink's sale #16, July 1981, Lot 419.

Interesting Taylor HBC Restrike



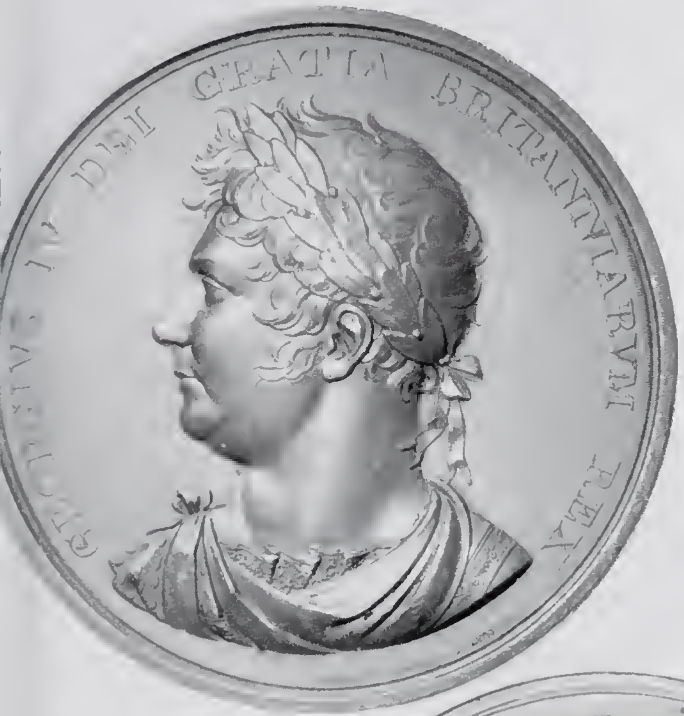
2021 Undated (ca. 1862-1880) Hudson's Bay Company medal. Jamieson-20 with variant obverse die, LeRoux-490. Copper. Mint State. Plain edge. Mahogany bronze with prooflike rose and olive fields. Light spotting does not greatly effect this piece's very nice eye appeal. This striking by W.J. Taylor mules the obverse of the Preservation from Assassination medal

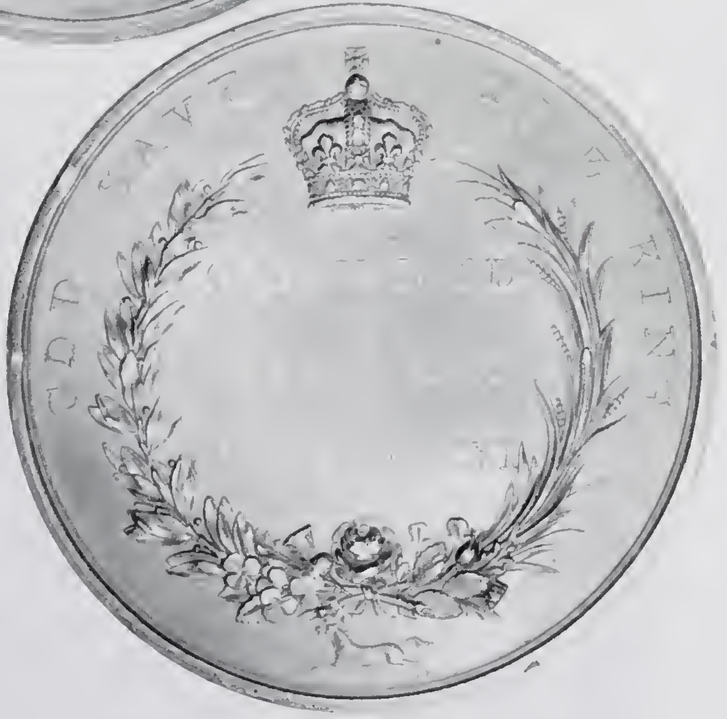
(BHM 484) with the Hudson's Bay Company reverse. Taylor purchased dies from Boulton and Watt after the sale of that company's assets in April 1850 and later struck a number of odd mulings. The obverse die shows a notable crack through George's hair to his brow. The reverse is a later state than the previous two lots, now showing a full break at the rim. An interesting specimen of the Hudson's Bay medal and of relevance to enthusiasts of Canadian medals and the creations of Matthew Boulton. Accompanied by a 19th-century copper shell housing.

Weight: 940.7 grains. Diameter: 48.0 mm.

From Glendining's sale of April 1974, Lot 353.

GEORGE IV



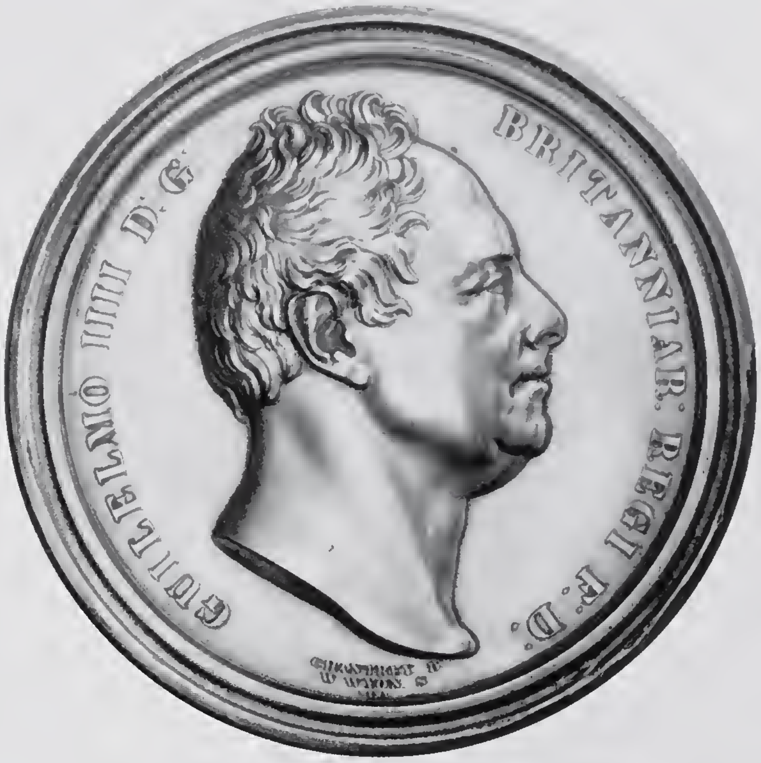


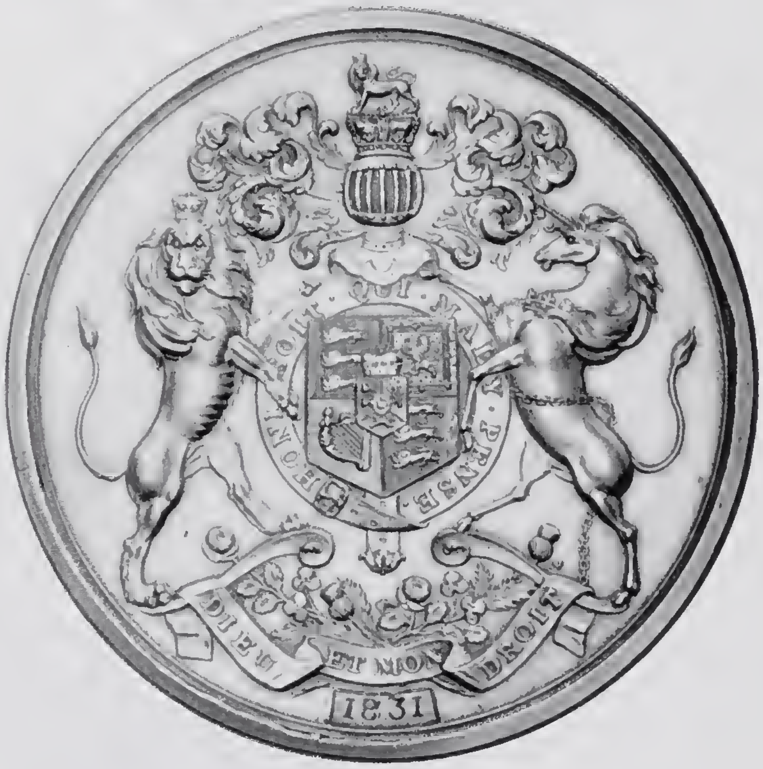
2022 1821 Indian Chief medal. Jamieson-27, BHM-1088. Bronze. Very Fine. Choice smooth chocolate brown with mahogany among the peripheral legends. Two reverse rim nicks at 9:00 and 10:00; a tiny rim nick on the obverse is near I of DEI. Excellent eye appeal with some reflectivity in the fields. One of the standard award medals of the first year of George IV's reign. Brown notes that specimens were distributed to North American Indian chiefs during 1821 and for other purposes. Most medals given to Indians seem to have either indications of mountings or piercing; as this piece has neither, we may assume it was not delivered to an Indian but was presented to another of the King's subjects. A very scarce medal, infrequently found in even substantial offerings of Indian Peace medals.

Weight: 2,457.1 grains. Diameter: 69.5 mm.

Purchased from Spink & Son on October 6, 1981.

WILLIAM IV





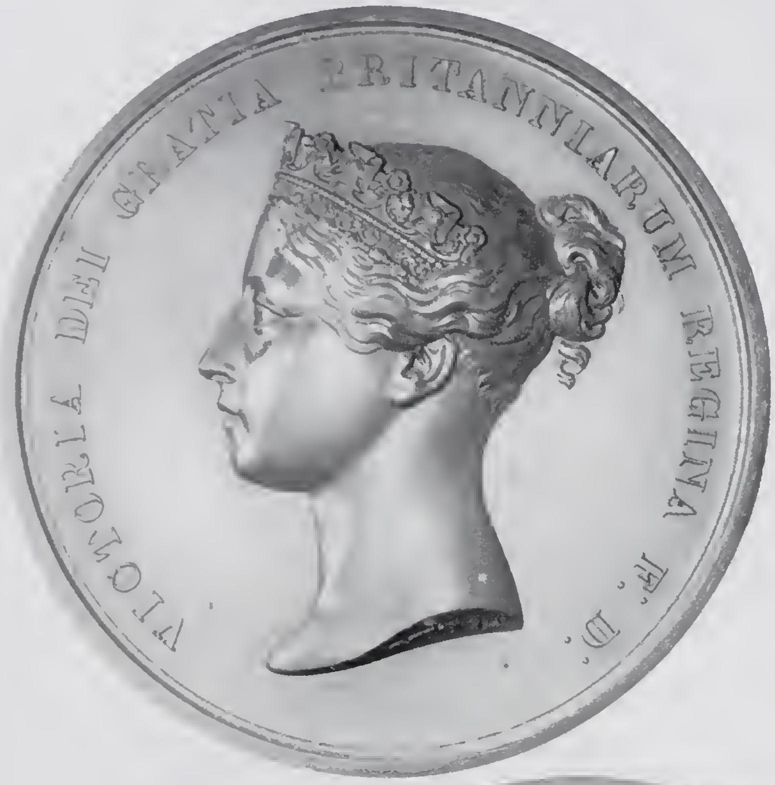
2023 1831 Indian Peace medal prototype. British Museum electrotype. Jamieson-unlisted, BHM-1542. Silver. Extremely Fine. Plain edge marked B.M. for British Museum. Light silver gray with some obverse hairlines and an errant "COPY" stamp on the edge which has causes a slight edge push at 3:00. An electrotype produced by the British Museum of the unique William IV Indian Peace medal in their collections, basically as made. The unique item was produced by muling the reverse die of the George II 1814 Peace medal (identical rather than similar as suggested by Brown in BHM) and the obverse with the obverse of a William IV accession medal, seemingly as a trial for a William IV Peace medal that was never issued. The date 1831 was hand-engraved over the effaced 1814 date on the original. Even electrotypes are quite rare; the original is obviously noncollectible and no fantasies of another appearing are reasonable. Significant and important to any collection of Peace medals.

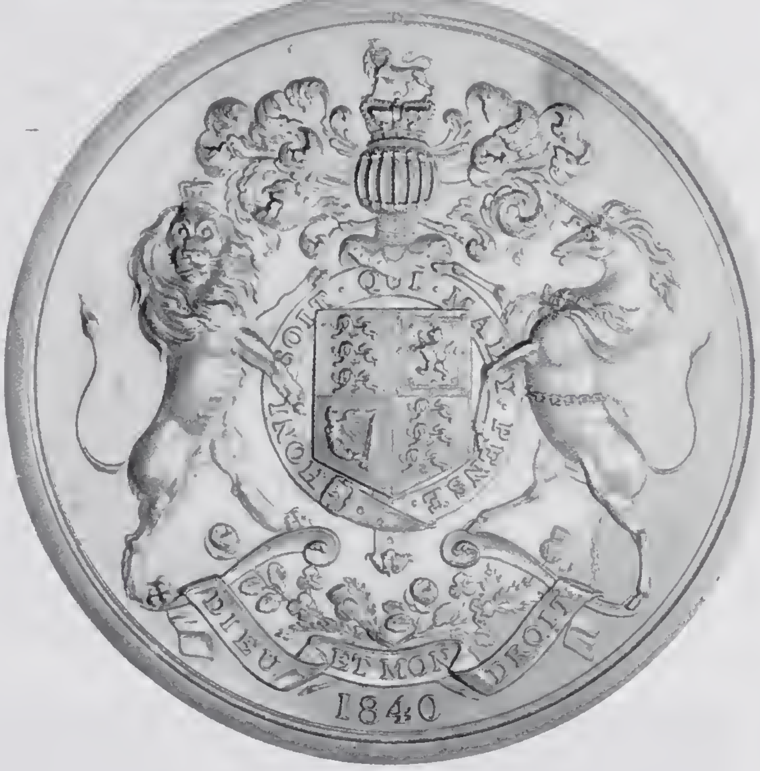
Weight: 2,322.2 grains. Diameter: 75.3 mm.

Purchased privately.

Rare Victoria Award Medal

Pedigreed to the Wyon Family


VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGINA F: D:


HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT
1840

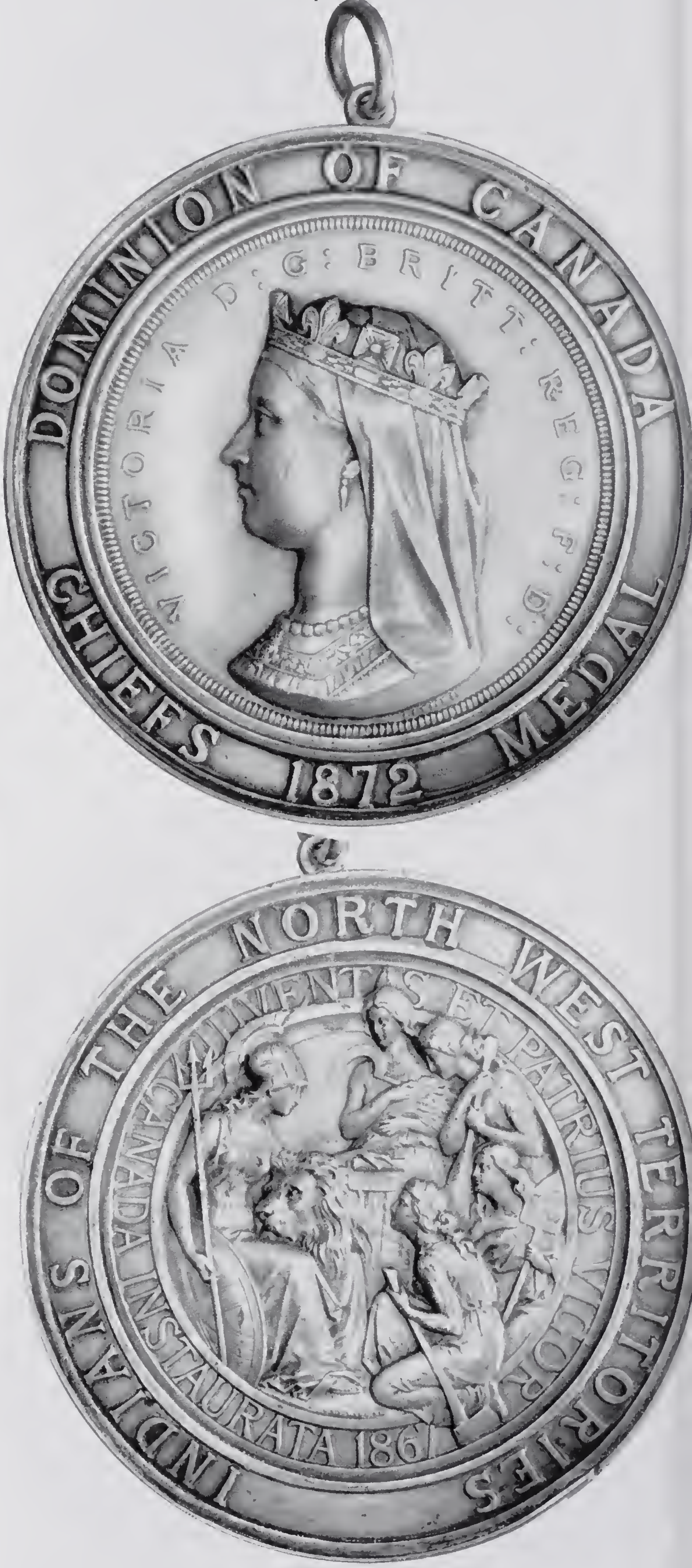
2024 1840 Indian Peace medal. Jamieson-29, BHM-1975. Bronze. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Essentially Mint State but lacquered. Glossy medium brown surfaces are free of marks, though we note a tiny spot of verdigris near I in DEI and two larger spots on the reverse. Very visually appealing and well-preserved. This medal was used for presentation to both North American Indians and African chiefs in three sizes; two are extremely rare and the smallest (BHM-1976) is only slightly more common. A single silver specimen of BHM-1975, sold in a Sotheby's auction in June 1919, is untraced. The present specimen was not awarded, instead, it was passed down through the Wyon family in a mahogany cabinet among 32 other medals until its appearance in a Spink auction in July 1996. A superb specimen with an historic, albeit non-Indian, pedigree. Missing from most significant cabinets and unlikely to reemerge soon.

Weight: 2,856.0 grains. Diameter: 75.6 mm.

Purchased privately from Spink & Son on August 2, 1996. Earlier in Spink's sale #114, July 1996, as part of Lot 249. Earlier still in the cabinets of Robert Wyon and James Wyon.

Impressive 1872 Indian Chiefs Medal

Only 25 Issued


DOMINION OF CANADA
CHIEFS MEDAL
1872
VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:
INDIANS OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR
CANADA INSTAURATA 1867

2025 1872 Indian Chiefs medal. Jamieson-37. Electrotyped silver. Choice Extremely Fine. Plain edge with original suspension mount and loop present. Even silver gray with some subtl natural toning in the intricacies of the legend and some earthen deposits on the reverse. There is a small depression at the Queen's cheek, probably as made. A superb specimen of this robust Indian Peace medal, which incorporates the Confederation Medal of 1867. Only 25 medals were ever produced and distributed, so this medal was probably distributed to only the most important chiefs of Canada's newly acquired lands of the Northwest Territories, including today's Manitoba. It served as a replacement for the disappointingly small and unimpressive medals issued for Treaty No. 1 and Treaty No. 2, only to be replaced itself by the numbered medal type after the Indians discovered that it was created as an electrotype rather than a medal of solid silver. As such, a marvelous connection to one of the most important moments in the history of the Canadian expansion into traditionally native lands. An extraordinarily rare medal of the highest significance.

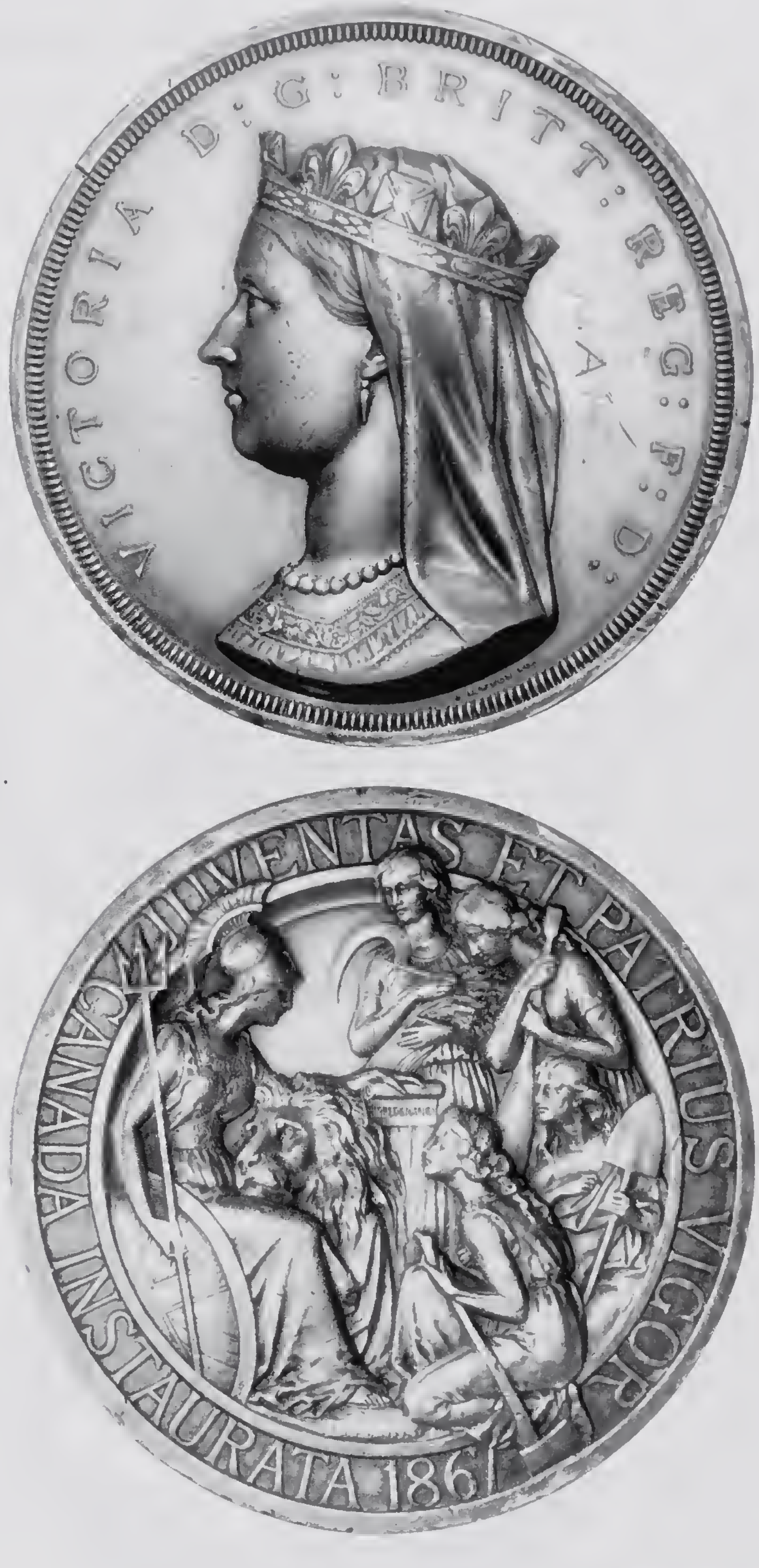
Weight: 9,406.3 grains. Diameter: 95.0 mm.

Treaty 1 and Treaty 2 were both signed in 1871 with the Ojibwe and Cree tribes in what is today Manitoba, delivering the whole of that province to the Canadian government. The present medal given the following year was produced by Hendry and Co. of Montreal.

Purchased privately from Spink & Son.

Important 1867 Confederation Medal

Very Rare



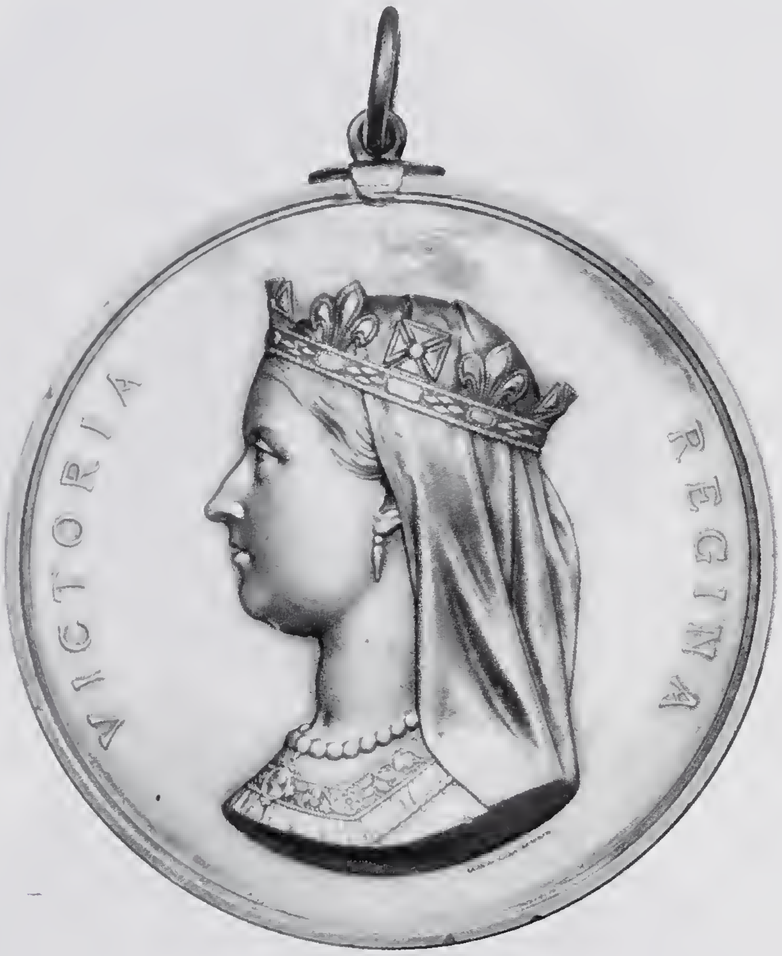
2026 1867 Confederation medal. LeRoux-1185. Silver. Very Fine. Plain edge. Reflective silver gray with halos of olive toning around legends and devices. Bright from an old polishing and mishandled, with graffiti "WAH" engraved in right obverse field and a rim bump at 6:00 along with some smaller bumps and nicks. While not properly an Indian Peace medal, this medal has been included in the LaRiviere collection for its relationship to the previous medal and its obvious relevance to Canadian and indigenous history. The present specimen was obviously awarded to at least a numismatic insophisticate if not an Indian, and shows signs of use usually associated with Indian Peace medals.

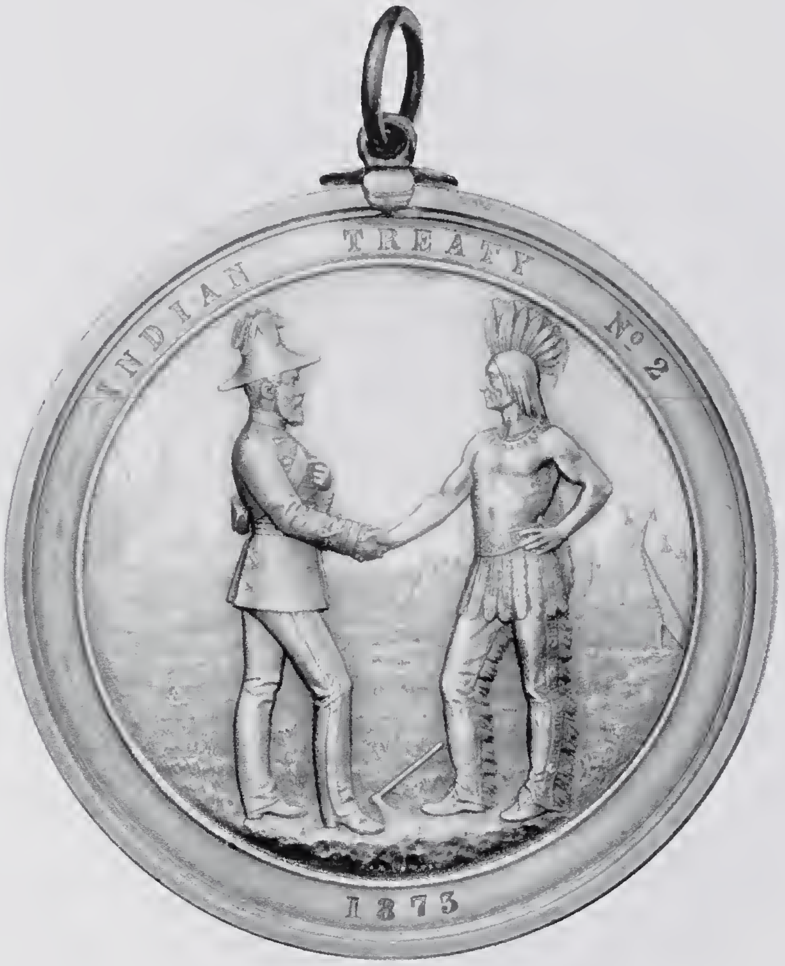
Weight: 3,398.8 grains. Diameter: 76.4 mm.

From Glendining's sale of April 1999, Lot 641.

Important "1873" Treaty No. 2 Medal

Extremely Rare





2027 **"1873" Indian Treaty No. 2 medal. Jamieson-38. Silver. Almost Extremely Fine.** Plain edge with original suspension mount and loop. Attractive medium silver gray with reflective surfaces. Some hairlines apparent from an old polishing, typical of pieces worn and displayed, and natural tinges of plum near the top of the obverse. A bit of glue used to fasten the original loop onto the rim is still apparent. This is a very attractive medal, with excellent detail and bright lustrous remnants.

These dies were used to strike medals commemorating a whole series of Anglo-native treaties across the Canadian West, numbered Treaties 1 through 7. Treaty 1 and Treaty 2 were both signed in 1871 with the Ojibwe and Cree tribes in what is today Manitoba, delivering the whole of that province to the Canadian government. The Indians involved each received "three dollars a year in perpetuity" and 160 acres per family. Each chief received "a cow and a male and female of the smaller kinds of animals bred upon a farm ... a dress, a flag, and a medal as marks of distinction." The medal awarded at the time of the treaty's signing in 1871 was a small medal which apparently met with disfavor with the chiefs to whom larger medals had become familiar. The present type was issued to these Indians as a replacement for that small medal and the unsatisfactory 1872 Indian Chiefs medal. It was variously dated with both the date of the treaty, 1871, and the year it was distributed, either 1873 or 1874. There are also specimens known of the unissued variety, with no treaty number and only the first three digits of the date 187, one of which was present (and misunderstood) in the Kessler-Spangenberger sale of 1981. An 1871-dated piece was offered in our sale of the Schenkel collection in 1990. Any issued Treaty No. 2 medal is rare and is even more so with the 1873 date of issuance displayed on this specimen. An important opportunity for those interested in the settlement of the Canadian frontier and an a rare occasion for the numismatic connoisseur.

Weight: 3,211.7 grains. Diameter: 76.2 mm.

Treaties 1 through 7 were signed in part to clear a path for the trans-Canada railway, which was completed in 1885 at Eagle Pass in British Columbia. The railroad first proved its usefulness during the 1885 Northwest Rebellion of the Metis people, brought on largely by their non-participation in the treaties previously outlined.

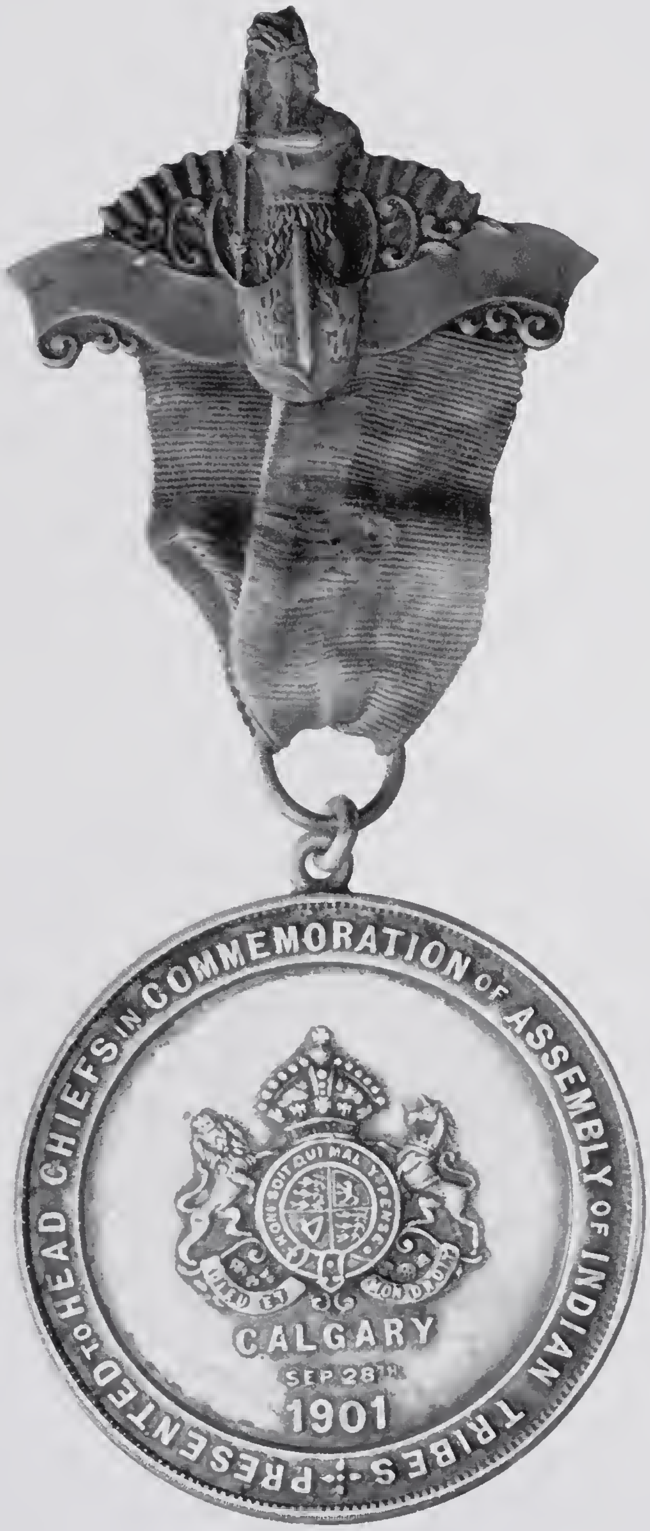
The Metis were at that time not recognized as a native people because of their unique marriage of French and Indian cultures. Therefore, they were left out of the treaties and government grants of land rights in which other tribes had been included despite being one of the largest groups in the area covered by Treaties 1 and 2. The Metis were led by Louis Riel, the son of the man who had successfully protested to the Hudson's Bay Company for fur trading rights for the Metis people in 1849. In 1869, Riel set up the provisional government of the Red River province at Upper Fort Garry, the Hudson's Bay Company headquarters at present-day Winnipeg, as a separatist attempt to gain respect for the land rights of the Metis people and to dispute the settlement into the land they had traditionally inhabited. Riel and the Metis' protest helped them receive favorable treatment in the passage of the Manitoba Act of 1870.

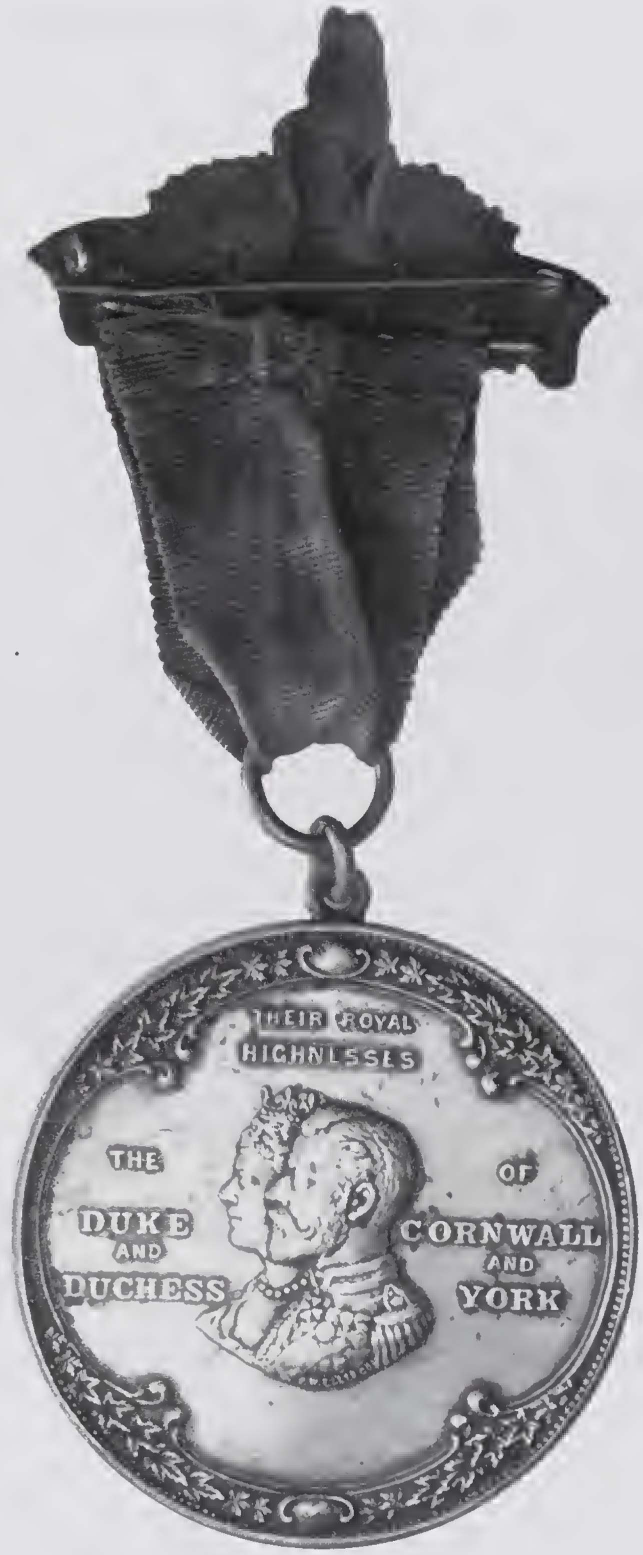
Upon executing a Hudson's Bay Company employee named Thomas Scott, though, they invited the wrath of Canadian troops who were dispatched to Red River in May 1870. Riel fled for his life and he and his associates were not present at the signing of Treaties 1 and 2. In fact, they did not emerge until 1875, at which point Riel was offered amnesty for the execution if he would leave the country. He did, living in Montana and North Dakota until 1884. Upon his return, he led an uprising against Canadian forces and Ontario-born settlers, who by some estimates now outnumbered Metis by a 5 to 1 ratio in Manitoba, an immigration burst made possible by the land gains of Treaties 1 and 2. In the March 1885 Northwest Rebellion, Indians assisted the mixed blood Metis until their final defeat on May 12, 1885 by a force of 900 Canadian troops. Riel was captured, tried and convicted, and hung on November 16 along with several other Indian leaders of the rebellion. The native peoples and many whites interpreted the executions as an unforgivable transgression by the Canadian government, one that continues to color Anglo-native relations in Canada.

Purchased privately from Spink & Son on February 18, 1981.

Pedigreed 1901 Peace Medal

With Original Ribbon and Clasp


PRESENTED TO HEAD CHIEFS IN COMMEMORATION OF ASSEMBLY OF INDIAN TRIBES
CALGARY
SEP 28TH
1901



2028 **1901 Indian Peace medal. Jamieson-39. Silver. Very Fine or better.** Plain edge with integral suspension mount, loop, three-colored ribbon, and clasp. Reflective and bright fields yield to pewter gray peripheries. Usual hairlines from old polishing and a series of shallow scratches near truncation of Mary's bust, presumably from the pin of the clasp. Very attractive still and obviously worn. The ribbon, vertically striped red, gold, and green, is intact though faded and fatigued. The silver clasp and pin are in excellent condition, depicting an elderly chief standing in headdress with makers' marks on reverse. This medal was presented to the Head Chief of the Lake of the Wood Ontario, Shaw-Win-Na-Bi-Nais, by King George V and Queen Mary, then the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, as official representatives of King Edward VII at a meeting of tribes in Calgary. One of these medals was awarded to the Head Chief of each tribe present; the exact number presented is not known, but it was likely around 100 to 150. Of those surviving, most have lost their ribbons and clasp and very few indeed still have their original pedigree. To find a specimen so pedigreed and with its ribbon and clasp is truly remarkable.

Weight: 1,922.6 grains. Diameter: 64.5 mm. 159.5 mm from base of medal to top of clasp.

Purchased from Spink & Son on January 28, 1981. Earlier given to Head Chief Shaw-Win-Na-Bi-Nais of the Lake of the Wood Ontario by King George V and Queen Mary of England (then the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall) on September 28, 1901.

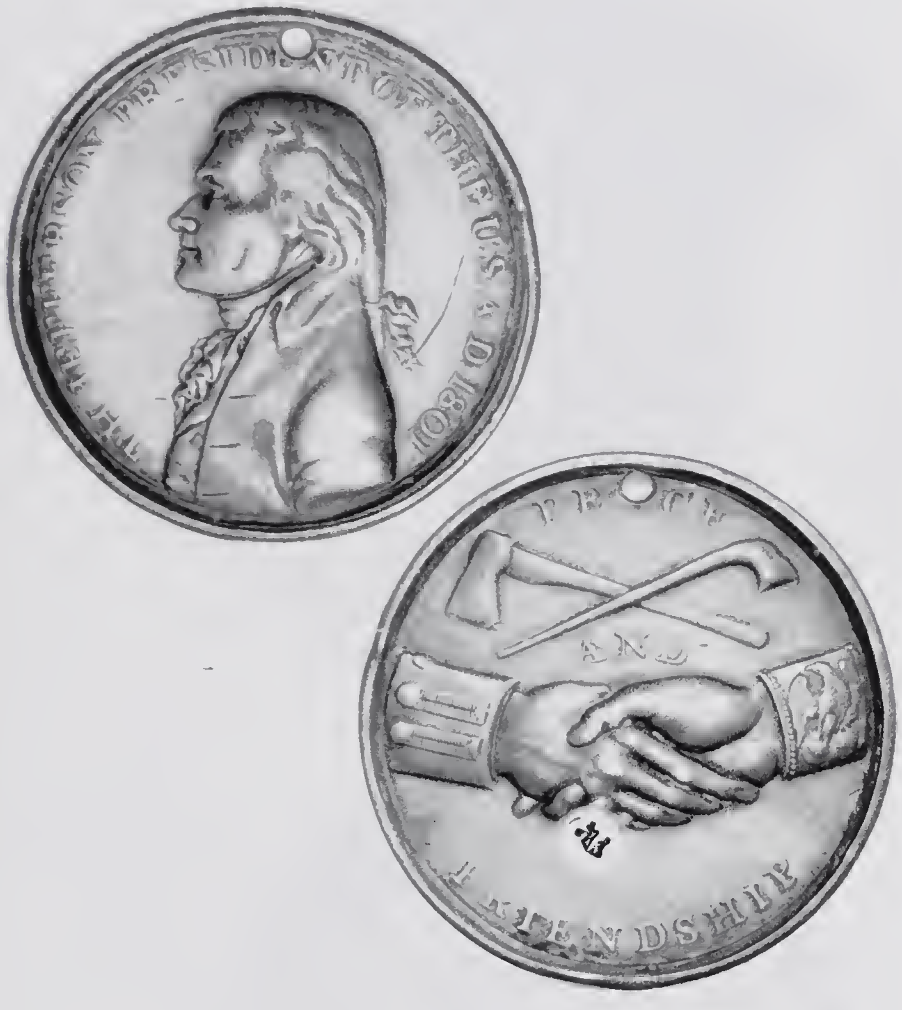
AMERICAN INDIAN PEACE MEDALS

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Historic Thomas Jefferson Peace Medal

Small Format

An American Numismatic Classic



2029 1801 Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace medal. Julian IP-4, Belden 17a, Prucha-39, Stein-112. Silver shells. Very Fine. Plain edge. Holed at 12:00 for suspension, apparently after the original mount was removed or wore off from use. Even and glossy pewter gray with ancient gold and blue iridescence. Two shallow parallel scratches from beneath Jefferson's chin to the legend and another in the left field above his bow identify this piece for future researchers. A minor rim bump at 6:00 is not distracting. An arresting specimen of this most popular and supremely important American Peace medal.

Weight: 496.9 grains. Diameter: 53.6 mm.

The Jefferson shell medals were fashioned by striking thin silver sheets from dies accomplished by John Reich (see note) which would then be joined to a silver band around the rim by Mint assayer, silversmith, and engraver of the Washington Peace medals, Joseph Richardson, Jr. The first order of 168 medals was completed on January 18, 1802, though some medals were sent to the War Department as early as the previous December 22. The total number of all sizes issued was likely upwards of 500; today there are certainly less than a 10th of that number in existence of all sizes, most of which are permanently impounded in museum collections.

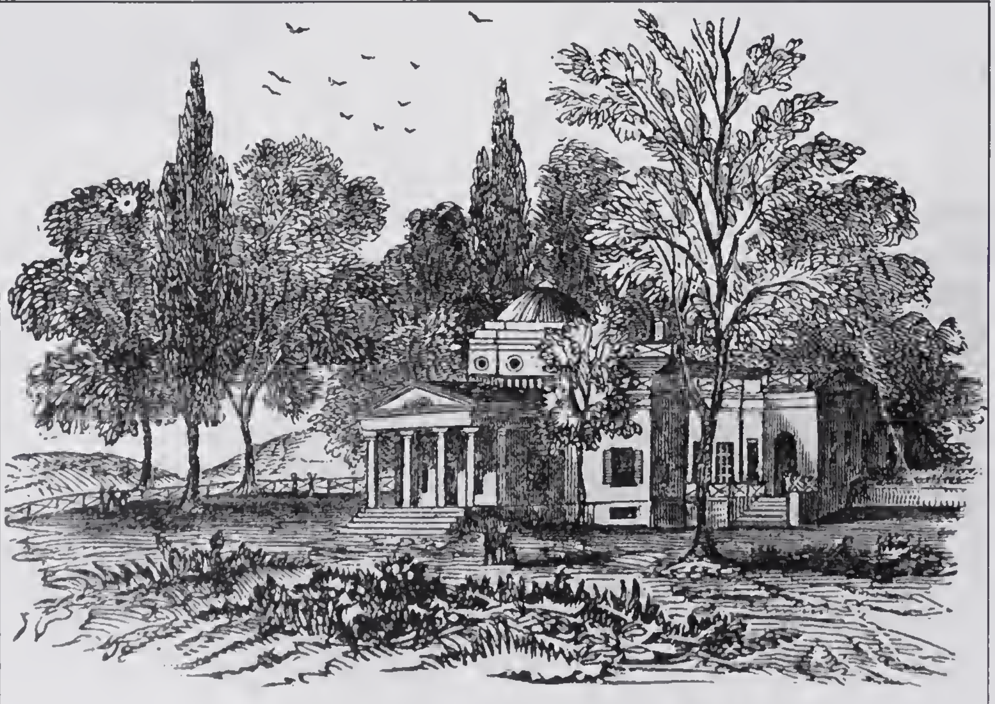
John Reich was undoubtedly the author of the dies for this medal, a point of controversy for years that is finally ready to be put to rest. A letter from Henry Voigt to Thomas Jefferson written on December 29, 1801, to quote Stewart Witham, "clearly states that [Reich] executed the Jefferson Peace medals on a subcontract basis." The similarity between the bust on the Peace medal and Reich's Inaugural Medal (see discussion under Lot 3265) has been noted by almost every author who has ever written on the subject. This is not simply coincidence. Excerpt from Voigt's above-referenced letter to Jefferson:

"At that time there were several medallions wanted for the Indian Nations; but, unfortunately Mr. Scot, the engraver to the Mint, had contracted for the execution of them. He was, however, induced at this instance of the Director [Elias Boudinot], to employ Mr. Reich, under him, to do the work, but the compensation that he received was barely sufficient to defray necessary expenses. Having completed those dies he became destitute as ever. I therefore suggested to him the propriety and proposed to him the plan of executing the Medallion [the Jefferson Inaugural medal] which we have now jointly the honor of presenting for your inspection."

Confronted with this letter, Father Francis Paul Prucha added an additional preface to the 1994 reprint of his work *Indian Peace Medals in American History* stating that he was probably mistaken in his previous interpretation and Reich was indeed a more likely suspect as the engraver of the Jefferson Peace medals.

For a discussion of the distribution of this and other Jefferson Peace medals, please see Lot 2030.

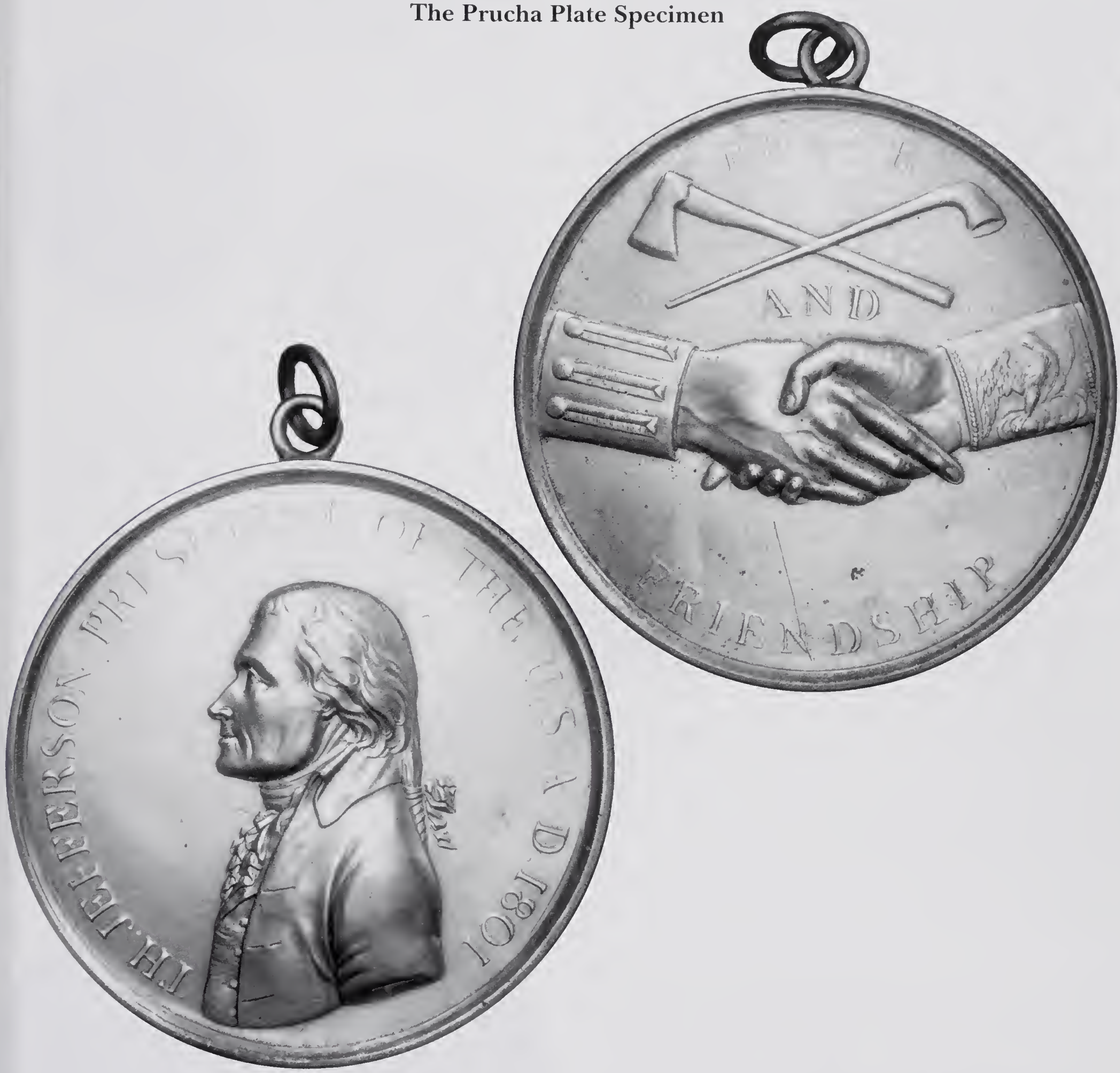
Purchased privately from Stack's.



Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson

Magnificent Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal

Large Format
The Quintessential American Peace Medal
The Prucha Plate Specimen



2030 **1801 Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace medal. Julian IP-2, Belden-15, Prucha-38. Silver shells. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge with original suspension mount and loop. Pale silver gray with bright smooth obverse fields and microscopic roughness on the reverse. Handsome eye appeal and intact rims; a shallow dig near the D of AD and a few minor scratches identify this piece as the Prucha plate piece now and for future researchers.

The present specimen is one of only four specimens to appear at auction in the last 20 years. The Garrett specimen, whose shells were no longer completely attached to the rim, reappeared in our sale of the Schenkel Collection in November 1990. The Sieck specimen from our 1981 ANA sale, which was sold again by Sotheby's in March 1990, also had a broken rim and was not as sharp as the present specimen. A prooflike unawarded specimen belonging to Laird U. Park, the noted collector of colonial coins, was sold in November 2000 by Sotheby's and now resides in a West Coast collection. The present example is the finest overall among the three awarded specimens sold in recent memory. It bears some telltale signs of old polishing, like most Peace medals, but is a sharp and very appealing specimen whose rim is completely sound.

There are probably fewer than 10 specimens in this largest format still extant. As the "chief's medal" of the very first American Peace medal issue struck in the United States, its significance is obviously great. Additionally considering the circumstances and expeditions that led to the distribution of the Jefferson Indian Peace medals, this medal has an historic place in the story of the discovery and settlement of our continent unparalleled by any other object extant today. The august and honorable rarities of American numismatics have mostly led sheltered existences: they have sat in cabinet drawers or were produced under circumstances that had little impact on the future of our history as a nation.

The Jefferson Peace medals were issued as the country grew by its largest single purchase ever under President Jefferson, whose scholarly and political interest in the American natives is only rivaled by the affection and interest displayed by President Washington. When this medal was designed and distributed, the safety and commercial success of thousands of American citizens on the frontier depended upon healthy relations between Indians and the government of their "Great Father" Jefferson. The simple but majestic design made clear the intentions of those who awarded it. In the words of William Clark, he sought that a medal awarded to a chief would "attach him to our interest, and he probably will harangue his people in our favor, which may prevent any acts of violence being committed, on either side." It was a badge of honor and a sign, to both sides, that he who displayed the medal was a friend to the American nation. Today, it is an enduring symbol of one of our greatest Chief Executives and his forward looking hope "to live in perpetual peace with the Indians, to cultivate an affectionate attachment from them, by everything just & liberal which we can do for them within the bounds of reason, and by giving them effectual protection against wrongs from our own people." (Jefferson to William Henry Harrison, February 27, 1803)

Weight: 2,391.0 grains. Diameter: 101.1 mm.

The present specimen is pictured on the cover of the 1994 reprint of *Indian Peace Medals in American History* by Father Francis Paul Prucha and on the title page and Thomas Jefferson section of both the original 1971 edition and the 1994 reprint.

As the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition approaches, interest in its history and artifacts becomes magnified. The journals of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark are replete with mentions and discussion of the Jefferson medals and the circumstances under which they were distributed. Lewis and Clark had several types of medals at their disposal in five different sizes. According to records, they carried 87 medals with them in total. Though the smallest "Peace medal" they awarded was a dollar coin suspended by a ribbon, most references in the journals to "small medal" refer to the Washington Seasons medals which Lewis and Clark distributed in abundance from leftover supplies from Washington's second term. They also had and gave out all three sizes of Jefferson medals, the present offering being the largest medal presented to the most important chiefs in whose company they found themselves by purpose or accident. They carried *only three* of these with them, to be awarded to the head chief of the Omaha, Arikara, and Mandan tribes. The Mandan is the most significant of the three, as it was the Mandan tribe who supported the Lewis and Clark party through their first winter. Their survival in almost every study of the expedition is attributed to the friendly Mandan, to whom they also distributed several other smaller medals to second chiefs and especially helpful or respected warriors. During Lewis and Clark's journey, intent and reality diverged at several junctures and they were known to offer gifts meant for one tribe to another during a time of crisis, so the named tribes for whom the largest Jefferson medals were reserved may not be the exact tribes to whom they were awarded.

Medals of this type were not distributed exclusively by Lewis and Clark. Zebulon Pike, best known to most for his "discovery" of the Colorado peak which he never climbed, carried some medals during his Mississippi expedition but not the great plenty with which Lewis and Clark embarked; if Lewis and Clark carried only three of these large size medals, Pike may have carried none. Jefferson himself likely awarded medals at the White House, to which all Indian chiefs had an open invitation. Twenty-seven chiefs "from the Missouri and Mississippi" arrived in December 1805; Jefferson greeted them on New Year's Day 1806 and they monopolized his attention, even above his family, the entire day. During this and other receptions, Jefferson probably gave out medals and other gifts. Further research of these well-documented episodes may confirm this suspicion. Other expeditions were sent by Jefferson into the new frontier, even up the Red River of Texas, and distributed medals as they went. No expedition carried more medals than Lewis and Clark however, despite the fact that there were larger teams of explorers dispatched, so few of these largest medals were ever distributed.

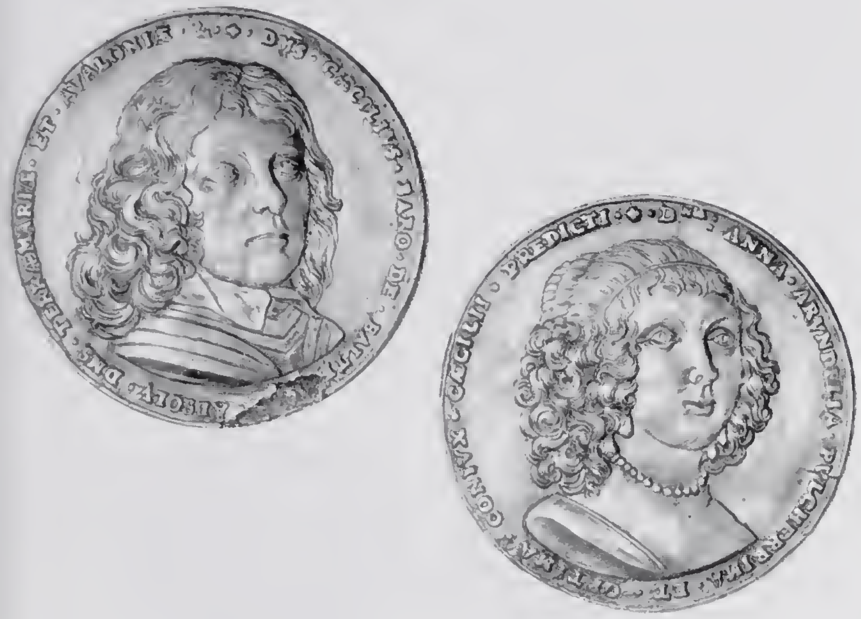
Purchased from Charles McSorley, who purchased it from the Museum of the American Numismatic Society.

BETTS MEDALS

Rare and Important Cecil Calvert Medal

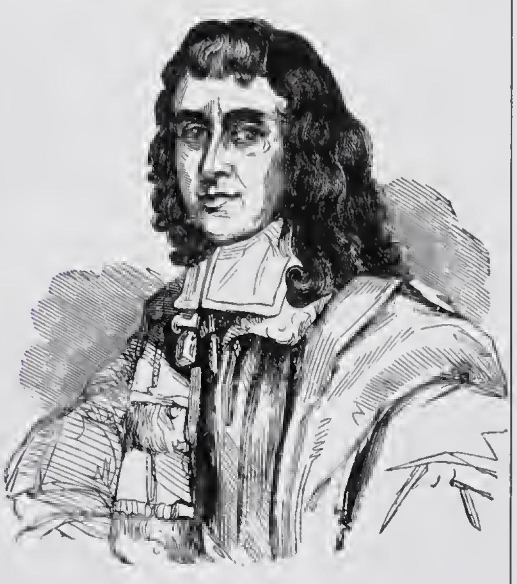
Only Four Known; Only Specimen in Private Hands

Pedigreed to Right Honorable Lord Eden, Seventh Baronet of Maryland



2031 **Betts-34. 1632 Maryland Settled. Cast silver. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Lustrous pewter gray with subtle violet iridescence and golden undertones. Casting flaw at 6:00 obverse immediately identifies this specimen and affects the second half of the word BALTEMORE. This medal was "cast and chased," so details lost in the casting process were strengthened by engraving. The hair of Anne Arundel has been noticeably improved and is likely the strongest of the four known specimens, though we have not seen the specimen in the Hunterian Collection of Glasgow. The eye appeal and overall quality of this specimen is excellent.

Quality in the case of this medal is probably a secondary consideration, because of four known specimens **this is the only specimen in private hands.** Little is known about this extremely rare medal, its artist, or even its date of origin. While the 1632 attribution given it in *Medallic Illustrations* and followed by Betts has been called into question, that year, the date of the issuance of a charter for Calvert's colony in America, is as reasonable a date as any. Essentially chartered as a Catholic feudal state, Maryland was first settled in 1634 by Cecil Calvert's brother Leonard and 200 colonists at their new capital of St. Mary's City.



Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

Cecil Calvert and Arundel, despite plans to the contrary, never actually visited their barony in the New World. This medal is the only known contemporary medallic representation of Anne Arundel, whose death in 1649 was memorialized the following year by the naming of Anne Arundel County in Maryland, a name that persists to the present day. A supremely significant early American medal, whose offering in Baltimore is, in itself, a landmark occasion coupled with a remarkable coincidence–in a way, the medal is being sold in the land that engendered its creation. For any collector or institution seeking to own a specimen of this medal, this may be the last time that it is ever offered publicly. Once sold to an institution, it is extremely unlikely this specimen would ever emerge again into the marketplace.

An uncollectible and important Betts medal, offered in Maryland for the first time in its history and a highlight of the LaRiviere Collection.

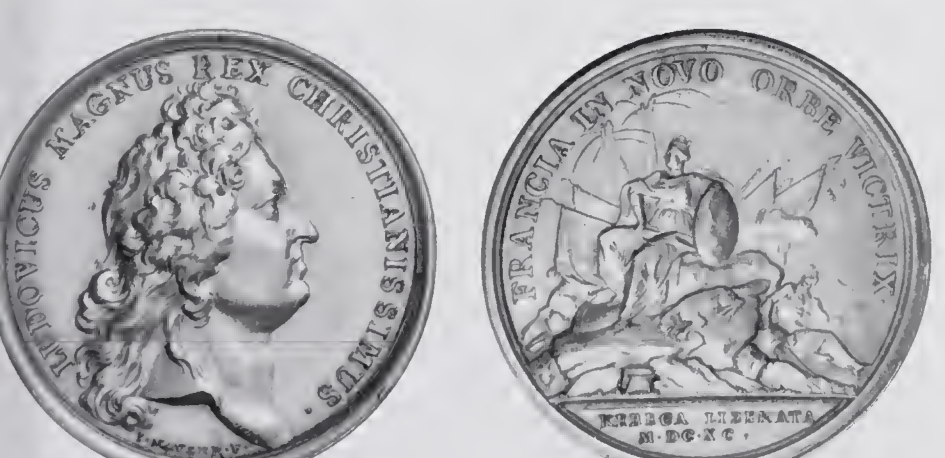
Weight: 387.6 grains. Diameter: 48.4 mm.

This medal is listed in *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George II* (also known as *Medallic Illustrations* or simply *MI*) as Charles I, 632.

We enumerate the following specimens in existence:

1. British Museum. With suspension loop. Electrotypes are known of this specimen. Cited in *MI*.
2. Hunterian Collection, Glasgow. Cited in *MI*.
3. Maryland Historical Society. Previously in the collection of Sir W. Eden, offered in the Spink and Son USA sale of November 1983 as Lot 240. In the Eden Collection at the publication of *MI* in 1885. Realized $25,200 in 1983.
4. The present specimen. Previously in the collection of Sir W. Eden, offered in the Spink and Son USA sale of November 1983 as Lot 241. The only new specimen noted in the last 115 years. Realized $12,100 in 1983.

From Sprink & Son USA's sale of November 1983, Lot 241. Earlier from the holdings of the Right Honorable Lord Eden of Winton, Ninth Baronet of West Auckland and Seventh Baronet of Maryland.

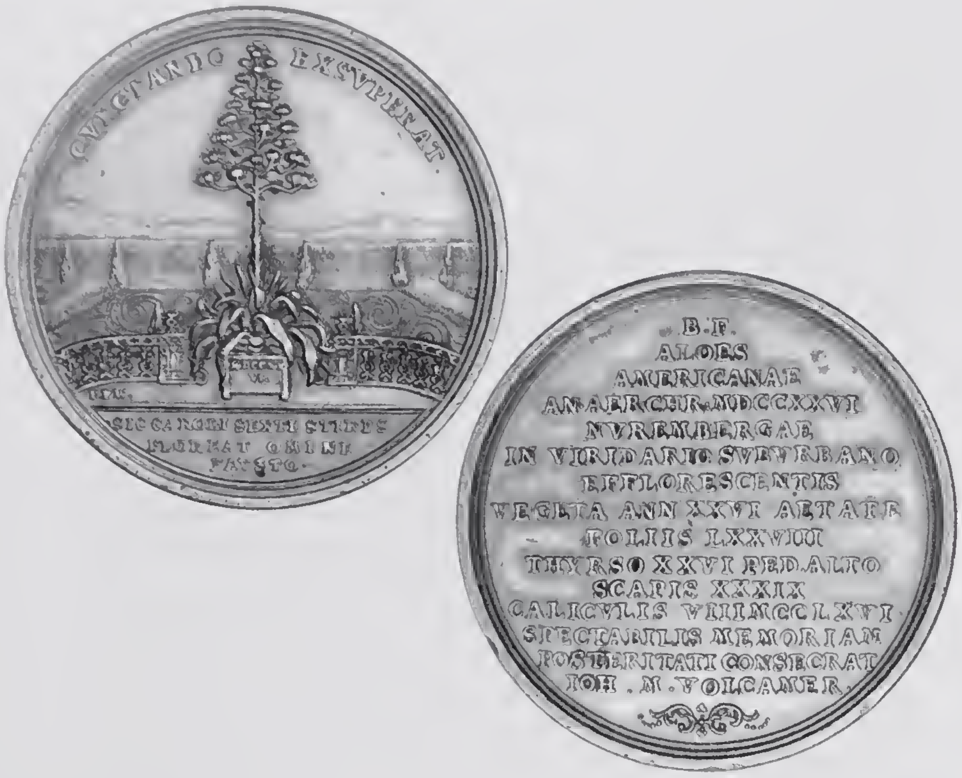

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS
FRANCIA IN NOVO ORBE VICTRIX
KEBECA LIBERATA
M·DC·XC

2032 **Betts-68. 1690 Quebec Liberated. Copper. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Lustrous medium brown surfaces retain prooflike reflectivity and subtle iridescence. A few tiny spots of verdigris are hidden in the King's hair. Very nice visual appeal and overall quality. An original striking with a tiny rim cud at 4:00 on obverse and another at 3:00 on reverse.

Struck to commemorate the defeat of the attempts of Sir William Phipps to retaliate against Quebec for three raids perpetrated by French and Abenaki troops against Schenectady, Casco, and Salmon Falls. Phipps, who had earned his title through his role in the salvage of a Spanish ship off St. Domingo in the Bahamas, and his Massachusetts militiamen were routed by the French at Quebec. They lost more than 600 men and nine ships; the French had 26 total casualties. A very nice specimen of this medal commemorating the most memorable event of King William's War and of direct relevance to Massachusetts and the English and French colonies in North America.

Weight: 444.8 grains. Diameter: 41.1 mm.

Purchased from Richard August on May 10, 1975.

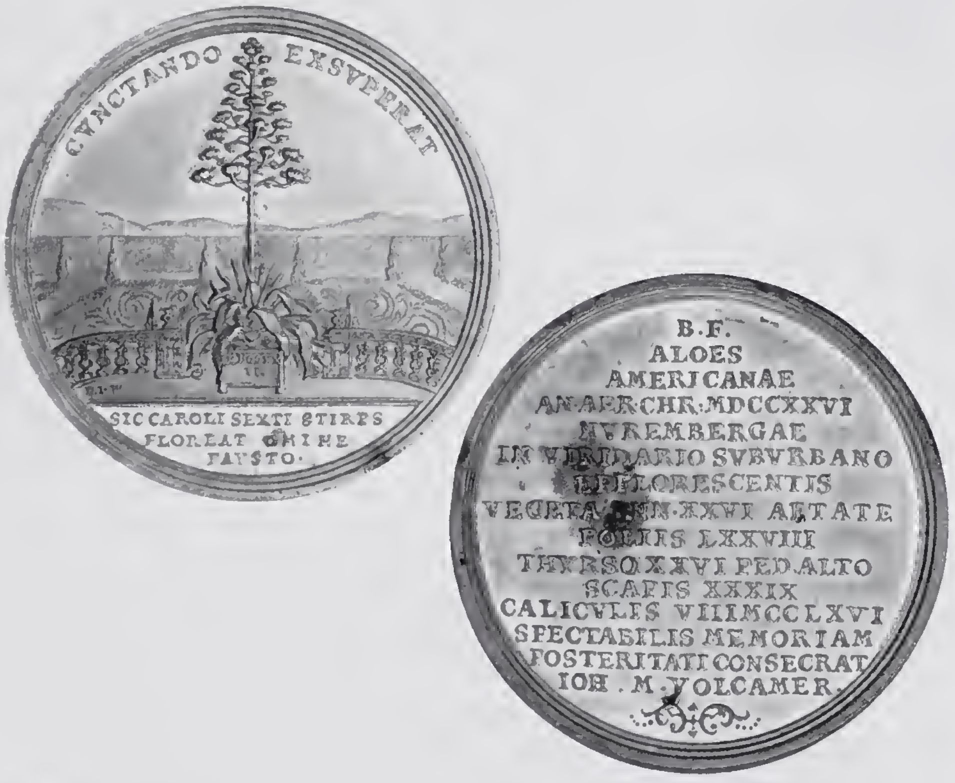

CVNCTANDO EXSVPERAT
B.F.
ALOES
AMERICANAE
AN.AER.CHR.MDCCXXVI
NVREMBERGAE
IN VIRIDARIO SVBVRBANO
EFFLORESCENTIS
VEGETA ANN XXVI AETATE
FOLIIS LXXVIII
THYRSO XXVI PED.ALTO
SCAPIS XXXIX
CALICVLIS VIIIMCCLXVI
SPECTABILIS MEMORIAM
POSTERITATI CONSECRAT
IOH . M . VOLCAMER

2033 Betts-110. 1726 American Century Plant. Copper. About Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Tan and olive fields yield to medium brown around devices and legends. A few planchet depressions are noted near the top of the reverse. Very pleasing in appearance. This piece is unlisted in copper in Betts. Struck in Nuremberg to commemorate the blooming of the agave or American aloe, the legends proudly describe the plant's size and statistics. An interesting piece flattering the flora of the New World in early 18th-century Europe.

Weight: 623.9 grains. Diameter: 49.0 mm.

This medal is referred to as the American Century Plant medal "because of the erroneous belief that it was the phoenix of the vegetable world, requiring a hundred years to reach perfection, and then, blazing for a few hours with its beautiful crown of thousands of blossoms, it exhaled its fragrant odors, faded and died." (*AJN*, January 1906.)

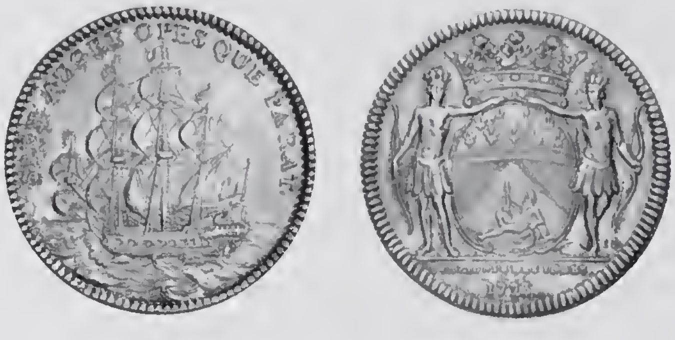
From Coin Galleries' sale of November 1992, Lot 2199.


CVNCTANDO EXSVPERAT
SIC CAROLI SEXTI STIRPS
FLOREAT OMINE
FAVSTO.
B.F.
ALOES
AMERICANAE
AN.AER.CHR.MDCCXXVI
NVREMBERGAE
IN VIRIDARIO SVBVRBANO
EFFLORESCENTIS
VEGETA ANN.XXVI AETATE
FOLIIS LXXVIII
THYRSO XXVI PED.ALTO
SCAPIS XXXIX
CALICVLIS VIIIMCCLXVI
SPECTABILIS MEMORIAM
POSTERITATI CONSECRAT
IOH . M . VOLCAMER

2034 Betts-110. 1726 American Century Plant. White metal. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Prooflike silver gray with bright fields and outstanding eye appeal. A metal imperfection is apparent in the second line of the obverse exergual legend and another minor discoloration is noted on the reverse. A very appealing specimen of this medal, scarce in white metal and not mentioned by Betts.

Weight: 520.6 grains. Diameter: 48.9 mm.

From Coin Galleries' sale of November 1992, Lot 2198.



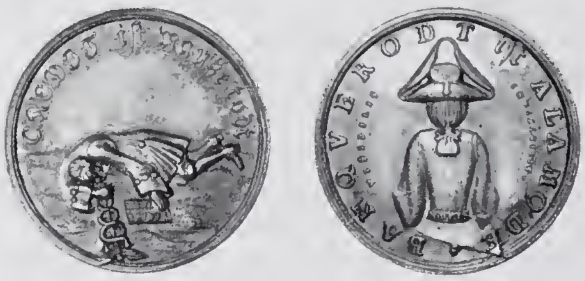
2035 Betts-113. 1723 Company of the Indies. Silver. Choice Extremely Fine. Reeded edge. Lustrous and reflective pewter gray with gold and amber highlights and marvelous eye appeal for the assigned grade. Struck for the Compagnie des Indes, a royal agency founded by John Law that monopolized overseas trade for the French throne. The reverse legend on this medalet indicates the royal attitude towards the Compagnie: "It increases hope and prepares wealth." The company was the primary force behind the founding of New Orleans and the Canadian fur trade. This is a very nice specimen of this extremely rare Franco-American jeton, far surpassing the piece in our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I.

Weight: 123.0 grains. Diameter: 30.6 mm.

This variety is listed in the Edouard Frossard work on Franco-American Jetons as Frossard 1. Frossard describes the mountain on the seal of the Compagnie des Indes as "allusive to Mont Réal or Montreal where the Compagnie des Indes has its central house, still standing in Jacques Cartier Square, and the river-god to the St. Lawrence River."

Purchased from Eugene Leipman on April 24, 1972.

JOHN LAW MEDALS



2036 Betts-115. 1720 John Law. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Subtle violet and blue toning on lustrous and prooflike surfaces. Superb eye appeal and no defects besides light hairlines. Reverse die broken at E of MODE and extensively cracked throughout. Struck in Germany upon the collapse of the "Mississippi Bubble" and John Law's ignominious departure from France, the obverse announces "credit is as dead as a rat" while the reverse legend reads "bankruptcy is in fashion" with the words beside Law translating, as Benjamin Betts relates, "now you see it — now you don't." Biting satire was the order of the day in 1720, when Law's schemes eventually lost the trust which had been instilled in them and his vaunted wealth-building ended abruptly. Included in the Benjamin Betts' work on medals relating to John Law as number 26. The present example is a very high quality specimen of this evocative and popular John Law reference medal.

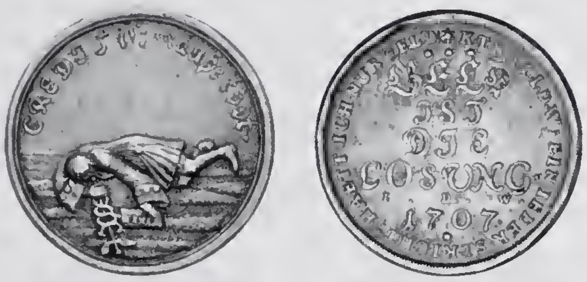
Weight: 114.5 grains. Diameter: 26.5 mm.

John Law (1671-1729) was a Scottish-born economist and financier who was one of the pioneers of modern banking. Wellborn and gifted with a prodigious understanding of probability, Law made his living as a gambler and traveled throughout Europe living the life of a bon vivant while making contacts for the launch of his economic schemes. After the destructive and luxuriant spending of the court of Louis XIV and the failed colonial stewardship of Antoine Crozat, Law was offered his first chance to implement the Système by the Duc d'Orleans in 1716.

His first step was to form the Banque Generale, an institution that would come to assume all of the responsibilities of the public treasury. The Banque's currency was the primary circulating medium and its shares came to replace government securities. Law's ideas revolved around the theory that the true value of a currency rested upon its general approval rather than its intrinsic value. His paper currency was fiat currency in the literal sense, though it was theoretically supported by the lands of French Louisiana. The shares of the bank spiraled upward in value as the Crown continued to add profitable enterprises to Law's system. The exports of New France and the nascent colony of Louisiana were officially monopolized by Law's Compagnie d'Occident in 1717, though little by little this company, which would become known as the Compagnie des Indes, would purchase other monopolies on the Canadian fur trade, the tobacco trade, and the royal coinage.

It is this purchase of the royal prerogative of coining for which Law is best known among American collectors, as pieces struck under his control from July 1719 to January 1721 are avidly collected due to their association with the Mississippi Bubble. The profits of the Compagnie were immense, but there was never enough cash to pay off its equally immense debt, just more paper. Eventually, the shares began to decline and the paper began to trade at a discount to specie until both shares and notes became worthless. Hundreds of thousands of speculators were financially ruined, including the largest individual investor, Law himself. Law fled to Brussels and eventually died in Venice in 1729. In his wake, the properties and monopolies that the Compagnie acquired reverted back to the Crown as the only assets of value the Crown had left to seize. Law's promotion of the riches of Louisiana had sent thousands of colonists to settle in North America and prompted the founding of New Orleans in 1718, making him one of the most important formative forces in the settlement of what is now the United States.

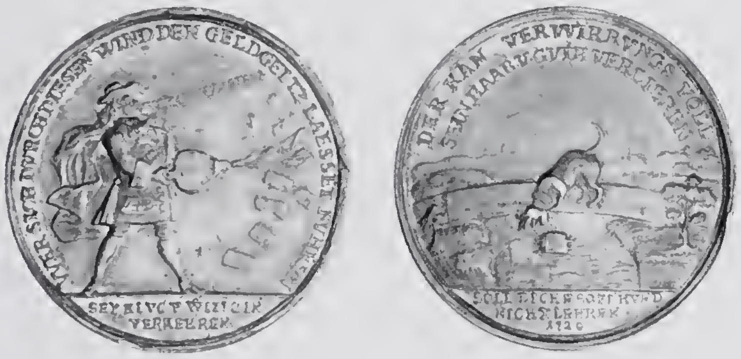
Purchased from Joel Malter on May 12, 1972.



2037 Betts-unlisted. 1707 John Law related. Silver. Very Fine. Plain edge. Pewter gray with light gold iridescence. Very appealing and problem free for the grade. This variety mules the obverse of the previous lot with a new reverse that generally decries the financial state of Europe, saying "Everyone says if I only had money" and "Money is the watchword." Included in the Benjamin Betts' work on medals relating to John Law as number 31, though he notes only strikings in tin.

Weight: 109.8 grains. Diameter: 27.0 mm.

Purchased from Chris Eimer on October 15, 1987.



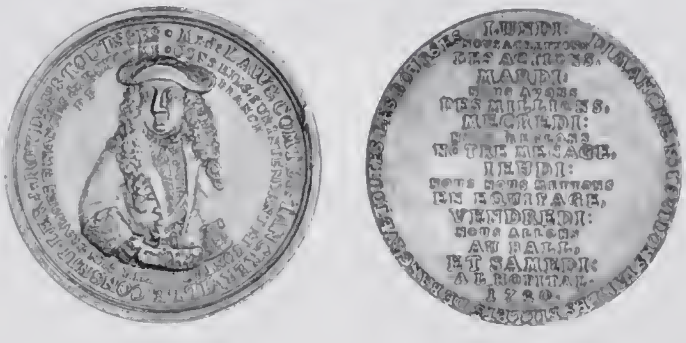
2038 Betts-118. 1720 John Law. Silver. Choice Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Lovely natural toning of subtle rose, blue, and gold on lustrous surfaces. Excellent eye appeal. We note an old scratch which blends into the reverse field. John Law medals uniformly have interesting designs and legends, akin to medallic cartoons lampooning the most infamous loser of the period. The present variety is one of the most interesting and well-designed of all the John Law pieces. It depicts a caped John Law, standing with a bellows which is shooting out pieces of paper, saying "Who buys shares?"

The obverse legend reads "He who is deceived by this wind allows himself to be led by covetousness" with "Be wise and keen-witted in traffic" below in the exergue. The reverse depicts the Aesop's fable of a dog who reaches for the meat (actually a bundle of papers as depicted) in his reflection's mouth and loses that which is in his own with "Shall not Aesop's dog teach thee?" and the date 1720 below.

An outstanding specimen of this variety, clear in its iconography and bitter satire of Law's paper money. Popular and quite scarce. Included in the Benjamin Betts' work on medals relating to John Law as number 22.

Weight: 274.5 grains. Diameter: 34.7 mm.

Purchased from Spink on April 16, 1985.

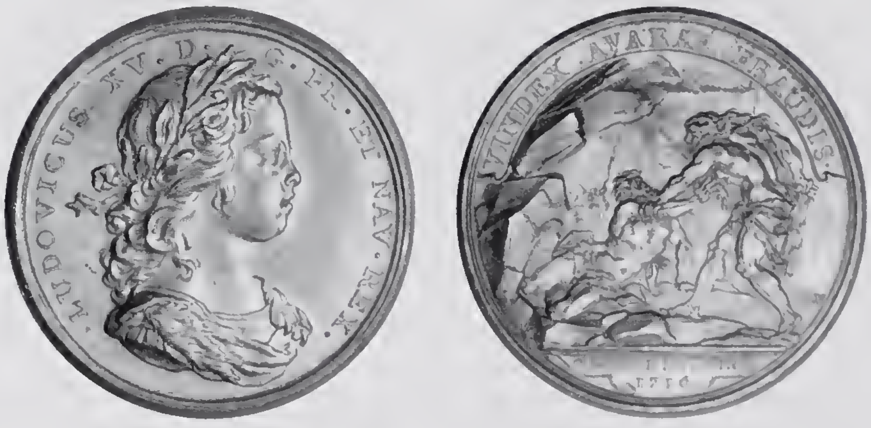


2039 Betts-122. 1720 John Law. Silver. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Pleasing toning in shades of gold, blue, and rose with remnants of bright lustre in protected areas of the devices. A shallow scratch in the left obverse field is hardly worth mentioning but is done for the sake of accuracy. Another of the more exciting medals commemorating the policies and lifestyle of John Law, who is depicted on the obverse resplendent in finery and the Order of St. Esprit, whose recipients were known as "cordon bleus" because of the blue suspension ribbon. The obverse lists Law's titles, while the reverse chronicles the rise and fall of his "systeme" with a humorous day-by-day account. Unusual as a Law medal with exclusively French legends. A scarcely seen medal in a very nice state of preservation. Included in the Benjamin Betts' work on medals relating to John Law as number 7.

Weight: 221.9 grains. Diameter: 32.4 mm.

It is perhaps worth noting here that the present assemblage of medals relating to John Law as part of the LaRiviere collection of Betts medals is one of the largest such groups offered in decades. While a specialized field within a specialized field, Law medals have always been very popular and would likely be more so if there were simply more of them around. This group of 10 or so pieces relating to John Law is the largest in more than a generation; indeed, John Adams has felt groups of six or seven in a sale worthy of special note in his surveys of 19th and 20th-century numismatic auction catalogues.

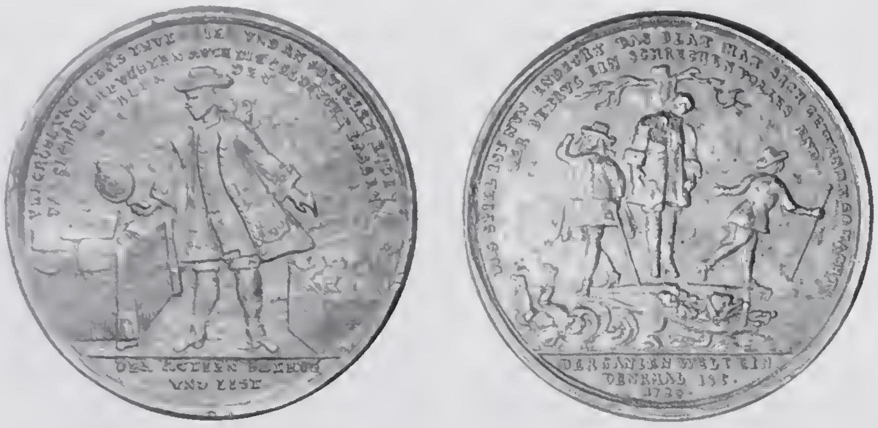
Purchased from Spink on March 20, 1985.



2040 Betts-125. 1716 Chamber Of Justice. Copper. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Beautiful medium brown with reflective surfaces subtly toned iridescent violet. Some vestiges of mint color remain in protected areas of the legends and eye appeal is exceptional. Some trifling surface roughness is noted in the legend at the top of the reverse, though it is not distracting. This is one of the most well-executed medals collected in the Law series, an official issue of the Paris Mint with dies by LeBlanc and Jean DuVivier. It refers to the trials of some of those responsible for the poor financial state of the nation, following the zealous overspending under the regime of Louis XIV. It was into this situation that Law appeared as a financial savior. A marvelous specimen of this historical medal, included in the Benjamin Betts' work on medals relating to John Law as number 1.

Weight: 164.7 grains. Diameter: 41.7 mm.

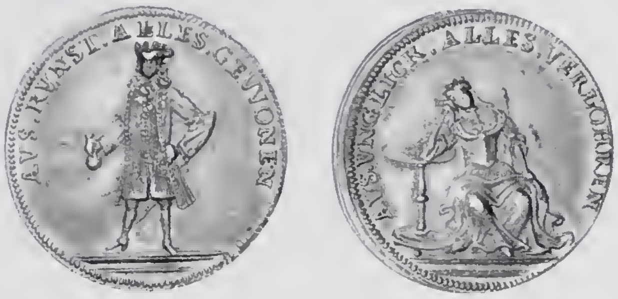
Purchased from James King.



2041 Betts-128. 1720 John Law. Copper-plated white metal. Very Fine or slightly better. Plain edge. Mahogany brown with darker fields. The surfaces of this medal are covered with minute bubbles from its method of manufacture, though the details are still very sharp and the eye appeal is quite good. The devices on this medal are unique among the John Law series in that they depict his bills, the first in French history, by explicit denomination as well as the coins he eschewed for general circulation. A fascinating type with creative designs and legends, very scarce in this or any metal. Included in the Benjamin Betts' work on medals relating to John Law as number 21.

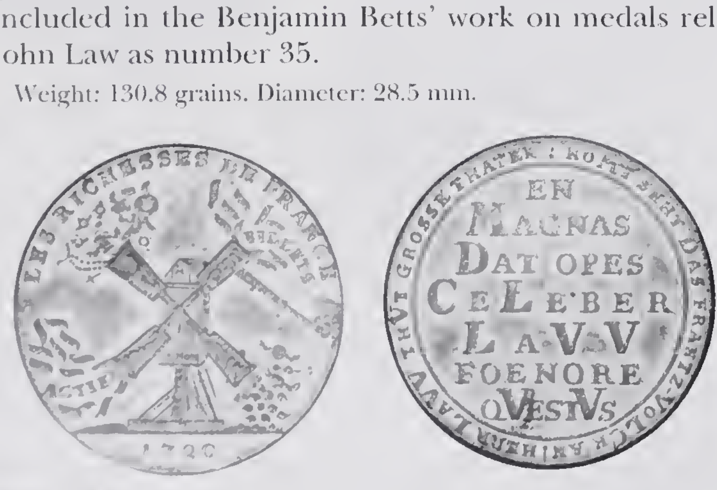
Weight: 272.8 grains. Diameter: 40.7 mm.

Purchased from Joel Malter on May 12, 1972.



2042 Betts-129. 1720 John Law. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Very pleasing cobalt blue toning and bright lustre frames pewter gray fields. Excellent eye appeal with only a minor planchet depression to the right of the reverse female figure worthy of note. This is one of the rarest medals relating to Law, one that neither C. Wyllys Betts or Benjamin Betts had ever actually seen. Its devices and legends are simple, its striking is crude, but the die work is above average for the series. The obverse depicts Law in typical fancy dress, while the reverse depicts a despondent and crying women who is likely an allegory of France as suggested by C. Wyllys Betts. The legends read: BY SKILL ALL THINGS ARE GAINED / BY BAD LUCK ALL THINGS ARE LOST, a slight against the supposed "talent" of John Law, by this time on the run in Belgium. An important and rare Betts medalet of German origin, included in the Benjamin Betts' work on medals relating to John Law as number 35.

Weight: 130.8 grains. Diameter: 28.5 mm.



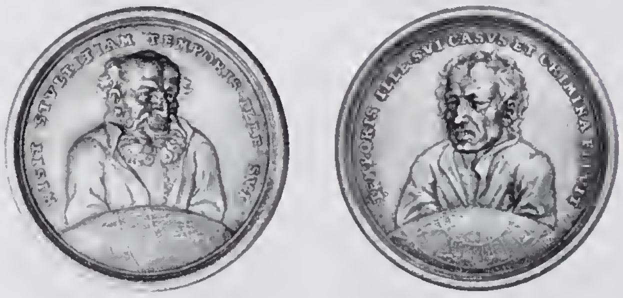
2043 Betts-130. 1720 John Law. White metal. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Silver gray with bright lustre only lightly faded in areas. This is in truly outstanding preservation for a white metal piece of this period, with very little tinpest and marvelous eye appeal. Its designs are among the best known of the Law medalets, depicting a windmill (Law fled to Belgium) throwing to the wind shares, bank notes, coins, and jewels. The coins and jewels are winged. The reverse, while not as comical, is no less interesting. The central legends read "Behold, the renowned Law bestows abundant wealth, the profit acquired from interest" while chronogrammatically forming the year 1720 from its capitals. This specimen is likely among the finest known of this fascinating variety of medallic cartoon. Included in the Benjamin Betts' work on medals relating to John Law as number 3.

Weight: 170.8 grains. Diameter: 32.3 mm.

In his monograph on John Law medals published in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1906, Benjamin Betts described the depictions and relevance of the obverse die of this medal as follows:

> The Bank (Banco) is here represented by the windmill; it is based upon money (Monoye), and supported by the trade and commerce of the country (Mercury). The real money, the capital necessary to put the Bank in operation, is shown by a stream of Louis d'ors, directed against the sails (the wind which sets the mill going). The Bank's deposits are typified by the coins and valuables of its customers, which are being drawn into it through two of the arms (or sails), while its circulating notes, by which the exchanges of the merchants are effected, are scattered abroad by means of its shares and promises to pay, through the other two; the latter alternate with those first mentioned and thus the four are typical of the alternating nature of its transactions. The gains arising from these commercial ventures, being redeposited, become in their turn a source of profit, and may thus be supposed to justify the saying on the reverse, that great wealth is realized from the profits (or interest) in gain, *i.e.*, interest upon interest.

Purchased from Spink on March 20, 1985.



2044 Betts-136. 1720 John Law. Silver. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Bright silver gray with light tinges of amber and blue. Choice eye appeal for the grade. This medal is more indirect in its reference to the schemes of John Law, but its connection to the man is still plain. On the obverse, a man smiles while looking at the northern half of the Western Hemisphere, e.g. the North Atlantic, on a globe with the legend "He laughed at the folly of his times." The reverse depicts another younger man looking at the North Pole on a globe with the legend "He wept over the misfortunes and crimes of his times." An interesting and scarce medallic illustration of the transition between enjoying the riches of America and being left with nothing of value after Law's departure.

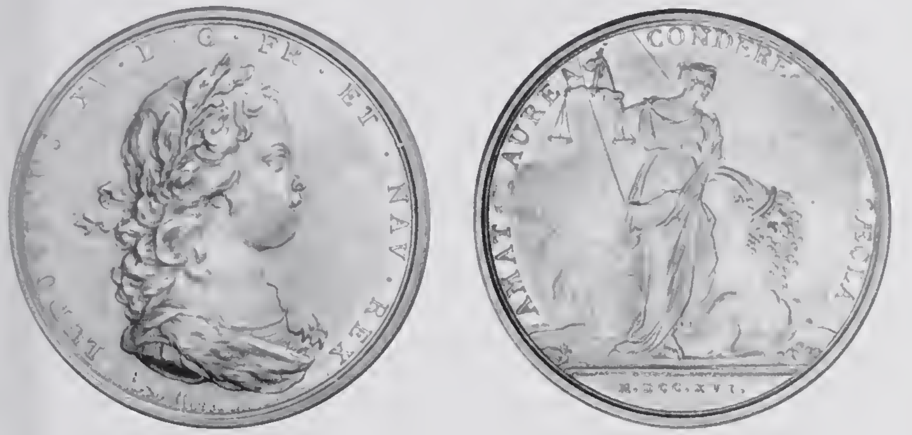
Weight: 163.2 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm.

Purchased from Charles McSorley.

Relevant 1716 Banque Generale Medal

Unlisted in Betts

The Founding of the Bank of John Law

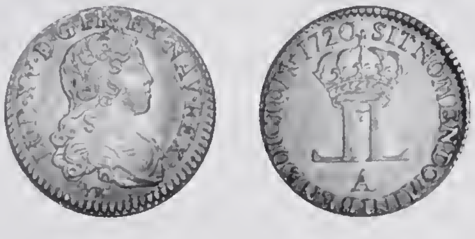


2045 **Betts-unlisted. 1716 Establishment of the Banque Generale. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Extraordinary toning of blue, gold, and rose on reflective and fully lustrous surfaces. Tiny mark noted above the king's bow in field. This is a medal of memorable visual appeal, beautifully toned and remarkably well-preserved. This magnificent medal commemorates the founding of the Banque Generale, established by John Law on May 2, 1716 at his own expense after Law's proposal for the Banque Royale failed. This bank was the first pivotal part of his "système" as it allowed Law to issue paper money, without whose acceptance Law's plan never would have begun to be profitable. The obverse of the medal depicts the classic child portrait of Louis XV by Roettiers. The reverse claims the establishment of a golden age in connection to the establishment of the bank, depicting Aequitas (the goddess of fair-dealing) with her cornucopia pouring forth coins. A medal that, by rights, should be in the works of both C. Wyllys Betts and Benjamin Betts because of its direct relationship to the founding of the private banking establishment, later nationalized, of John Law. Supremely attractive, very important, and rare.

Weight: 554.0 grains. Diameter: 42.8 mm.

The pedigree on this medal is interesting and worthy of further comment. It was purchased by Mr. LaRiviere from a Sotheby's sale in 1980 of the collection of the Duke of Northumberland. This collection reposed at Alnwick Castle, the second largest castle in England after Windsor Castle, and the ancestral home of the Percys since 1309. It is located 40 miles north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and is a popular destination for tourists and film producers, who have used it as a location for *Robin Hood Prince of Thieves* and the television show *Black Adder*. The first Duke of Northumberland, who undertook a comprehensive renovation of the castle in 1750, is well known in another numismatic connection. In 1763, upon his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a special issue of shillings was coined for distribution by him, now a key issue for collectors of the coins of George III. The presently offered medal may have been acquired by this numismatically interested Duke at or just after the time of its mintage. A fascinating pedigree for this fascinating medal.

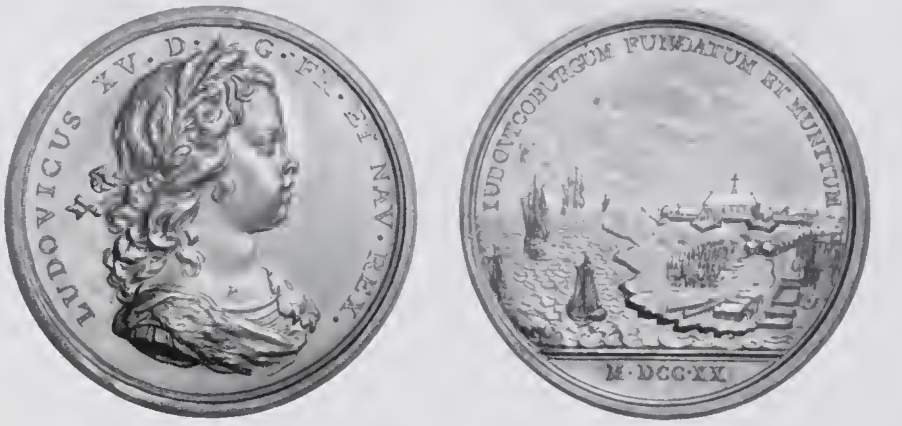
From Sotheby's sale of December 1980, Lot 306. Earlier in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland kept at Alnwick Castle.



2046 **Betts-unlisted. French 1720-A 1/6 ecu. Silver. Choice Extremely Fine.** Reeded edge. Lovely natural olive toning at the peripheries frames centers of silver gray. A tiny nick blends in at ET NAV on the obverse and is not distracting. Superb eye appeal for this very popular French coin. Avidly collected as an association piece for John Law enthusiasts and collectors of French colonial coins, this piece was coined for French circulation at Paris by the Compagnie des Indes (Law's company), which had purchased the right to use French mints at their own discretion and controlled all coinage from July 1719 until early January 1721. Included in the LaRiviere collection for its obvious relevance to Law and his Compagnie des Indes, this is a very nice specimen of this popular year and type.

Weight: 57.4 grains. Diameter: 21.2 mm.

Purchased from Anthony Terranova on August 27, 1987.

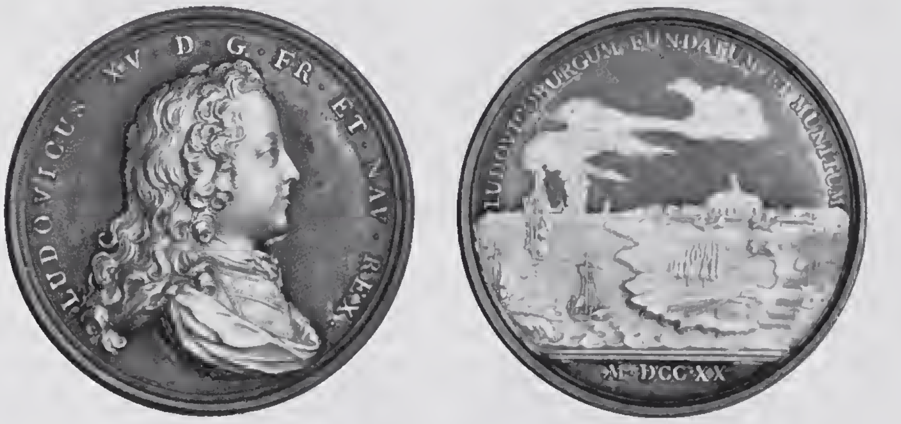


2047 **Betts-144. 1720 Louisbourg Founded. Copper. Mint State.** Plain edge. Choice chocolate brown with prooflike surfaces and some vestiges of mint color adhering to protected areas of the legends. This pieces retains excellent visual appeal with only a minor planchet flaw at the neck of the King and two .very minor spots near the edge above 12:00. Struck on a thick planchet with no mark on the edge, consistent with a very early restrike from original dies. Struck to commemorate the founding of the fortress Louisbourg on Cape Breton, the Nova Scotia stronghold which would remain in French hands until its fall in 1758. A very pleasing medal struck to commemorate one of the most important structures in the history of French America.

Weight: 590.5 grains. Diameter: 41.7 mm.

Purchased from Spink & Son's sale #19, November 1981, Lot 953.

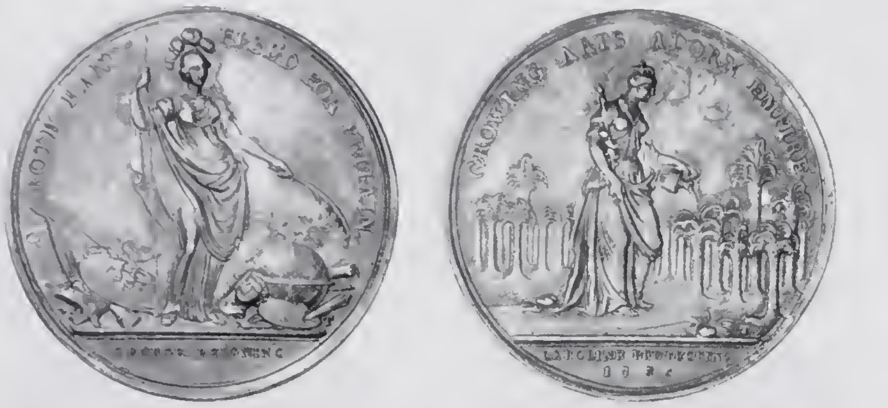
Partially Gilt 1720 Louisbourg Founded



2048 **Betts-145. 1720 Louisbourg Founded. Partially gilt copper. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Devices and legends gilt with fields lacquered or waxed to prevent the gilding from adhering. The fields are ruddy brown and the gilding is intact save for light rubbing on the highest curl. The visual appeal on this piece is striking and unusual. The edge is slightly bevelled, in other words, the reverse die is minutely larger than the obverse die. This may indicate that it is a slightly later muling, though almost certainly was still struck during the 18th century. A most interesting specimen of this popular medal.

Weight: 542.3 grains. Diameter: 41.1 mm.

From Christie's sale of February 1980, Lot 281. An old collector's ticket accompanies this lot.



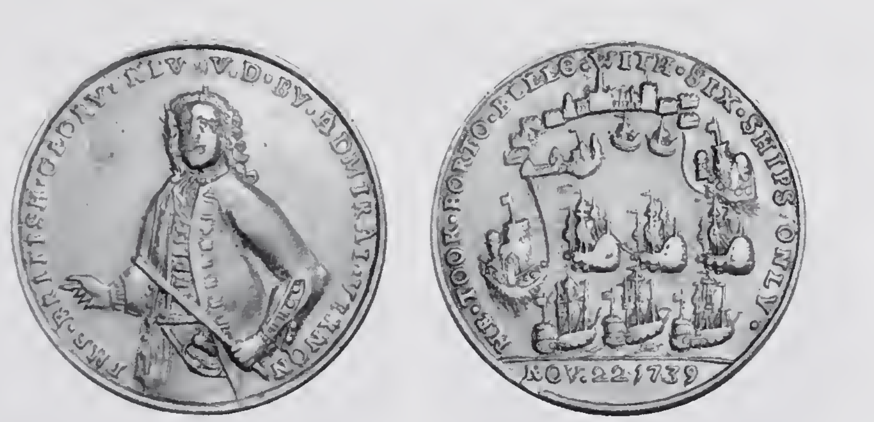
2049 Betts-169. 1736 Jernegan Cistern. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Lovely light blue toning on pewter gray surfaces. Much original lustre remains in protected areas and at the peripheries and the eye appeal is excellent. A shallow dig under ADORN on the reverse identifies this specimen. While not properly an American reference medal, its implicit inclusion of the American colonies in the empirical glory of Britain gained it inclusion in the Betts work. This medal was struck in 1736 as a lagniappe given to those who purchased tickets for the lottery of a massive silver vase by its producer, Henry Jernegan of London. The depiction of the Queen as protector of the colonies is surrounded by stands of palmettoes, indigenous to and associated with the American plantations of the Carolinas and West Indies. An example of the proud attitude of Britons toward their American colonies, and in unusually nice condition for this issue.

Weight: 312.3 grains. Diameter: 38.9 mm.

It is interesting to note that the massive vessel raffled off by Jernegan somehow ended up at the famed Hermitage of St. Petersburg, Russia. Betts estimates that 30,000 of these medals were given to those who purchased tickets in the lottery.

Purchased at the TOREX show on April 19, 1972.

ADMIRAL VERNON



2050 Betts-198. 1739 Admiral Vernon. Pinchbeck metal. About Very Fine. Plain edge. Glossy chocolate brown with golden peripheries. While the overall visual appeal is rather nice, careful examination reveals that someone roughly contemporary with Vernon had a mild disagreement with him, or at least his graven image, and has gouged away his left eye and mouth. Minor area of corrosion in left field noted. Late obverse die state with a crack from top of Vernon's head to rim and severe deterioration in the legends. First A of ADMIRAL clearly punched over another letter. An interesting example of this typical type.

Weight: 192.8 grains. Diameter: 37.3 mm.

McCormick-Goodhart 77.

The late die state displayed on this and many other Vernon medals clarifies the massive mintages of these pieces. Vernon medals were mass-produced and marketed to the general public just like any other consumer product; a close comparison to the modern epoch may be the privately produced medallic commemoratives in the Gulf War, the presidential elections, etc. that are advertised in large spreads in newspapers and on television. They each commemorated an event with which every citizen would have been familiar and appealed primarily to non-collectors who saw their purchase and display as a point of national pride.

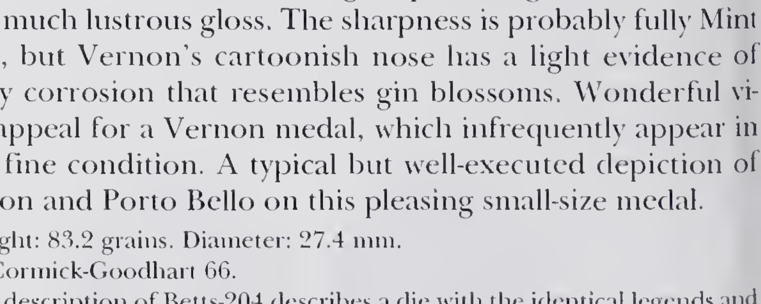
The event commemorated by the several hundred die varieties produced by dozens of manufacturers was Admiral Edward Vernon's capture of the Spanish port city of Porto Bello (today in Panama) on November 22, 1739. According to Betts' description of Porto Bello, "its situation was at the northern point of the great bend of the Isthmus of Panama, and there the galleons filled with treasure from Vera Cruz, took shelter and refitted before beginning their perilous voyage across the sea." As such, a great bounty of treasure was usually present in this small port town, which was one of only two places from which the Spanish treasure fleets departed for the mainland. British naval hero Sir Francis Drake died and was buried at sea off Porto Bello over a century earlier.

The English-Spanish rivalry in sea power had its roots even before Drake's defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 and had been furious ever since. After Sir Robert Walpole began his 21-year term as first lord of treasury and chancellor of exchequer, the British Navy became largely inactive despite continued annoyance of British vessels by the dominant Spanish. Popular opinion began to turn against this lack of military engagement, especially in the mature generation who had known nothing but conflict with the Spanish and French in the earliest years of the 18th century. This British nation found a new hero in Vernon, a member of Parliament and rather undistinguished naval veteran. Complaining of the molestation suffered by British ships in the American trade at the hands of the Spanish, Vernon was able to make good on his words upon his appointment as Admiral of the Blue in July 1739. Vernon and his fleet of six ships defeated the Spanish at Porto Bello, the first British military victory since the Treaty of Utrecht ended the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713 and a feat which had been attempted with 20 ships in 1726.

The nation united behind the figure of Vernon as a new symbol of the strength of Britain's empire and military readiness. The celebration of his triumph created a cult of personality that included every class. So-called "toy factories," which would produce all sorts of souvenir knickknacks like buttons, miniatures, and the like, churned out millions of medals celebrating Vernon to the waiting mass of consumers willing to display their affection for this new hero of the British nation, including the Englishmen of the American colonies.

These souvenir medals were purchased, worn, and displayed by Britain's colonial subjects as well, who would have been just as proud to be an Englishman in the wake of the Vernon victory as those in the British Isles. One such colonial subject, Lawrence Washington, named his estate on the Potomac "Mount Vernon" in 1743 after the naval hero. Perhaps no other event galvanized Britain and her subjects into a proud nation as much as the taking of Porto Bello in 1739, and the medals that remain from the happy years directly thereafter are a fascinating numismatic testament to this important moment of British and colonial history.

Purchased privately.



2051 As Betts-204. 1739 Admiral Vernon. Pinchbeck metal. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Splendid golden brown retains much lustrous gloss. The sharpness is probably fully Mint State, but Vernon's cartoonish nose has a light evidence of ruddy corrosion that resembles gin blossoms. Wonderful visual appeal for a Vernon medal, which infrequently appear in such fine condition. A typical but well-executed depiction of Vernon and Porto Bello on this pleasing small-size medal.

Weight: 83.2 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm.

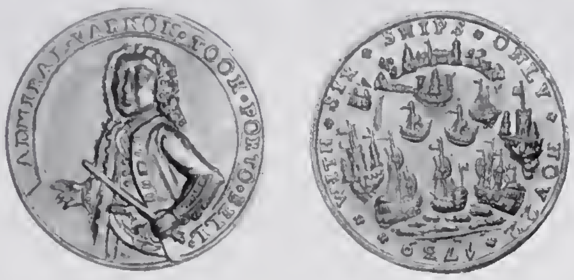
McCormick-Goodhart 66.

The description of Betts-204 describes a die with the identical legends and designs as the present die variety, but with minute positional differences.

The raids of Admiral Vernon against the port of Porto Bello and, later, Fort Chagre and Cartagena, were part of a larger military action known as the War of Jenkins' Ear, so-called after Robert Jenkins of the British merchant vessel *Rebecca*, whose ear was cut off by Spanish coast guards in 1731. Jenkins displayed his severed ear in Parliament in 1738, beginning a new wave of distaste for Spanish naval superiority that culminated with the declaration of war in 1739, simultaneous with the arrival of Vernon in Jamaica. Contemporary with Vernon's raid against Spanish positions in the Caribbean, Governor James Ogelthorpe of the newly established colony of Georgia invaded the Spanish colony of Florida, gaining ground until he was forced to retreat from his bombardment of St. Augustine. In June 1742, the Spanish attacked one of Ogelthorpe's forts on St. Simons Island on the

Georgia coast during the Battle of Bloody Marsh, but were defeated in the battle that brought the War of Jenkins' Ear to a close. Hostilities would become re-enflamed in America in 1744, as King George's War would continue the War of the Austrian Succession in America primarily between the French and English.

Purchased from Richard Margolis on April 30, 1981.



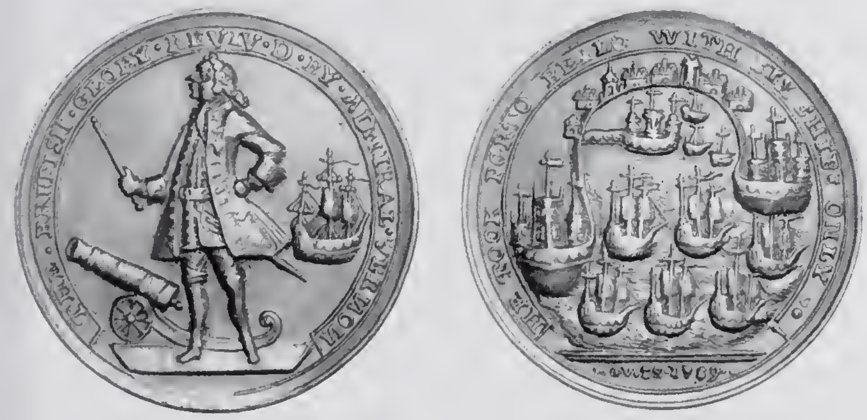
2052 Betts-unlisted. 1739 Admiral Vernon. Pinchbeck metal. Mint State. Plain edge. Glossy dark brown patina with golden highlights in the intricacies of the legend and design. Minor planchet roughness under RAL of ADMIRAL but with splendidly choice visual appeal and frosty lustre. This die variety is undescribed by Betts. Its misspelled legends read ADMIRAL VARNON TOOK PORTO BELL on the obverse and WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV 22 1739 on the reverse. Crudely engraved and well preserved, an excellent specimen of the Vernon design.

Weight: 84.6 grains. Diameter: 26.6 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 29.

Pinchbeck metal or latten is a brass alloy with a low percentage of zinc, created by London clockmaker Christopher Pinchbeck around 1720. When issued, it had a particularly bright golden appearance, but it is often times difficult today to discriminate between brass of the Pinchbeck composition and other types of brass. Pinchbeck's firm was one of the major producers and marketers of Vernon medals and "aimed its wares at satisfying the cheap and popular end of the market – a mass-production of medals of substantial size, but commonly of rough and ready execution" according to Michael Mitchiner's *Jetons, Medalets, and Tokens of the British Isles.* Mitchener calls the Pinchbeck manufactory "the first firm that succeeded in profitably mass-producing and selling cheap medals to the popular market," a sort of commercial venture that grew even more healthy in Britain toward the end of the 18th century and remains a viable business today. At the time, Pinchbeck's creations were criticized by a somewhat snobbish press who called them "these ill-executed medals issued by Mr. Pinchbeck, toyman." The manufactories that produced miniatures, buttons, medals, and the like were often called "toy manufactories," whose center for activity was Birmingham.

In later times, several varieties of "popular metals" were produced, including the ubiquitous spelter which was often gilded or plated, and oroide, to mention just two. In the 20th century such alloys as goldine sought to look like gold and franklinium (patented by the Franklin Mint) and had a silver appearance. More could be said.

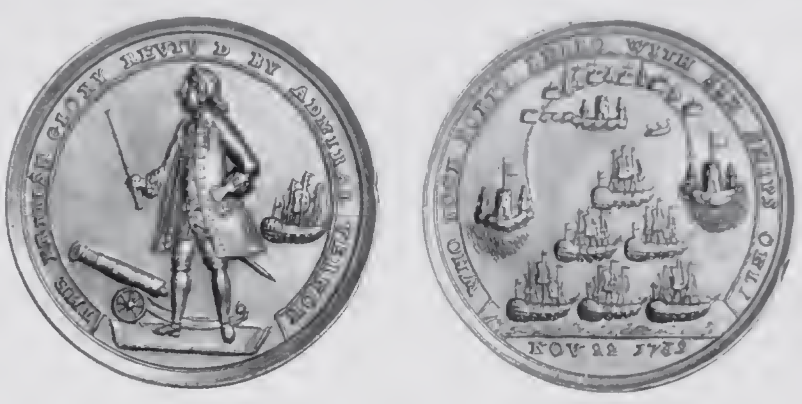
Purchased from Richard Margolis on April 30, 1981.



2053 Betts-221. 1739 Admiral Vernon. Brass. Choice Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Glossy chocolate brown with golden peripheral highlights. A beautiful specimen in both its design and preservation, struck on a thick planchet with just light roughness in some areas of the obverse fields. The legends on this variety are among the most common in the series: THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD BY ADMIRAL VERNON, a testament to the powerful impact Vernon's victory had on the British pride. A very attractive piece.

Weight: 259.5 grains. Diameter: 40.5 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 96.

Purchased from Leonard Finn in June 1969.

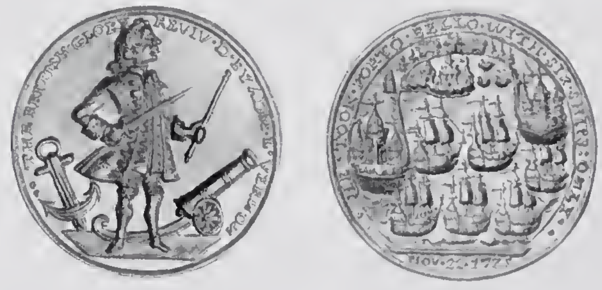


2054 As Betts-222. 1739 Admiral Vernon. Brass. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Lustrous medium brown with ruddy and gold highlights. Choice in appearance with only a few tiny pits and a minor planchet flaw at the edge noted at 3:00 on obverse. Struck from different dies than Betts-222 but of roughly the same design and WHO instead of HE in the reverse legends. A very appealing specimen.

Weight: 190.1 grains. Diameter: 38.0 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 95.

A unifying theme of the LaRiviere collection of Vernon medals is the remarkably high quality. More than any other medals of the period, Vernon medals are typically seen in wretched condition as a by-product of being carried around as pocket pieces, worn as decoration, and even spent as a token or copper. These worn pieces, while not as valuable or attractive to behold as the nicely preserved specimens offered here, are an artifact of one of the most mainstream numismatic collectibles in history, enjoyed by collectors and non-collectors alike around their time of issue. The presently offered pieces display a level of preservation that is virtually unheard of for Vernon medals, a fact that will not be lost on bidders.

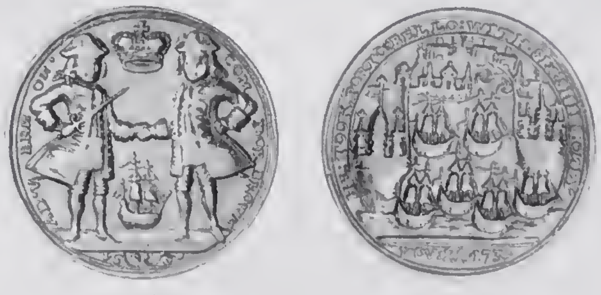
Purchased from Harmer-Rooke Galleries.



2055 Betts-226. 1739 Admiral Vernon. Pinchbeck metal. Mint State. Plain edge. Lustrous ebony patina with lots of golden brassy color remaining in protected areas of the design. A supremely attractive small Vernon medal, with lots of gloss and no defects. Indeed, most Vernon medals did not look this nice when they were produced. Worthy of a premium bid.

Weight: 127.0 grains. Diameter: 27.5 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 136.

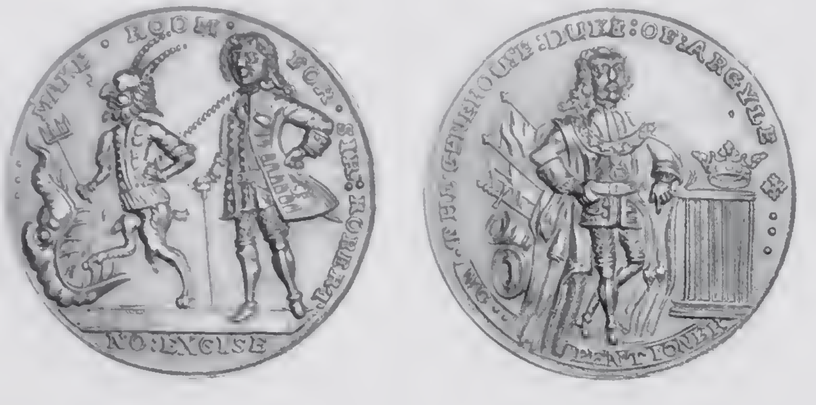
Purchased from Richard Margolis on April 30, 1981.



2056 Betts-unlisted. 1739 Admiral Vernon. Brass. Very Fine. Plain edge. Dark chocolate brown with a few lighter areas a bit bright from a century-old cleaning. Nice eye appeal and without notable defects. The obverse of this piece is identical to larger piece included in Betts as number 246, while the reverse is typical in its design and was used on Betts 304. Commodore Charles Brown, depicted on this medal shaking hands with Vernon, was the captain of the *Hampton Court*, one of the six ships present at Porto Bello. An interesting variety of the Vernon-Brown medals.

Weight: 84.9 mm. Diameter: 27.7 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 161.

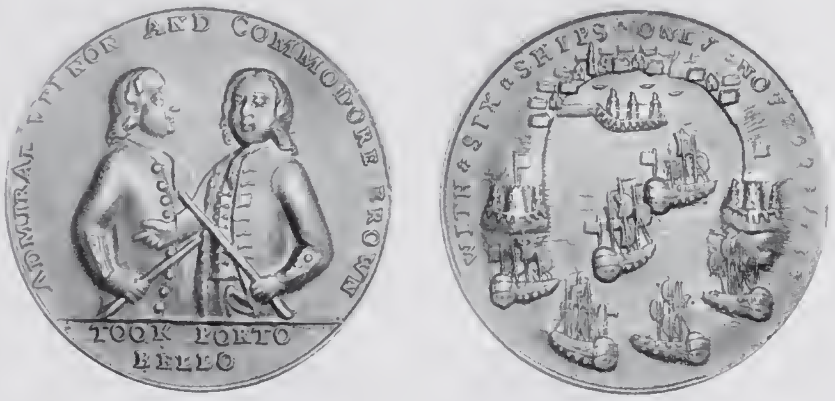
Purchased privately.



2057 **Betts-247. "1741" Argyle/Walpole. Pinchbeck metal. About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Glossy dark chocolate with brassy highlights and exemplary eye appeal. Minor red discoloration at central obverse and reverse attributable to poorly alloyed metal. This is perhaps one of the most interesting and humorous designs among the Vernon-associated medals, though the editors of the Betts work, William T.R. Marvin and Lyman Low, concede that "this mule does not strictly belong to American medals." On its obverse it depicts the Third Duke of Argyle, Archibald Campbell, who was Sir Robert Walpole's chief advisor in Scotland and a primary sponsor of the malt tax that, perhaps predictably, was overwhelmingly hated by the general populace.

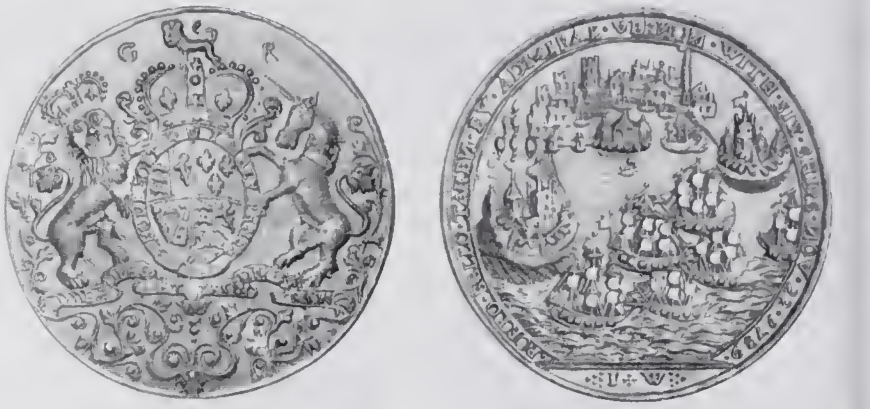
Walpole attempted in 1733 to place an excise tax whose unpopularity resulted in its failure. This medal is most likely a celebration of that failure and likely dates from that period rather than 1741 as attributed by Betts due to the muling of the reverse die with a Vernon obverse from that year. The reverse of this medal shows the Devil leading Walpole by a chain into the mouth of a dragon with the legend MAKE ROOM FOR SIR ROBERT. An attractive specimen of this interesting populist issue, which complains of the wealthy Campbell attempting to tax beer and condemns Walpole to Hell for his attempt to raise taxes while using some of the most creative iconography of the period.

Weight: 152.6 grains. Diameter: 37.2 mm.
Purchased from Richard Margolis on April 30, 1981.



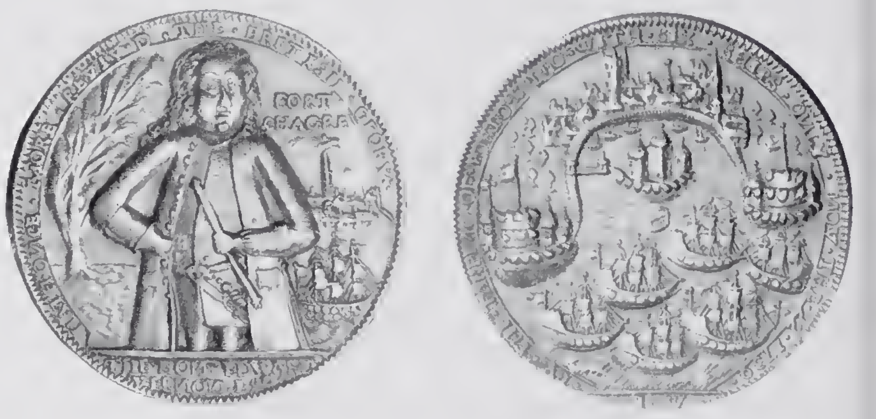
2058 **Betts-266. 1739 Admiral Vernon and Commodore Brown. Brass. About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Deep brown and olive patina with frosty lustre around the devices. Very choice in appearance and obviously carefully handled since its purchase. This reverse features one of the more interesting and lifelike configurations of the fleet and the harbor of Porto Bello; it was obviously a popular one as well, having been featured on Betts 186 and struck in such quantity as to erode a section of the legends into near oblivion. The die was otherwise well made though, with neither cracks or major breaks, nor major erosion of the central design. This is a splendid example, with lovely visual impact and excellent preservation.

Weight: 219.0 grains. Diameter: 38.4 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 143.
Purchased from Spink & Son on January 27, 1996.



2059 **Betts-270. 1739 Admiral Vernon. Brass. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Tan and light brown with golden highlights and some minor discoloration. Lots of lustre and gloss remain and give this specimen very pleasant eye appeal. This medal features perhaps the crudest display of the arms of Great Britain ever enshrined in metal, with its grinning lion reminiscent of the Cheshire Cat and incorrect motto (EH DIEU ET MON DROIT MON). The reverse, while also somewhat crude, is accomplished in better style and proudly signed by its artist, I.W., in the exergue. A very interesting and very scarce variety which ably communicates the feelings of national pride evoked by Vernon's victory and suggests the working-class audience to which the medals were marketed and sold.

Weight: 285.2 grains. Diameter: 38.6 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 22.
Purchased from Richard Margolis on April 30, 1981.

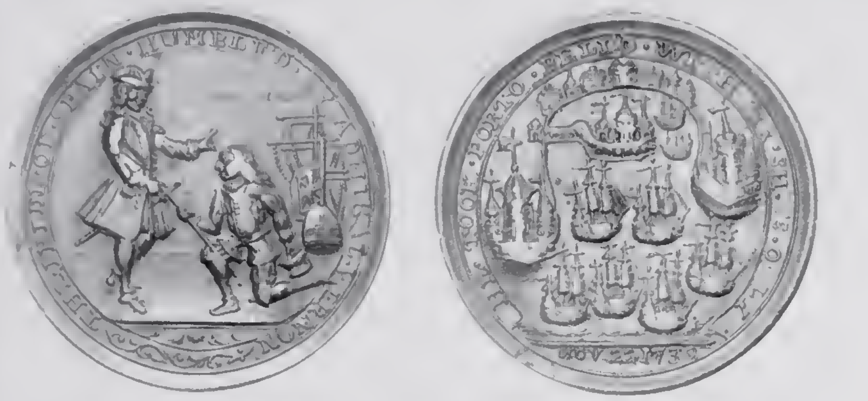


2060 **Betts-275. 1740 Admiral Vernon. Copper. About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Pleasing glossy medium brown with a few areas of minor obverse discoloration. Some verdigris adheres to the protected areas of the periphery, but the overall visual impact is very appealing. This medal was struck to commemorate the taking of Porto Bello as well as the next victory of Admiral Vernon, the March 1740 capture and burning of San Lorenzo de Chagre, a Spanish stronghold in modern day Panama. Chagre was last taken by the British under the command of the noted pirate Captain Henry Morgan in 1671, and its recapture by Vernon nearly provoked the same surge of British pride as his taking of Porto Bello. Like most Vernon medals, most Fort Chagre pieces appear well worn and abused. The present example is a splendid exception and wonderfully depicts this interesting type.

Weight: 235.7 grains. Diameter: 39.7 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 189.

It is interesting to note that Vernon was actually the source of the sobriquet "grog" for watered down rum. Vernon was nicknamed "Old Grog" by his men after his unattractive grogham coat, made of a blend of mohair, silk, and wool made waterproof. Displeased with the drunken displays of men enjoying their full ration of rum at once, Vernon ordered the rations watered down and served twice a day rather than all at once. The new diluted liquor was called "grog" after him, and the name stuck.

Purchased from Leonard Finn in June 1969.



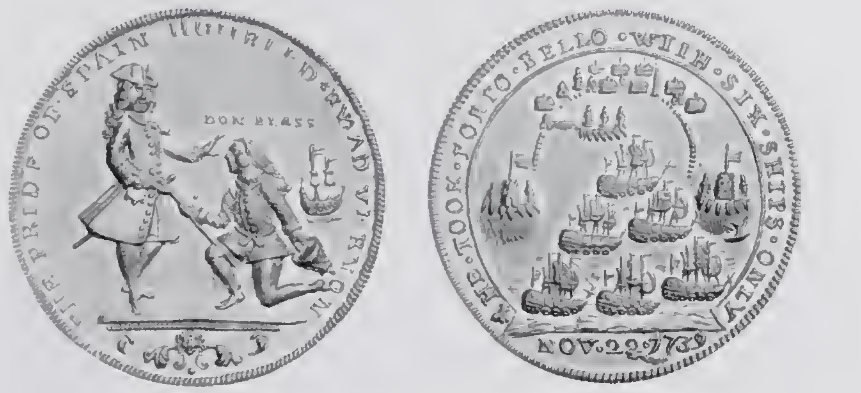
2061 Betts-304. 1741 Admiral Vernon. Brass. About Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Medium chocolate brown with some golden highlights on the reverse. Smooth and glossy with only some minor planchet cracks at rim worthy of mention. Struck on a planchet that leaves about 2 mm between the die edge and the rim, giving the medal an especially attractive appearance. A very nice specimen of this type, which celebrates a defeat of Cartagena by Vernon which never actually occurred. Don Blas de Leso, a Spanish naval commander, became a symbol of the alleged transgressions of the Spanish against the English navy. His capitulation to Vernon, however, was incomplete, and the Spanish retained control of Cartagena. Their undecided battle was prematurely lauded as an English victory on this intriguing and final major type of Vernon medal.

Weight: 197.7 grains. Diameter: 38.7 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 164.

The fleet of Admiral Vernon at Cartagena on the coast of Colombia included 126 ships and eight regiments of Royal Marines, including 2,763 commanded by Lawrence Washington. Yellow fever decimated his forces, and poor communications doomed the attack by sea as well as the movements of General Thomas Wentworth's troops on land. After six weeks, the attack was simply called off.

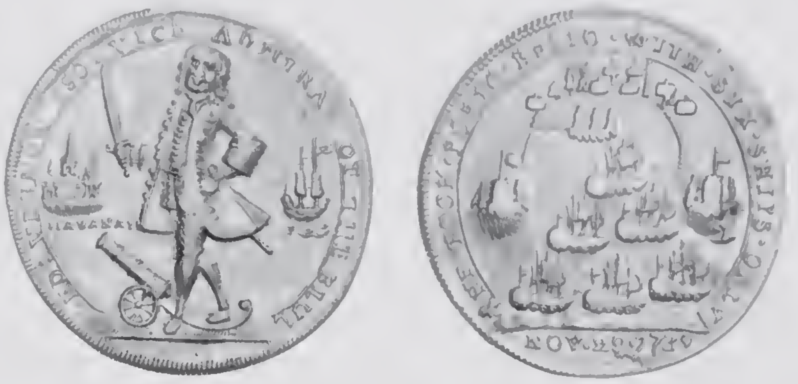
Don Blas de Leso was one of the more extraordinary military commanders of his period. Born in the Spanish Basque country, de Leso had one arm, one eye, and one leg. His arm was amputated during battle at Barcelona in 1713, his eye was lost during a siege on the port of Toulon in France, and his leg was lost during a battle for Gibraltar in 1704. He was feared for his intensity in battle as well as his grotesque appearance, provoking his detractors to refer to him as "Medio Hombre" or "half man," a point lost on the designer of this medal who depicted de Leso with all of his limbs still intact.

Purchased privately.


THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBLED BY ADM VERNON
DON BLASS
HE·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·ONLY
NOV.22.1739

2062 Betts-306. 1741 Admiral Vernon. Pinchbeck metal. Choice Mint State. Plain edge. Impressive lustrous medium brown with bright brassy highlights adhering to design elements. Absolutely lovely eye appeal and an overall quality that can be rivaled by very few extant Vernon medals. While both obverse and reverse dies show signs of degradation, the strike is full and all details are crisp and clear. A Vernon medal that will undoubtedly be prized for its amazing condition.

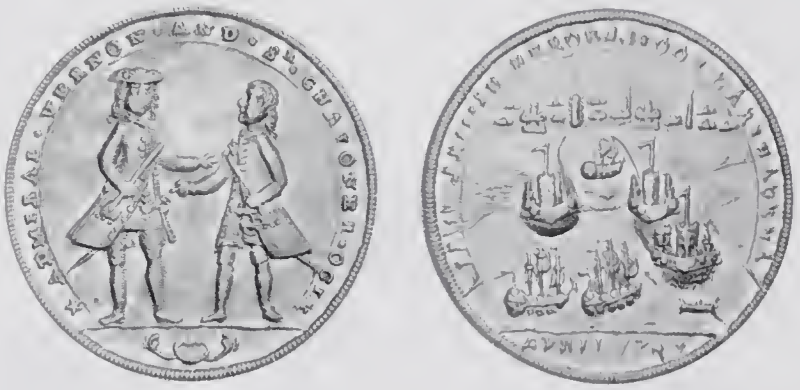
Weight: 207.1 grains. Diameter: 37.7 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 165.
Purchased from Richard Margolis on April 30, 1981.



2063 Betts-313. 1741 Admiral Vernon. Pinchbeck metal. Choice Very Fine. Plain edge. Golden bronze with some vestiges of brassy lustre. Very pleasing and free of major defects, just some very minor spotting noted.

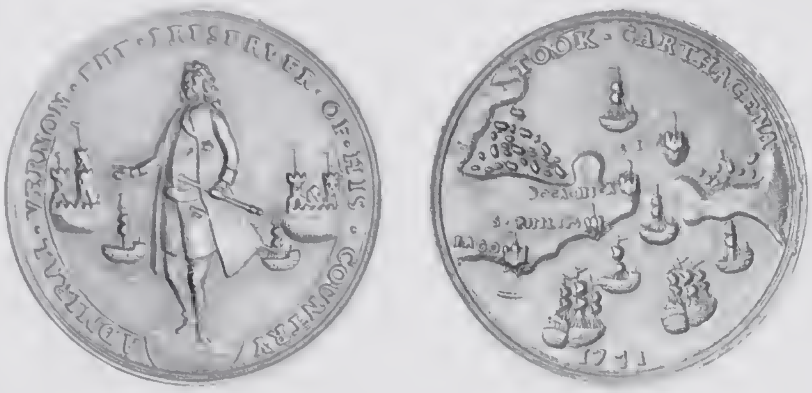
This variety is a fine specimen of the "Havanah" type, struck as Vernon's voyages in the Caribbean were winding down. After departing the harbor of Cartagena, Vernon moved on to blockade the harbor now known as Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. An offensive on the nearby city of Santiago was unsuccessful. An attack on Havana never occurred, but these medals were struck in expectation of that offensive. This variety shares a reverse die with Betts-306 (offered in the previous lot) and Betts suggests that this "Havanah" variety is that dies' first use. It is clear from comparison of the two pieces that the present specimen is indeed of a later die state, suggesting that, as common sense would dictate, the Cartagena commemorative medals did precede those struck for the attack on Havana. An important and high quality representative of this very scarce variety.

Weight: 213.7 grains. Diameter: 37.7 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 237A.
Purchased privately.



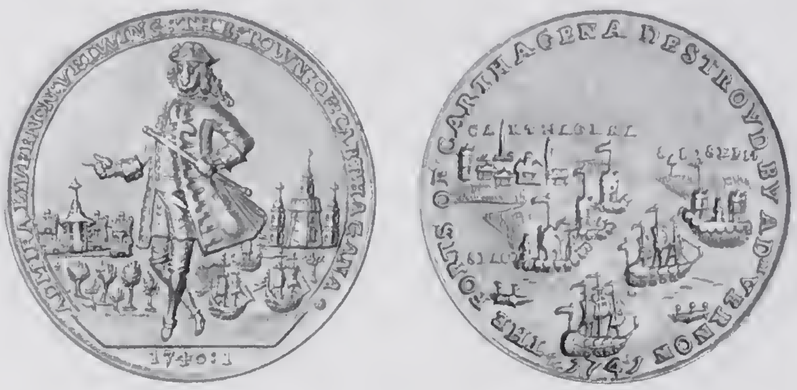
2064 Betts-318. 1741 Admiral Vernon. Pinchbeck metal. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Lustrous yellow brass peripheries frame glossy medium brown surfaces. While some flatness is exhibited on the high points, it seems from the splendid condition of the surfaces that most of this is attributable to a soft strike. The reverse die has exhausted its usefulness and is so heavily distressed as to make the legends illegible. Unlike the previously offered Vernon medals, this medal makes no mention of the Porto Bello victory, instead glorifying only the Cartagena episode. The obverse, in keeping with this focus, features Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle, Vernon's rear admiral who would succeed him in October 1742 as commander of the West Indies fleet. Ogle's fleet reinforced Vernon's at Cartagena in April of 1741. This type of Vernon medal is seen quite infrequently, and is usually in a well-worn or corroded state. A collector who lacks this type would be hard-pressed to find a finer specimen than this.

Weight: 198.8 grains. Diameter: 37.6 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 229.
Purchased privately.



2065 Betts-332. 1741 Admiral Vernon. Brass. Choice Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Excellent dark brown and steel patination gives this piece the appearance of copper, but some brassy color is apparent at the edge. A truly lovely specimen that has superb eye appeal, with only a couple of faint scratches visible under magnification on the reverse. Struck in commemoration of the Cartagena action, the reverse of this medal depicts a somewhat fanciful map of the entrance to the Cartagena harbor from the Bay of Cartagena, with four forts illustrated and named. A beautiful medallic illustration of this naval event.

Weight: 268.3 grains. Diameter: 37.6 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 210.
Purchased from Richard Margolis on April 30, 1981.



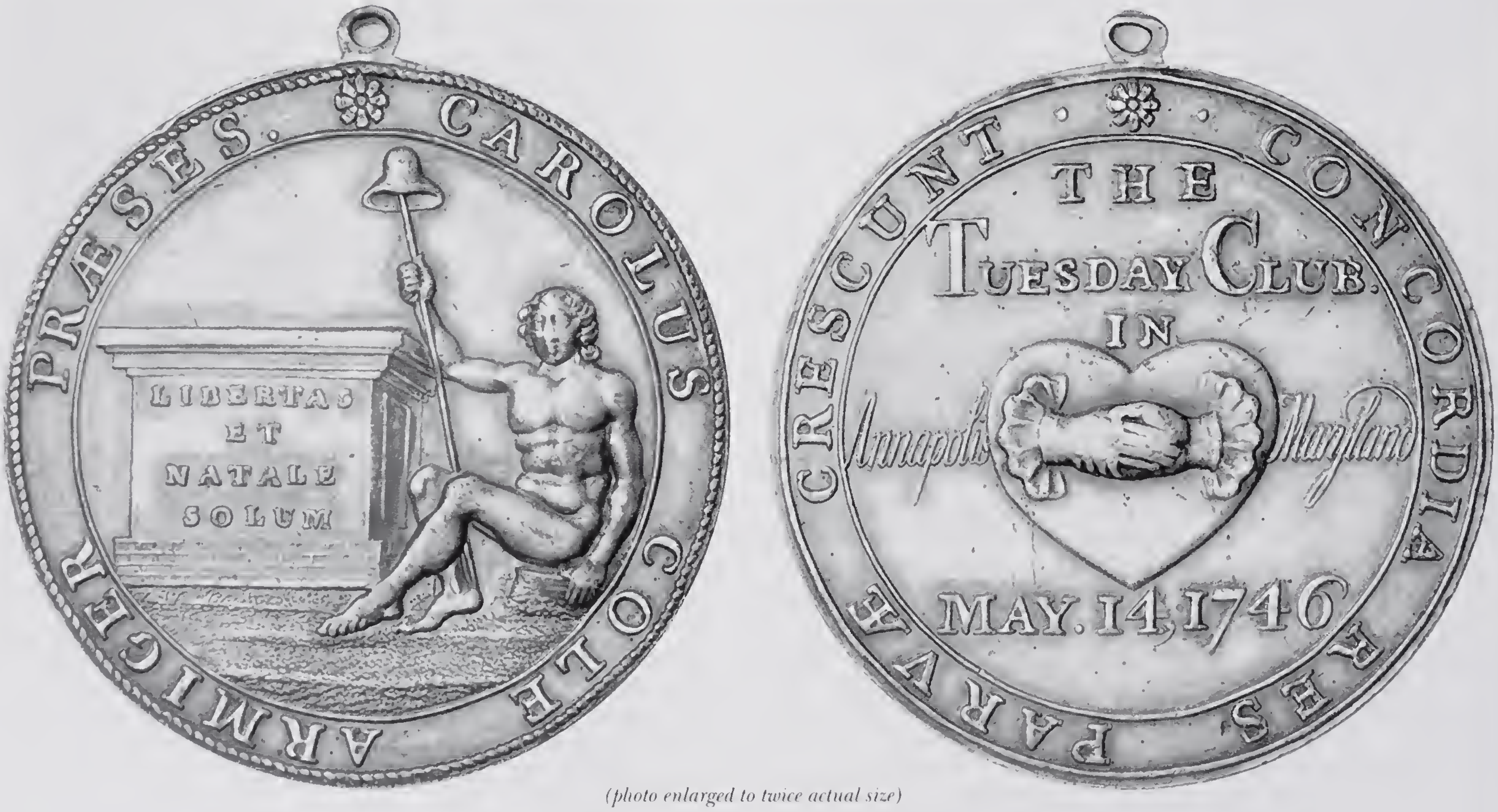
2066 Betts-334. 1741 Admiral Vernon. Brass. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Glossy medium brown with warm golden highlights. Smooth surfaces and extremely choice eye appeal. Another well-executed and beautifully designed Cartagena medal, depicting the full length Vernon on the obverse and a slightly elevated view from the bay towards Cartagena, with its peripheral forts visible on both sides of the straight. These forts were Cartagena's most famed characteristic, having been constructed over a period of 200 years to protect the flotillas of Spanish treasure from piracy and military enemies. They withstood Vernon's offensive, despite the overenthusiastic legends "THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA DESTROYED BY ADM. VERNON." An exceptional specimen of this memorable variety.

Weight: 180.4 grains. Diameter: 37.4 mm.
McCormick-Goodhart 214.
Purchased from Leonard Finn in June 1969.

The 1746 Tuesday Club of Annapolis Medal

Only Specimen in Private Hands

One of Only Four Specimens Known



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2067 Betts-383. 1746 Tuesday Club of Annapolis. Gilt silver. Extremely Fine. Plain edge with integral hanger at 12:00. Golden tinted fields yield to darker peripheries. Pleasing visual appeal with some rubbing apparent on the highest points of both sides and suggestions of polishing decades ago. A few light scratches below the primary reverse device and a shallow dig beneath S in TUESDAY identify this specimen for future research. Light rim nicks at 4:00 and 11:00 on obverse do not effect designs. Very attractive and furthermore **the only specimen in private hands** of four known to exist. The other three are permanently impounded in the British Museum, the Maryland Historical Society, and The Johns Hopkins University, from whose collections this piece was deaccessioned as a duplicate after the addition of items from the John Work Garrett cabinet.

The 1746 Annapolis Tuesday Club medal is a piece of singular significance in the American numismatic pantheon. Struck in 1750 for presentation to members of the Tuesday Club, this medal is the first American medal, as opposed to those medals of colonial significance or reference. It was struck to order in England for the Tuesday Club by parties unknown. Sarah Elizabeth Freeman, the Curator of Fine Arts at The Johns Hopkins University in 1945 when she authored "The Tuesday Club Medal" for publication in *The Numismatist,* claimed that attribution to die engraver John Kirk "can be accepted until disproved" based upon the previous claims of *Medallic Illustrations.*

We believe that the fabric of the Tuesday Club medal is too dissimilar to the known work of Kirk, the grand majority of which is signed, to continue to accept that conjecture. The medal was designed by club member and secretary Alexander Hamilton, a Scottish emigré and medical doctor who was known by the club as "Loquacious Scribbler." The medal's designs were first incorporated into a paper membership badge instituted on the club's first anniversary on May 14, 1746.

The obverse features an altar inscribed LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM or "Liberty and Homeland" beside a nude male supporting a pileus or liberty cap. The encircling obverse legend reads "CAROLUS COLE ARMIGER PRÆSES," a reference to the club's president Charles Cole or "Nasifer Jole" who was awarded the presidency upon offering "an old song, rack punch, plumb pudding, four pound of candles, and an iced cake!" The reverse features the internal legend THE TUESDAY CLUB IN _ ANNAPOLIS MARYLAND _ MAY 14, 1746 with a heart containing two joined hands. The encircling legend, CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT, refers to the joys of coming together with like-minded colleagues.

The designs were kept intact for the finer card badges "curiously drawn by Mr. Benjamin Wood" that were instituted on the club's third anniversary in May of 1748 and also kept static for the medallic badges that were suggested and accepted by the Tuesday Club on March 14, 1749. On that day, Hamilton moved that a seal of the club should be produced and "there should be badges of silver prepared for each regular member of this Club, weighing half an ounce each, double gilt, with the proper mottos and signatures of the Club embossed or raised thereupon, to be pinned upon the ribbons, instead of the badges formerly used, and that the said silver badges should be ordered to be prepared and done at London." The following meeting, Hamilton reported to the club that Captain Anthony Bacon would carry their order to London and that the order was actually placed for pieces in Pinchbeck metal, a brassy alloy, "that mettle being fitter for gilding." In November 1749, Hamilton read a letter from Bacon reporting that "I have agreed to have the dye cut for six guineas and a half, the other expenses will come to about two and sixpence a piece ... They will weigh each very near one ouz _ of silver, and it must be quite pure."

The medals arrived in May 1750 and were distributed at the club's fifth anniversary. Hamilton reported in the Club's minutes "These medals were of fine silver without alloy, and dowble gilt, wanting a half a penny weight of an ounce each, and to each a shagreen case, lined with green velvet." Eleven medals were distributed at that fifth anniversary meeting with blue silk ribbons; a single specimen with a yellow silk ribbon was given to Charles Cole. Despite claims in Betts that the medals were struck in copper and suggestions that specimens were actually produced in Pinchbeck metal by the cataloguer of this specimen in the Sotheby's New York sale of December 1993, there is no evidence whatever, either documentary or otherwise, that these medals were ever produced in any metal but silver. Likewise, there has never been so much as a rumor that any other specimens exist. Indeed, it seems remarkable that four would survive from a probable mintage of 15 to 20 pieces for the "long-standing members" of the Tuesday Club of Annapolis.

The present offering is an historic one; it may also be the last time this medal is ever offered at public auction. For advanced enthusiasts of early American history and its contemporary medallic illustrations, the 1746 Annapolis Tuesday Club medal is an incomparable delight whose interest is only rivalled by its stark rarity. The superb documentation of this club's meetings have given scholars and researchers perhaps the finest view into the leisure time and entertainment of the upper classes in colonial America. With the sale of this extraordinary medal, 21st-century collectors get perhaps their final chance to own a tangible link to this remarkable chapter of the history of colonial Maryland.

Weight: 406.4 grains. Diameter: 43.6 mm, 46.8 mm including integral loop.

The present specimen was the plate piece in Sarah Elizabeth Freeman's article "The Tuesday Club Medal" in the December, 1945 issue of *The Numismatist.*

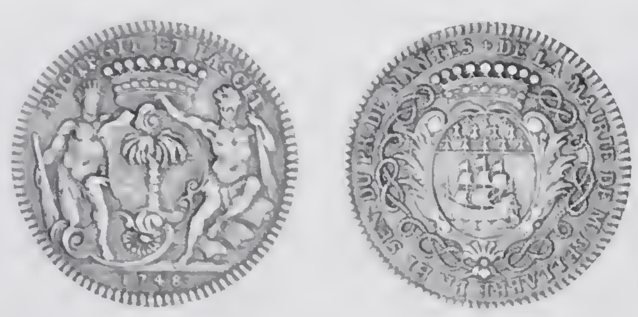
The Annapolis Tuesday Club, founded in 1745, was a small weekly gathering of educated and wealthy Annapolitans who gathered together for food, intellectual discussion, comic relief, and artistic endeavors. At the first meeting, the tone was set by "the candles being lit, the punch made, and the pipes being set a going" after which bacon was served in a very casual atmosphere and bylaws were set. Over the next 11 years of the club's existence, the group would become an Annapolis institution as it became active in the community by taking part in parades, hosting concerts and theatre, and helping build a literary life in the town which its founder called a "barbarous and desolate corner of the world."

The club would spawn literary societies like it for over a century, including the Monday Club of Baltimore. Membership in the Tuesday Club was largely composed of men of a Scottish background like its founder Hamilton, many of whom were also Masons. These men, while of aristocratic stock, enjoyed base humor and frivolity, throwing stiffness to the wind as they sang and danced for the other members, honorary members, and invited guests. One opening entry for a meeting from the now-published minutes book of the Club indicates better the tenor of the meetings:

"Well, here we are again. The long-standing members of the Ancient and Honorable Tuesday Club enjoying another night of revels. Hamilton, the secretary, takes the minutes, rehearses a silly speech or tunes his harp. The honorable Samuel Cole entertains this evening's Honorary members from Philadelphia. We sit now, to dine, chat, and have many good toasts to bless our troubles away. And now, Mr. Jonas Green and Dr. Hamilton must try to baffle us with their conundrums. Tonight, we will play a few songs, enjoy a speech or two (if we can stay awake through them) ... "

The Club's importance as a cultural institution and venue for theatrical and musical performance has been studied heavily recently by academics who see its minute books as among the most complete description of leisure time in colonial America.

From Sotheby's New York sale of December 1993, Lot 635. Earlier from the holdings of The Johns Hopkins University, privately. Earlier still from the cabinet of John Work Garrett.

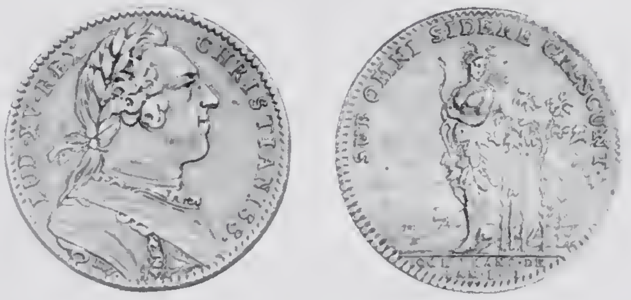


2068 **Betts-384. 1748 Compagnie des Indes Occidentales. Silver. Extremely Fine.** Reeded edge. Lovely pewter gray with immense eye appeal. Natural patination obscures two ancient scratches near obverse 10:00. A very pleasing specimen of this scarce type. Although collected in the series of Franco-American jetons, this variety was not given a number by Frossard in his 1899 monograph, though his number 19 is essentially the same variety with an obverse die dated 1752. This type shows the seal of the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, the royal company that monopolized the trade with New France after the downfall of John Law. The reverse shows the arms of the city of Nantes, one of the primary Atlantic port cities involved with the American trade.

Weight: 106.0 grains. Diameter: 28.4 mm.

Franco-American jetons are an interesting subset within the collecting realm of Betts medals. The principal series is dated from 1751 to 1758, though pieces such as this one and Betts-112 are also included by many enthusiasts. All are about the size of a U.S. quarter and are known by original strikes in silver and copper as well as various restrikes over the years that can be discerned by mulings of original dies, texture of copy dies, or edge markings. While not typically as valuable as their original counterparts, the restrikes are likewise an interesting part of the French medal series. Original strikings in copper frequently turn up in heavily circulated condition and sometimes heavily patinated; it seems likely they circulated as halfpennies or "coppers" just like any other copper coin of that size would have during colonial small change shortages. Copper and silver strikings were probably used as gifts to parties affiliated with the Compagnie des Indes and the colonial trade on both sides of the Atlantic. Their iconography and legends suggest the bounty available in New France and the wealth to be derived from participation in trade.

Purchased from the New Netherlands Coin Company on December 1, 1971.

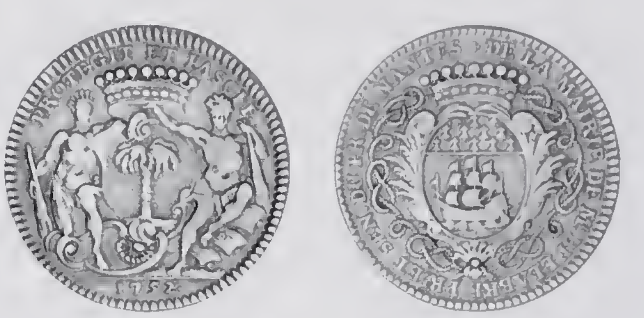


2069 **Betts-385. 1751 Franco-American jeton. Copper. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Lovely tan and medium brown with frosty patination. Some very light pits beneath XV on the obverse do not detract from this specimen's very pleasing eye appeal. One of the most popular varieties of Franco-American jeton, featuring an Indian maiden beside a stand of crops and the legend SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT or "They grow under every constellation." As a marketing tool, depicting bountiful crops and underdressed native women may have been a stroke of genius but it was, in fact, a bit misleading, as new settlers to Canada would determine for themselves. A die variety of this reverse goes so far as to show an alligator at the maiden's feet! An evocative design shown by a most attractive specimen.

Weight: 110.0 grains. Diameter: 28.4 mm.

This variety is listed by Frossard as number 8.

Purchased privately.



2070 **As Betts-387. 1752 Compagnie des Indes Occidentales. Copper. Very Fine.** Plain edge. Light chocolate brown with some surface iridescence. Pleasing and choice for the grade. This variety is listed by Frossard as number 19. A charming specimen of this original jeton variety.

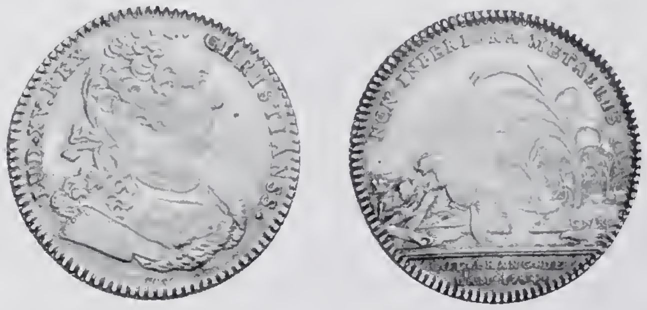
Weight: 102.9 grains. Diameter: 28.4 mm.

The reverse of this medal is that of Betts-384, rather than that of Betts-386 as described by Betts.

Upon careful examination of the obverse die of this medal, it is actually clear that the date 1752 is an overdate, with vestiges of a 48 apparent beneath the 52. However, comparison with the previously described Betts 384, a 1748-dated medal with identical obverse designs, indicates that the dies are not the same though they are remarkably similar. The obverse die of the present medal, therefore, may be an overdated die that was intended to strike Betts-384 but was not used. The other alternative is that Betts-384 actually has two (or more) die varieties, one of which uses the same obverse die as the present variety before the date was altered. That there were two or more 1748 dated obverse dies, one of which was used to coin this 1752 medal, would indicate a large original mintage.

The emission sequence becomes confused when comparisons are made between the present specimens of Betts-384 and 387 by the reverse, which they share. The dies appear to be identical, without even the even slight differences of the (hubbed?) obverse. But the 1748-dated Betts-384 shows a *later* reverse die state than the 1752-dated Betts-387! Since this series was probably collected by people in positions of power as they were released, it would make sense that perhaps contemporaneous mulings were made; in other words, a 1748-dated obverse may have been used to coin a piece in the 1750s. In a series confusing enough to most with mulings of original dies that were made in the 18th-century, and 19th-century restrikes from copy dies, it is clear that a die variety study should be undertaken of originals to determine an accurate emission sequence.

Purchased from New Netherlands Coin Company.

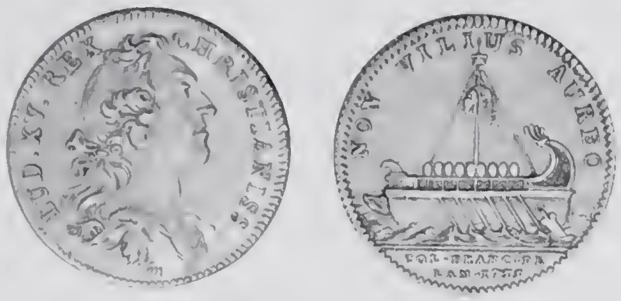


2071 **Betts-389. 1754 Franco-American jeton. Silver. Very Fine.** Reeded edge. Light silver gray with golden iridescence in the peripheral protected regions. We note a light scratch near the eye of Louis for accuracy. Splendidly appealing and very scarce. This variety again brilliantly promotes the colony of New France and markets its best assets. It features a beaver building a damn near a stand of corn and the legend NON INFERIORA METALLIS or "Not inferior to metals," suggesting the wealth that New France has to offer is no less valuable than wealth in specie. A very attractive specimen of this infrequently seen type in silver.

Weight: 96.6 grains. Diameter: 28.7 mm.

This variety is listed by Frossard as number 33.

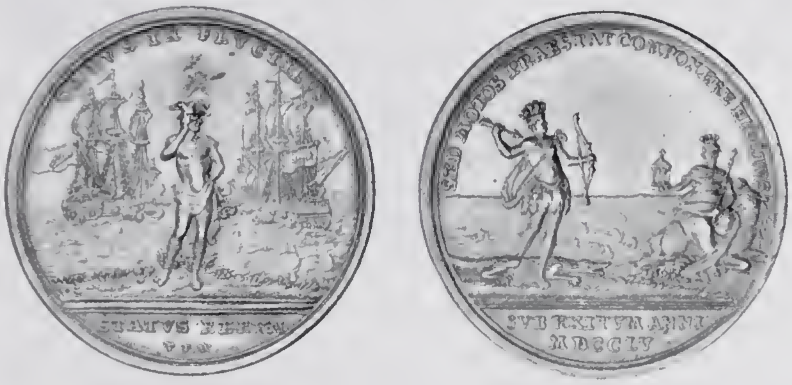
Purchased privately.



2072 Betts-390. 1755 Franco-American jeton. Copper. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Smooth medium brown surfaces retain glossy lustre and reflectivity with hints of mint red in the intricacies of the reverse exergual legend. A tiny dig behind the highest curl and bits of verdigris in protected areas of the legend are mentioned for the sake of accuracy. A supremely attractive example of this variety, listed by Frossard as number 36. The reverse device of this variety is perhaps the most familiar of any in the Franco-American jeton series. The galley of the Argonauts is shown on open sea with a beaver pelt hung from below its crow's nest in place of the golden fleece; the legend NON VILIUS AUREO or "Not less valuable than the golden one" completes the implication of wealth through the fur trade. Although among the more common varieties of Franco-American jetons, this specimen is in incomparable condition and is worthy of a premium bid as such.

Weight: 102.6 grains. Diameter: 28.5 mm.

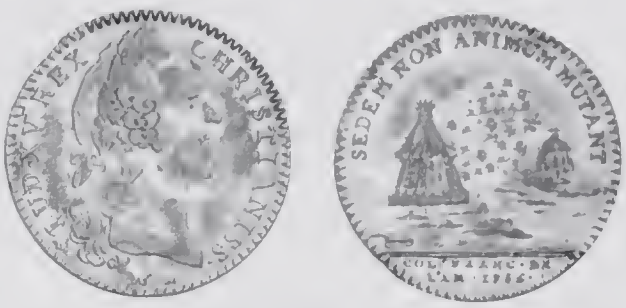
Purchased from New Netherlands Coin Company.



2073 Betts-392. 1755 Safety at Sea. Silver. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Pewter gray with subtle natural iridescence on reflective surfaces. Some minor handling marks and a tiny area of verdigris over the head of Minerva on the obverse are noted for accuracy. A very pleasing specimen. This variety was included in Betts in the midst of the Franco-American jetons based upon an article by George M. Parsons in the *AJN*, July 1889. Parsons described this medal, its first notice in American numismatic literature, as "an undescribed Franco-American jeton." He based his attribution as a part of the jeton series on its design, which incorporates an Indian maiden and alligator just like the 1751 Betts-385 jeton. Most modern enthusiasts of the series do not include it among the consistent and semiofficial Franco-American jetons. This medal is, however, a contemporary one, struck in 1755 to exhort a peaceable coexistence of France and England in North America. Parsons translates the reverse legend SED MOTOS PRÆSTAT COMPONERE FLUCTUS AS "It is better to compose the disturbed waters," which undoubtedly alludes to the uncomfortable state of relations between the two powers in America after the siege of Fort Dusquesne in modern-day Pittsburgh. The allegorical depictions of the Indian maiden as New France and Britannia with sea horse as the English colonies are typical ones, and the figure of Mercury between English and French vessels at battle suggests the god of merchants is encouraging commerce instead of war. A fascinating medal which indicates the tenuous state of intercolonial trade the year before the declaration of the Seven Years War.

Weight: 224.6 grains. Diameter: 35.1 mm.

Purchased from Charles McSorley in July 1969.



2074 Betts-393. 1756 Franco-American jeton. Silver. Extremely Fine. Reeded edge. Mottled silver gray with subtle gold and violet iridescence on lustrous reflective surfaces. Superb eye appeal. Planchet appears to exhibit a minor mint clip obscured in the denticles at 11:00. One of the scarcest Franco-American jetons, this type features a legend borrowed from Horace's *Epistles*, SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT, or "They change their abode, not their hearts" in reference to the bees depicted flying from hive to hive and the Frenchmen who were to become American colonists in New France. A beautiful specimen of this fascinating type, called "very rare and valuable, and the first we have offered in years" at its last appearance at auction 23 years ago.

Weight: 88.6 grains. Diameter: 28.3 mm.

This variety was listed by Frossard as number 41.

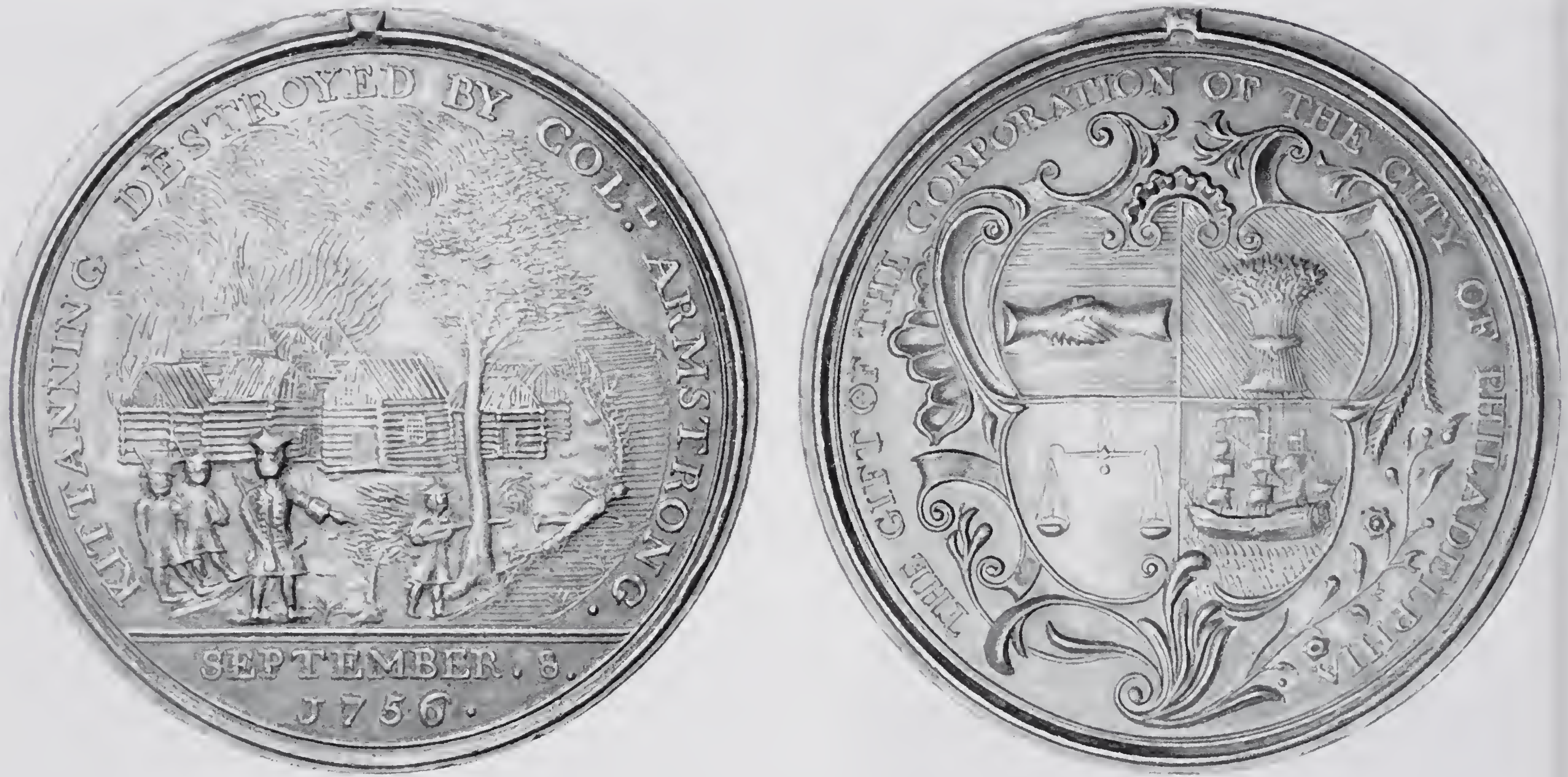
The pedigree on this specimen is worthy of an additional note. This piece was previously sold and plated in New Netherlands Coin Company's 60th sale, whose catalogue was called "a strong candidate for best executed catalogue ever" in John Adams' treatise on 20th-century auction catalogues. The sale included a magnificent group of French colonial and Canadian pieces, not to mention impressive consignments of Massachusetts silver by variety, miscellaneous U.S. colonial coins, and private and territorial gold. Just as pedigrees from certain sales of the earliest epoch of American numismatics imbue coins with almost mythical impact — Stickney, Parmelee, Earle, among many others — some auctions from the last half of the 20th century will be remembered by numismatic scholars as among the finest of all time for a combination of exquisite material and superb cataloguing. New Netherlands' 60th sale certainly looms large among the latter category. That this piece, the first depicted on the front plate of that impressive catalogue, has re-entered the market for the first time since the NN60 sale is certain to excite many advanced students of numismatics.

From New Netherlands' 60th sale, December 1968, Lot 9.

Classic 1756 Kittanning Destroyed Medal

Silver Original

The First Medal Struck in America


KITTANNING DESTROYED BY COLL. ARMSTRONG.
SEPTEMBER. 8. 1756.
THE GIFT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2075 **Betts-400. 1756 Kittanning Destroyed. Silver original. Choice About Uncirculated.** Plain edge with bezel-type hanger removed. Beautiful shades of violet, rose, and gold enhance lustrous deep pewter gray surfaces. A few very minor rim nicks are the only defects worthy of note; we mention the one near 11:00 on the reverse for the sake of future identification. The edge shows a thin depression from 10:30 to 2:00 that resembles the edge on a partially broadstruck coin or "railroad rim" with some scratches lengthwise, presumably the location of the original clasp of this awarded medal. While an original Kittanning Destroyed medal offered at auction is such an unusual opportunity that condition is rarely a question, the preservation and quality of this piece is simply exceptional. The 1756 Kittanning Destroyed medal is *the* preeminent Betts medal: it is the first American decoration for valor in battle, the first medal struck on American soil, and among the rarest medals in the Betts series.

The medals were engraved in 1756 by Edward Duffield of Philadelphia, the watchmaker and engraver who was also responsible for the 1757 Quaker Peace medal, and struck by silversmith Joseph Richardson the Elder after an October 5, 1756 resolution of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia that read:

"It being proposed that this Board should give some public testimony of their regard and esteem for Col. John Armstrong, and the other officers concerned in the late expedition against the Indians at Kittanning, and the courage and conduct shown by them on that occasion, and also contribute to the relief of the widows and children of those who lost their lives in that expedition; Resolved, That this Board will give the sum of £150 out of their stock in the Treasurer's hands, to be paid out in pieces of plate, swords, and other things suitable for presents, to the said officers and toward the relief of the said widows and children."

Soon after this resolution, Duffield was appointed to create a suitable gift for Armstrong and his men. The Corporation of the City of Philadelphia transmitted a silver specimen of the present medal to Armstrong with the following letter:

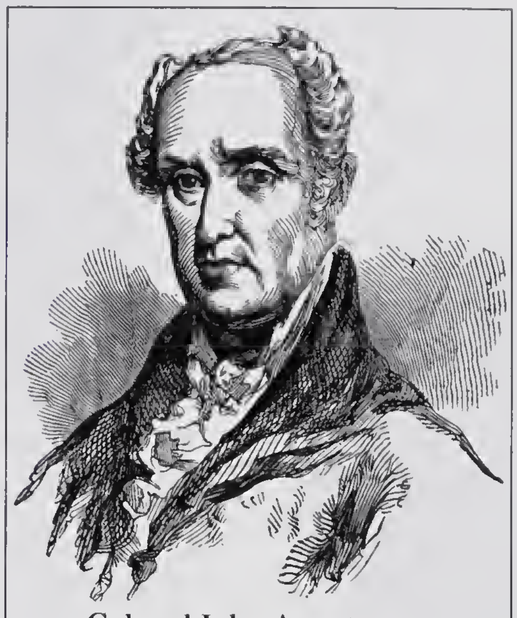
> To Col. John Armstrong:
>
> Sir: The corporation of the city of Philadelphia greatly approve your conduct and public spirit in the late expedition against the town of Kittanning, and are highly pleased with the signal proofs of courage and personal bravery given by you and the officers under your command in demolishing that place. I am, therefore, ordered to return you and them the thanks of the Board for the eminent service you have thereby done your country. I am also ordered by the corporation to present you, out of their small public stock, with a piece of plate and silver medal, and each of your officers with a medal and a small sum of money, to be disposed of in a manner most agreeable to them; which the Board desire you will accept as a testimony of the regard they have for your merit. Signed by order,
>
> January 5, 1757. (signed) Atwood Shute, Mayor

Colonel Armstrong replied later that month by letter from his post at Carlisle:

> To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia:
>
> Gentlemen: Your favor of the 5th instant, together with the medals and other genteel presents made to the officers of my battalion, by the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, I had the pleasure to receive by Capt. George Armstrong.
>
> The officers employed in the Kittanning expedition have been made acquainted with the distinguished honor you have done

them, and desire to join with me in acknowledging it in the most public manner. The kind acceptance of our past services by the corporation gives us the highest pleasure and furnishes a fresh motive for exerting ourselves on every future occasion for the benefit of His Majesty's service in general and in defense of this province in particular. In behalf of the officers of my battalion, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

Carlisle, January 24, 1757. (signed) John Armstrong



Colonel John Armstrong.

These documents, better than any assembled narrative, convey the emotional significance of this medallic gift from a frightened but thankful city during wartime to the men who would become some of the best known heroes of the nearly decade-long French and Indian War. Despite the suggestion by Betts that "original" versions of this medal are known in silver, copper, and pewter, only the silver specimens given to the commissioned officers present at the Battle of Kittanning by the City of Philadelphia truly deserve that weighty distinction. The present offering is without question one of that distinguished number. It is thought that only 20 specimens in silver were distributed to the officers present at Kittanning. Many of the finest collections of American historic medals ever assembled have lacked an original specimen and the large percentage of the extant population of this medal permanently impounded in institutional collections limits the number of modern collectors who may ever claim to own one to a mere handful. The next owner of this splendid specimen of the 1756 Kittanning Destroyed medal can take great pride in their stewardship of a remarkable piece of America's colonial history.

Weight: 662.0 grains. Diameter: 45.8 mm.

Die states as Garrett IV: 1950 and 1951. Die pit over first E of DESTROYED with crack descending to outer curve of S.

The 1756 Battle of Kittanning

Regarding the pivotal 1756 Battle of Kittanning, we provide a brief narrative of the action here. During the earliest years of the French and Indian War, following the surrender of Fort Necessity in 1754, the French enlisted their Indian allies to terrorize English settlements on the frontier in traditional Indian lands. British expansion into those lands had grown at an enormous rate, and Indians were already in a constant state of hostility against settlers. The French increased their expenditures of gifts for the Indians and had broad-based support among natives against the English. The settlers of central and western Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia were particularly in harm's way, and were exposed to kidnappings and terrific atrocities with no real defenses.

After a number of attacks in spring and summer 1756, the colonial government of Pennsylvania planned an attack to be led by Colonel John Armstrong against the Indian town of Kittanning, the central settlement of the Delaware, who had been driven steadily west since the establishment of Pennsylvania in 1682. Armstrong marched with 307 men, all colonists, beginning on September 3 towards Kittanning. On September 8, the troops arrived and set fire to about 30 houses and a powder magazine. The English troops killed 30 to 40 Indians that day and the next, claiming scalps as prizes. When the main group of combatants arrived at Fort Littleton on September 14, they had 12 scalps and 11 freed English prisoners from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, including two children. Three more children arrived at the fort with another detachment a few days later. Seventeen English troops had been killed and 13 were wounded. After the battle, the French and their Indian allies withdrew deeper into western Pennsylvania, and Indian atrocities decreased while the number of settlers grew.

The tide of the war in the Ohio country turned soon after, helped by both Armstrong's successful raid and diplomatic efforts among the natives. Governor William Denny of Pennsylvania wrote on April 9, 1757 :

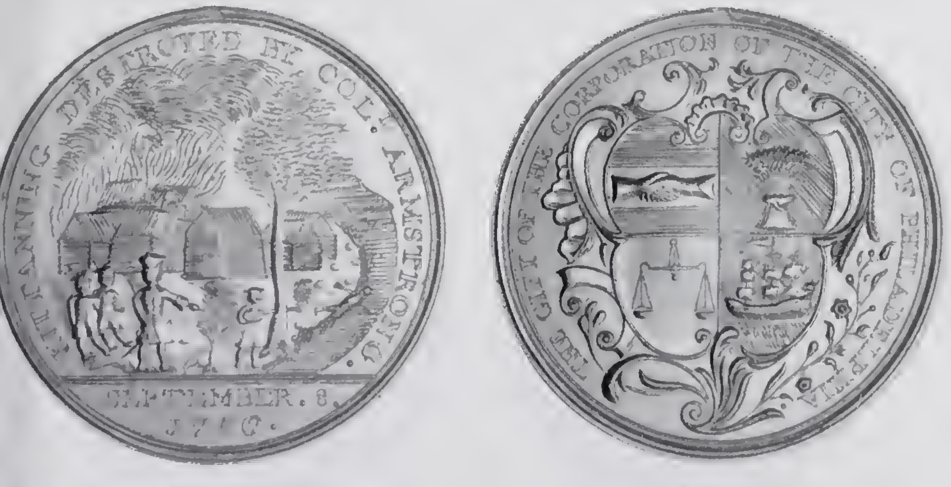
"After Col. Armstrong's successful expedition against the Kittanning and the conclusion of peace at Easton, the back inhabitants enjoyed rest from the incursions of the savages and the poor people who were driven from their plantations generally returned to them. Since the affair of Kittanning the Indians on this side of the Ohio [actually the Allegheny before it reaches Pittsburgh] have mostly retired with their wives and children under the French forts on that river."

An article by Joseph Coffin in the April, 1942 issue of *Numismatic Scrapbook* makes note of the following entry in the Minutes of the Common Council of Philadelphia, dated January 30, 1764: "An old account of Philip Syng's against this board for medal for Colonel Armstrong & for the punch, die, and collar for making the same, amounting to £4.5.8 was exhibited & allowed and ordered to be paid." Syng, a Philadelphia goldsmith and silversmith, served as City Warden from 1752 until his 1759 appointment as City Treasurer. The exact nature of his involvement in making the dies for the Kittanning Destroyed medal is unknown; he could have assisted in engraving the dies, striking the medals, or finishing and hardening the dies properly after they were engraved. Future research may elucidate the issue.

Purchased privately from Lester Bortner on September 26, 1972.

Betts-400 in Copper

A Very Early Restrike

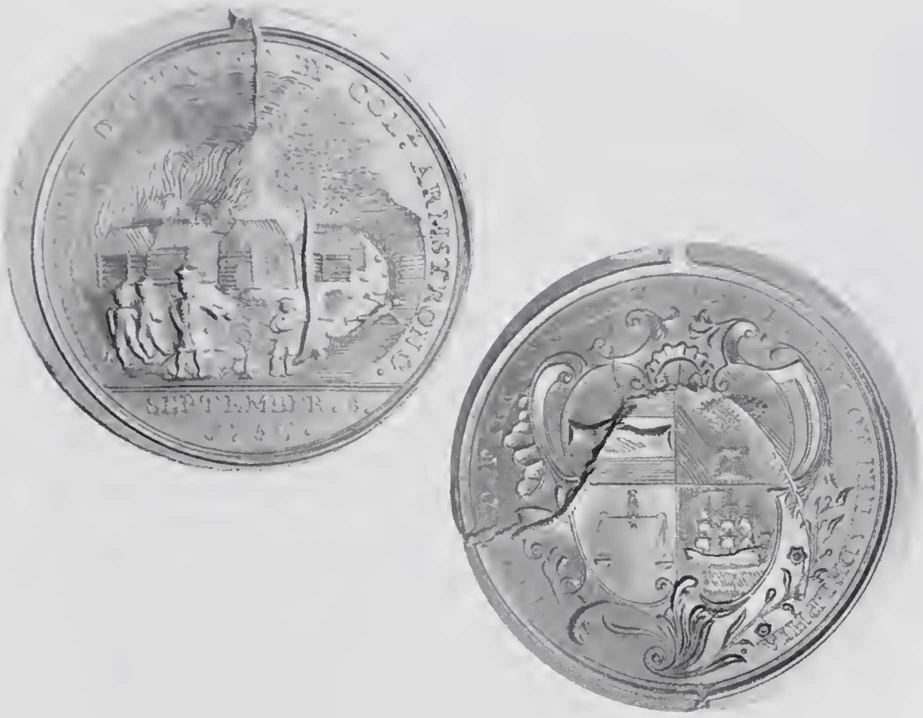

KITTANNING DESTROYED BY COL. ARMSTRONG
SEPTEMBER. 8. 1756.
THE GIFT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

2076 **Betts-400 "1756" (ca. 1760-1800) Kittanning Destroyed. Copper. Choice Mint State. Struck from a very early state of the original dies.** Plain edge. Beautiful chocolate brown with lots of underlying lustre and some faded mint color in the intricacies of the legends. Truly lovely eye appeal and choice in every respect. Careful comparison of this specimen and the silver original that preceded indicates they are struck from nearly congruent states of the dies. The only noticeable variation is a die flaw beneath the G of ARMSTRONG which is heavier on the copper though present on both.

Dating such a piece is obviously difficult, but this piece almost certainly was produced before the deposit of the dies at the Mint in Philadelphia, this evident due to the crudity of the manufacture of the planchet. The planchet was not rolled; measurements of the thickness of this medal taken at the edge range from 2.3 mm to 2.7 mm, a difference which is visible to the naked eye. R.W. Julian reports the dies were given to the Mint around 1800, probably at the same time as the dies for the Betts-401 1757 Quaker Peace medal, which were used by the same team of Duffield and Richardson. This medal, in light of this, probably dates from just after the originals were struck in fall 1756 to 1800 and likely earlier in that span rather than later. As such, it is an extremely significant specimen; one may speculate it was struck by the City of Philadelphia for presentation purposes or by Joseph Richardson the Younger as a gift, as is the case with some of the early restrikes of the 1757 Quaker Peace medal. Either way, this is an interesting and desirable early American medal.

Weight: 548.5 grains. Diameter: 44.7 mm.

From New Netherlands Coin Company's 63rd sale, April 1972, Lot 608.



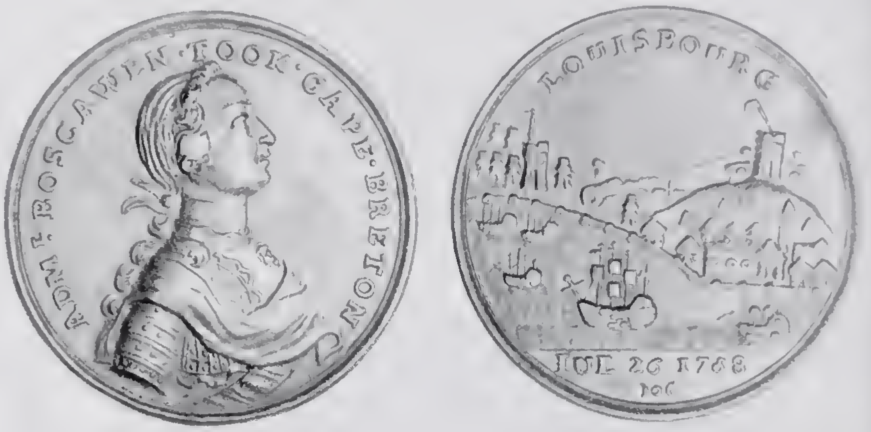
2077 Betts-400. Julian-MI-33. "1756" (ca. 1830-1874) Kittanning Destroyed. Copper. Mint State. Plain edge. Lustrous medium mahogany brown with some mint color remaining in protected areas. Very pleasing in appearance. A patch of roughness is visible on the unstruck portion of the planchet at 9:00 on obverse and an inconsequential rim bruise is present at 1:00 on reverse. This medal was struck by the Philadelphia Mint from the original dies sometime before the dies were completely destroyed in 1874.

The present example is an impressive one, struck on a massive planchet to elicit detail from the badly sunken dies. The dies are near their terminal state, with a moderate die crack on the obverse at 12:00 and enormous trisecting die cracks on the reverse. That the amateurishly engraved dies, the first accomplished in America, could survive over 100 years is impressive, but they died a particularly ignominious death from the appearance of this piece. Impressive and scarce this nice.

Weight: 1202.0 grains. Diameter: 47.6 mm.

Nota bene: There are copies of the Kittanning Medal from at least two different sets of copy dies. The first set was produced by the Philadelphia Mint circa 1874 to replace the broken dies that struck the present lot. Another set was produced by Thomas Halliday of Birmingham circa 1830; these dies were offered by us in our November 1984 sale of the Lee F. Hewitt Collection. The best way to discern is either by the die cracks, as even the earliest specimens from the original dies have the patch of die rust over E of DESTROYED, or by the position of the curlicue under the N of CORPORATION. The curl is directly beneath the N on the originals, with the tip under the tip of the right bottom serif. The Halliday dies position that curl below and right of N; the Mint copy dies have much more modern lettering and the curlicue right of N.

Purchased privately.



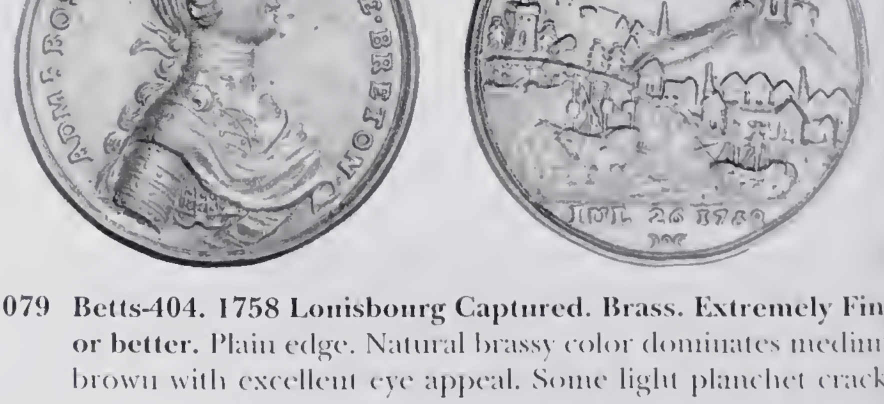
2078 Betts-403. 1758 Louisbourg Captured. Pinchbeck metal. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Mottled olive and light brown with some lustrous brassy highlights. Very pleasing natural appearance. The tiny vestige of a reconsidered puncture attempt remains inside the rim at 12:00. Struck with a very similar crudeness and character to that of the Vernon medals, *Medallic Illustrations* states that "these medals are rare because of very inferior workmanship, and hence not thought worth preserving." While that logic does not stand firm, it would follow that minuscule mintages compared to the Vernon medals together with their disposable artistry may cause the modern scarcity of the Louisbourg Captured pieces. While likely the better sea captain, Admiral Edward Boscawen and his victory did not cause the national uproar of the victory of Vernon at Porto Bello, and thus did not produce the same desirous consumption of these mass-market medals. A high quality specimen of this medal, commemorative of one of the defining battles of the French and Indian War, that the estimable William S. Appleton described as "wanting in my collection" in 1874.

Weight: 243.0 grains. Diameter: 40.8 mm.

Admiral Edward Boscawen was the Admiral of the Blue in charge of the fleet that would relieve the French of their proud Fortress Louisbourg, constructed in 1720 to defend the tip of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Boscawen's fleet of "180 sail" and 14,000 men arrived on May 9, 1758 for the battle as orchestrated by Prime Minister William Pitt. The amphibious landing of General Jeffrey Amherst's troops began on June 8th and was followed by a tremendous siege that lasted until July 26, the date placed on the medal. The Louisbourg victory was hailed with large-scale celebrations across the English colonies, including a mock-battle in Philadelphia that "concluded with three cheers from the immense number of spectators that thronged the water front." With Louisbourg and the Cabot Strait under English control, the way was cleared for the English Navy's descent of the St. Lawrence River to Quebec and Montreal, which would seal victory on the North American continent for the English once and for all the next year.

The victory of Louisbourg was of heavy psychological impact to the French. They were awarded the tip of Cape Breton by the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, then lost it to the English troops (mostly from New England) in 1745. It was restored to France when they traded it to England for Madras in India at the Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle in 1748, but heavily encroached upon by the promotion of the settlement of Halifax by the English. This forced the Acadians (Cajuns) to remove to other parts of New France and likewise spurred on a new round of defensive fortifications around Louisbourg. The English capture by Boscawen and Amherst produced an air of finality, and would be in fact the last time France would yield this territory.

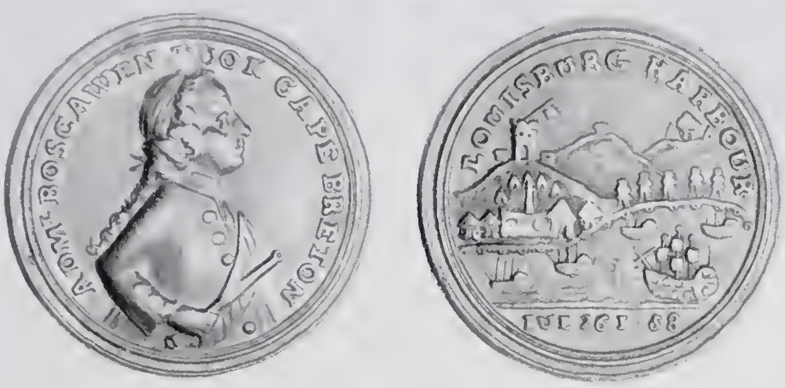
Purchased from Harmer-Rooke Galleries.



2079 Betts-404. 1758 Louisbourg Captured. Brass. Extremely Fine or better. Plain edge. Natural brassy color dominates medium brown with excellent eye appeal. Some light planchet cracks are unobtrusive, and a pair of thin scratches is noted in the right obverse field for accuracy. A very attractive specimen of this Louisbourg variety, struck from a slightly different reverse die than the previous lot. Betts notes it is "scarcely to be distinguished... except that there is no shell proceeding from the mortar." Pleasant in appearance and quite scarce.

Weight: 250.9 grains. Diameter: 41.0 mm.

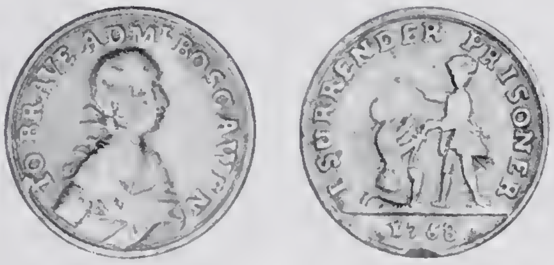
Purchased from Eugene Liepman on February 24, 1975.



2080 Betts-406. 1758 Louisbourg Captured. Brass. Very Fine. Plain edge. Lustrous brassy peripheries frame medium brown fields. The overall eye appeal is excellent, though there is an attempted puncture at 12:00 that affects the TO of TOOK and an ancient scratch behind the head of Boscawen. This variety is the only Boscawen medal accorded the notation "Rare" in *Medallic Illustrations*; the dearth of auction appearances of this variety would tend to indicate the accuracy of this hundred-year-old assessment. The similarity of this variety with Betts-403 and 404 suggests identical designers and producers, and it seems sensible based upon the rarity of this variety that this slightly smaller size proved unpopular with the consumers of 1759. An important offering for enthusiasts, unlikely to be repeated in the foreseeable future.

Weight: 235.9 grains. Diameter: 37.4 mm.

Purchased privately.

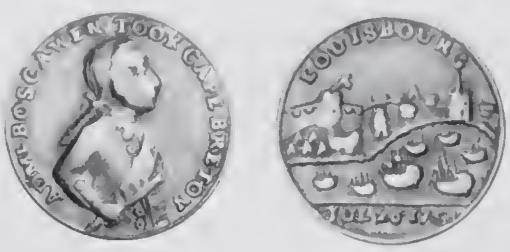


2081 Betts-407. 1758 Louisbourg Captured. Brass. Fine. Plain edge. Brassy olive with some ruddy toning on the obverse high points. Planchet chipped at 6:00 on reverse, else very pleasing for the grade. The design and iconography on this piece are simple and unique in the Boscawen series, reminiscent of late Roman bronzes. The obverse depicts a portrait of Boscawen like others in the series, while the reverse features the legend I SURRENDER PRISONER with a depiction of a kneeling periwigged French officer handing his sword over to a standing British officer who victoriously waves his own sword. Suggestions that the kneeling officer is the Chevalier de Drucour, the officer in charge of the French defense of Louisbourg, follow the natural but unspecific implication of the medal. A very scarce and interesting Boscawen medal.

Weight: 55.0 grains. Diameter: 25.7 mm.

This medal refers to General Amherst's insistence on taking the French prisoners of war rather than letting them surrender proudly with "the right to march out with their firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty-four charges of ammunition for each man" according to John Stewart McLennan, the author of *Louisbourg*. Amherst would not compromise his stance, requiring surrender on his conditions. The French officers, including Governor Drucour, turned their swords over to Boscawen and Amherst after the soldiers had already laid down their arms, and proceeded to board British war vessels for their removal from Fortress Louisbourg.

Purchased from Ralph Goldstone.



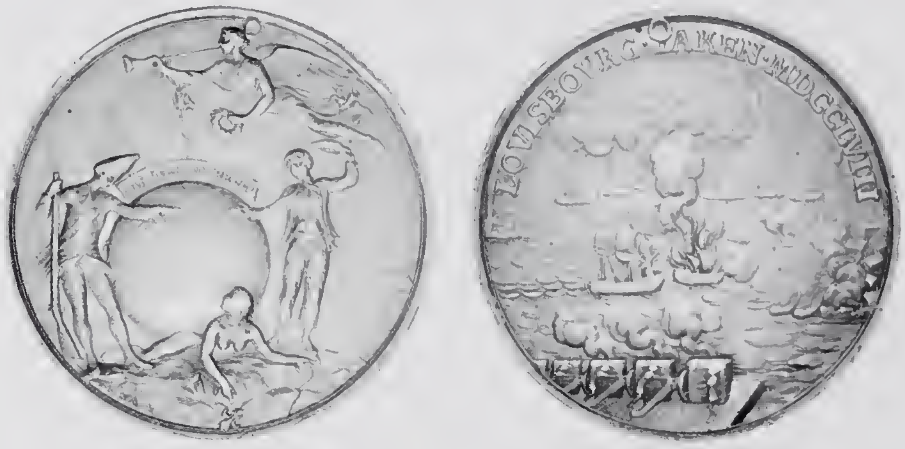
2082 Betts-409. 1758 Louisbourg Captured. Brass. Choice Fine. Plain edge. Pleasing medium brown with some golden highlights. Very attractive for the grade. A kin to the other Boscawen medals in design and fabric, and almost certainly produced by the same party. The present dainty specimen offers a wonderful miniature, though completely apocryphal, version of the Fortress Louisbourg. Very scarce in this size and worthy of the attention of enthusiasts.

Weight: 48.9 grains. Diameter: 24.0 mm

Purchased from James King.

Important Silver Louisbourg Taken Medal

The First English War Medal for North America



2083 Betts-410. 1758 Louisbourg Taken. Silver. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Holed at 12:00 for suspension. Subtle iridescence over pale silver gray surfaces with generous lustre adhering to legends and devices. Superb natural and very attractive appearance. Perhaps the most finely executed colonial reference medal of the period, with dies by Thomas Pingo. Pingo's relationship with the Royal Society of the Arts began this year; his term with the Royal Mint would not begin by appointment until 1771.

This medal celebrates the victory at Louisbourg with delightful iconography. Fame sounds a trumpet and holds a wreath of victory while below, a British grenadier and a sailor gesture towards a globe which reads CANADA and AMERICA with the motto PARITER IN BELLA or "Equally brave in war" referring to the navy of Boscawen and the army of Amherst. The globe lays atop a nude female who gestures to an inverted fleur-de-lis. The reverse depicts an amazingly detailed scene of the naval battle of Louisbourg, focusing on the overtaking and burning of the French men-of-war *Bienfaisant* and *Prudent*.

This medal is as close as collectors of early American medals may come to a decoration from the French and Indian War. Medals are known in gold, silver, and copper; almost all known specimens are holed for suspension. This follows the usual pattern for awarded medals of gold for generals and high command, silver for officers, and copper for distinguished soldiers. However, rather than the usual rash of conjecture and assumption, in the case of this medal there are actually gold specimens known that retain their ribbons and pedigrees. Lionel LaPointe, writing in the April 1932 issue of *The Numismatist*, cited four specimens in gold including "those awarded to Sir Alexander Schomberg and Senior Midshipman (afterwards Sir George) Young." LaPointe goes on to state that this medal was "awarded to those who distinguished themselves upon land under Generals Amherst and Wolfe, and at sea under Admiral Boscawen." While it is unknown if a semiprivate group or an official entity was responsible for this medal's distribution, it is unlikely that it was royally sanctioned, due to the absence of the King's portraiture. Still, this medal is of the highest historical importance and is a well-known rarity in the series.

Weight: 464.3 grains. Diameter: 43.9 mm.

A thin die crack extends from just above 4:00 on the reverse rim past the first house to the juncture of two boulders. The copper specimen in the next lot displays a slightly later die state.

The Battle of Louisbourg

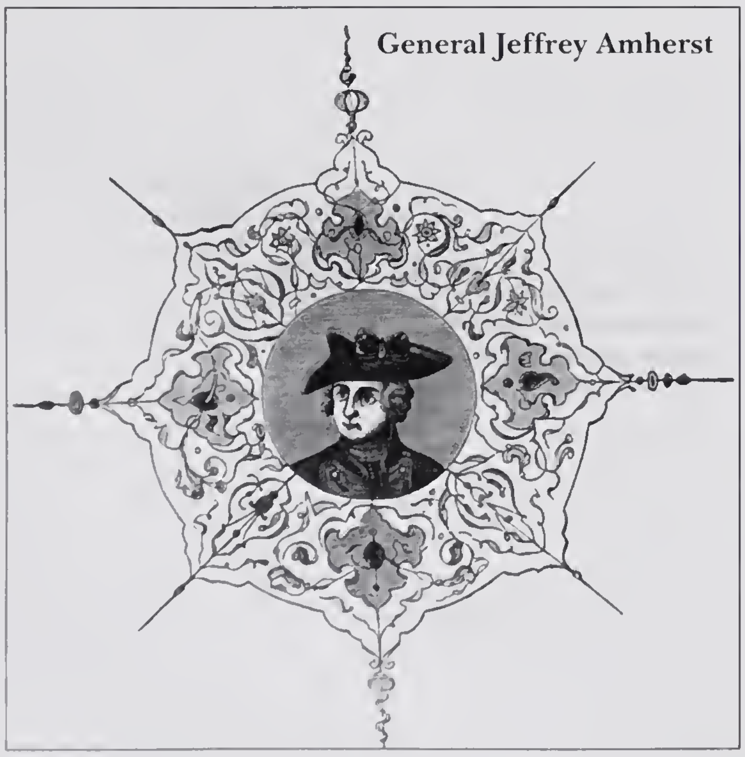
The taking of the *Bienfaisant* and *Prudent* is viewed as the turning point in the battle of Louisbourg. By the morning of July 25, 1758, all but these two of the French fleet of six men-of-war had been destroyed by the navy of Admiral Edward Boscawen and the heavy land-borne artillery of General Jeffrey Amherst. In the darkness of that morning, 25 pinnances, small rowboats that attended larger ships, slid alongside the *Bienfaisant* and *Prudent*. These two French vessels had anchored very close to the town shore and were known to be understaffed. Six hundred British troops stormed the two ships. During the calamitous uproar, the *Prudent* was run aground on the sea wall and set ablaze with its flames piercing the dense Nova Scotia fog to the well-founded consternation of the French residents of Louisbourg. The British prisoners on board the ships were freed and the pinnances escaped with another seven men killed while taking 152 Frenchmen prisoner. Admiral Edward Boscawen described the scenario in his diary:

"The boats of the squadron were in two divisions, commanded by the Captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the *Prudent*, of 74 guns, and the *Bienfaisant*, of 64, the only remaining ships in the harbour, in which they succeeded so well as to burn the former, she being aground, and to take the latter and tow her into the north-east harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the cannon and musketry of the Island Battery, Point Rochefort, and the town, being favoured with a dark night. Our loss was inconsiderable: seven men killed and nine wounded."

General Jeffrey Amherst also made note of this important turning-point: "25th. The batteries played with great success. The admiral wrote me word he intended to take or destroy the *Prudent* and the *Bienfaisant* in the harbour and had ordered 600 men under the command of Capts. Laforey and Balfour to do it at night. I ordered all the batteries at night to play as much as possible to keep the enemys attention to the land. In the evening I went to the trenches and stayed there till two o'clock and began to despair of the boats coming, but at last they came and took the *Bienfaisant*, burnt the *Prudent* with the loss of three men. 152 prisoners taken and some Englishmen that were taken in English ships on board the *Prudent*. The *Bienfaisant* was towed into the N. E. Harbour."

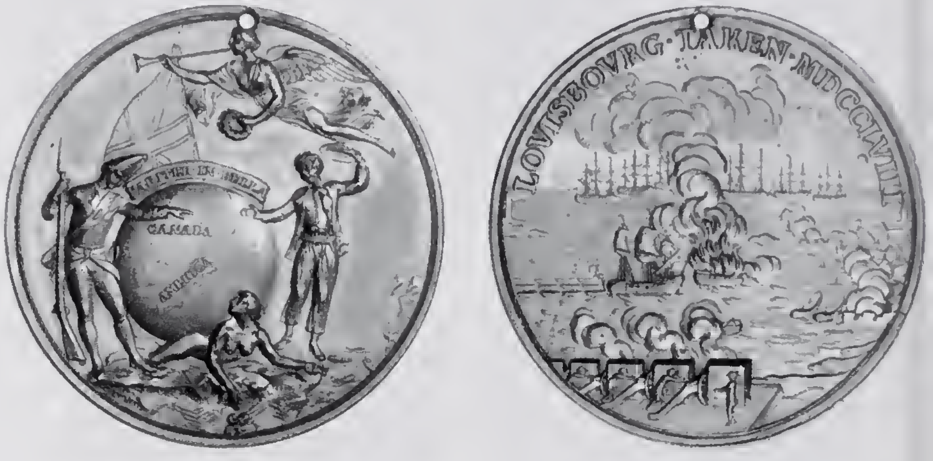
With no fleet left, Louisbourg was basically indefensible. A French officer appeared before Amherst the very next morning with an offer of surrender. As the taking of Louisbourg is generally seen to be the turning-point of the English effort to take Canada, the destruction of *the Prudent and the Bienfaisant* should be viewed as one of the most important actions of the whole of the French and Indian War. Its depiction and commemoration on this medal is visually quite accurate and historically important.

Purchased from Dr. Patterson.


General Jeffrey Amherst

Copper Louisbourg Taken Medal

Mint State

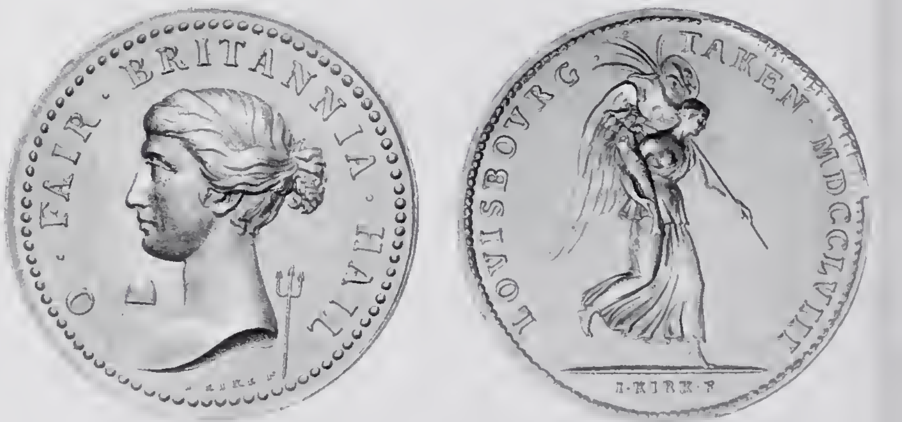


2084 **Betts-410. 1758 Louisbourg Taken. Copper. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. Holed at 12:00 for suspension. Beautiful lustrous medium brown with hints of light blue. A few light hairlines do not detract from the phenomenal eye appeal. A very impressive piece of medallic art, made more notable by its absolutely outstanding state of preservation and its status as an awarded war medal. Every design element and detail is apparent, including a very well-defined map of North America that shows an adequate depiction of the East Coast from the Delmarva Peninsula to Nova Scotia as well as the St. Lawrence River. Most specimens of this medal do not show this fine detail; the grand majority of survivors are in VF to EF condition. This is among the finest known, a simply outstanding piece that would improve any collection of early American historic numismatic objects.

Weight: 525.1 grains. Diameter: 44.0 mm.

The thin die crack at 4:00 on the reverse rim extends slightly further past the termination of the die crack on the previous lot, now extending past the boulders to the sea just right of the small vessel in that area of the field.

Purchased privately on March 16, 1974.



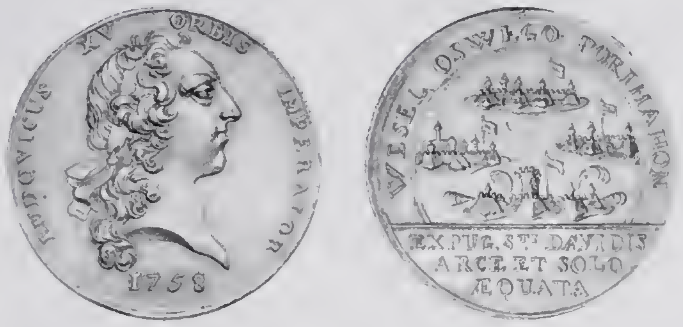
2085 **Betts-411. 1758 Louisbourg Taken. Copper. Mint State.** Plain edge. Rich mahogany brown with reflective surfaces. Sharply struck and full of visual appeal, though there are some minor hairlines apparent under magnification. A tiny rim nick at 11:00 and an ancient scratch in the right obverse field are not distracting but are noted for accuracy. An impressively well-designed medal which takes its cue from the coinage of ancient Rome, the first in a series of duly inspired medals to be struck for the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce, an organization devoted to patronage of the arts formed by Thomas Hollis, a devoted friend to literature who was responsible for an edition of John Toland's work on Milton and was the namesake of Hollis Hall at Harvard. Hollis engaged Giovanni Battista Cipriani, a noted book illustrator and engraver who was one of the originators of Neoclassicism in England, to compose designs for a number of celebratory medals. This was among one of Cipriani's designs, though the dies were actually accomplished by John Kirk. A very scarce piece in a marvelous state of preservation.

Weight: 371.9 grains. Diameter: 40.6 mm.

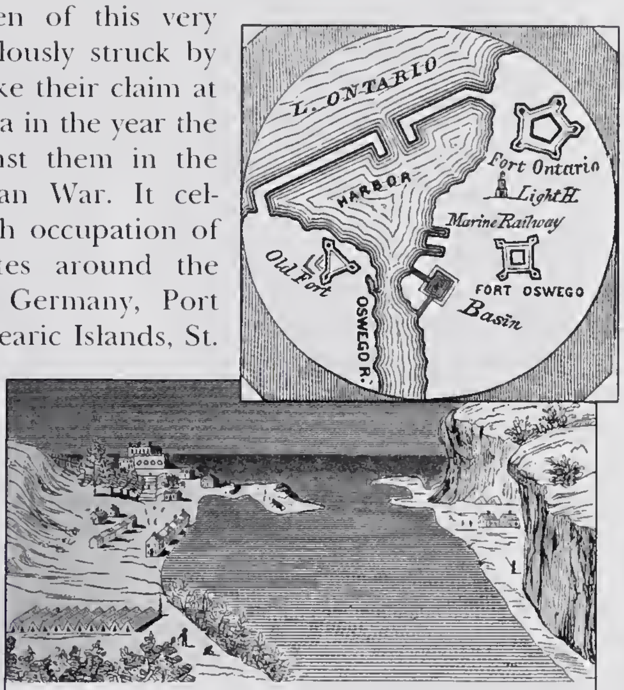
Thomas Hollis III became an active supporter of American independence 20 years after his engagement with the production of this series of medals. He was the English publisher and distributor of two important American pamphlets of the period, "The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved" by James Otis and "Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law" by John Adams.

Purchased privately.

Superb 1758 Oswego Captured Medal


LUDOVICUS XV ORBIS IMPERATOR
1758
WESEL OSWEGO PORT MAHON
EXPUG. ST. DAVIDIS ARCE ET SOLO ÆQUATA

2086 Betts-415. 1758 Oswego Captured. Silver. About Uncirculated. Reeded edge. Lovely olive and rose iridescence on reflective and lustrous pewter gray surfaces. Very appealing with only an ancient scratch in the left obverse field worthy of note. This is a beautiful specimen of this very scarce medal, jealously struck by the French to stake their claim at victory propaganda in the year the tide turned against them in the French and Indian War. It celebrates the French occupation of four strategic sites around the world: Wesel in Germany, Port Mahon in the Balearic Islands, St. David's in India, and Oswego in upstate New York. The obverse features the bold title ORBIS IMPERATOR or "Emperor of the World." A fascinating and fanciful medal, one of very few struck outside of the Franco-American jeton series during this war in which the French had little to celebrate. Rare and certain to see excited bidding activity.

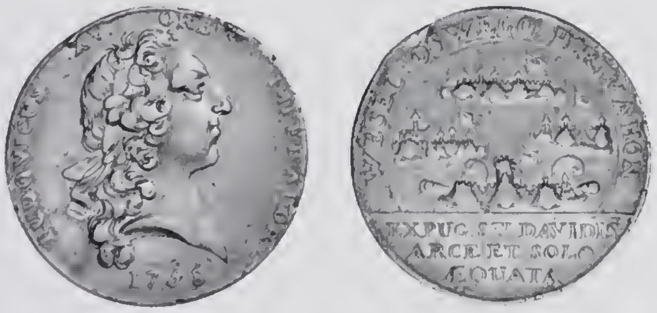


Oswego in 1755 and a diagram of the forts at Oswego.

Weight: 173.8 grains. Diameter: 31.1 mm.

From Spink America's sale of June 1997, Lot 54. Previously from the estate of Mary C. Cruzan and earlier from Burdette G. Johnson.

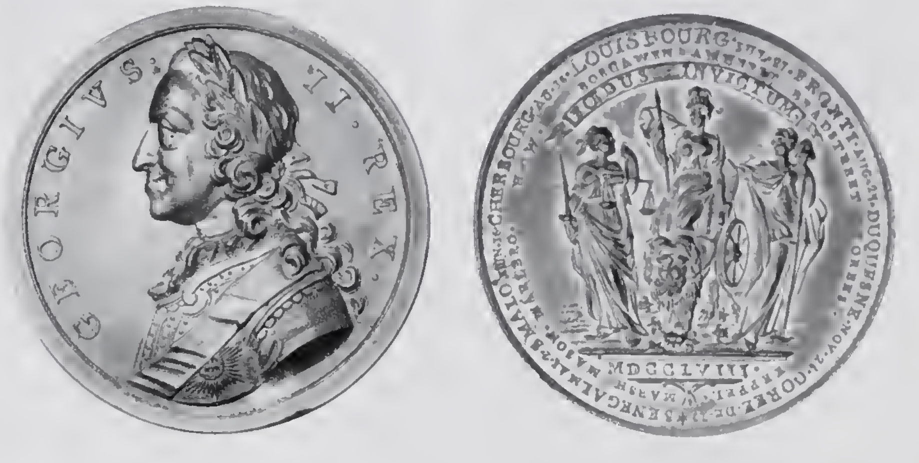
A Second 1758 Oswego Captured Medal



2087 Betts-415. 1758 Oswego Captured. Silver. Very Fine. Reeded edge. Pleasing violet iridescence and golden vestiges of lustre on pewter gray surfaces. Some scattered marks and light rim bumps, though none are individually serious. Very pleasant in terms of eye appeal and a wholly acceptable specimen of this scarce and important issue.

Weight: 174.4 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm.

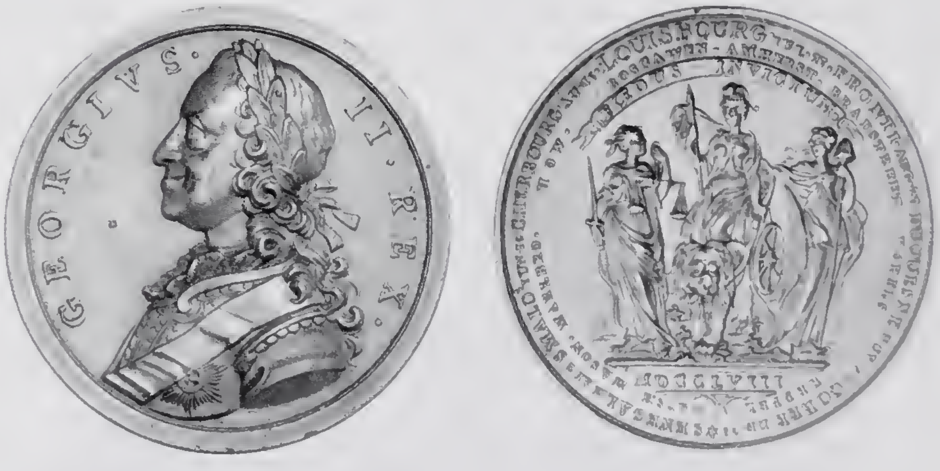
Purchased privately.



2088 Betts-416. 1758 Successes. Brass. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Deep chocolate brown with brassy highlights on the obverse, while the reverse is dominated by lustrous brassy yellow with only light fading to chocolate brown. Besides a tiny rim nick below George's bust, no problems are noted and the eye appeal is choice. Perhaps one of the more common Betts medals, this issue was struck in great quantity to celebrate a truly dominating year by British forces the world over; its relationship to the dubiously celebratory Oswego Captured medal of the French is unclear despite the call-and-response relationship insinuated by the editors of the Betts work. This medal names seven victories from the year 1758 including those at Louisbourg, Frontenac, and Dusquesne in America. Despite its relative availability compared to other medals in the early American series, this medal is very difficult to locate in this stellar condition.

Weight: 496.1 grains. Diameter: 43.7 mm.

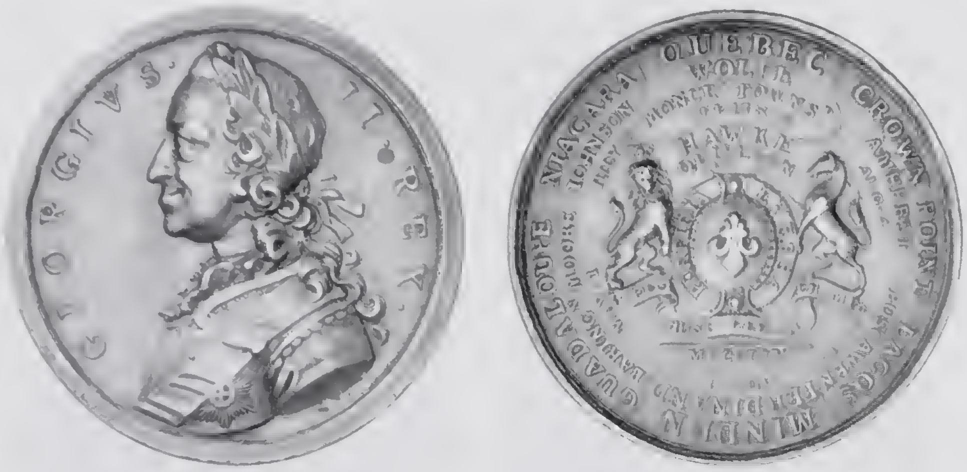
Purchased from New Netherlands Coin Company in August 1969.



2089 Betts-416. 1758 Successes. Copper. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Rich mahogany brown with reflective patina. A lovely medal with only a 1.5 mm planchet chip in the left field worth mentioning. The copper version of Betts-416 is seen less often than the brass strikings; this would have been a higher quality product than the inexpensive brass versions for the consumption of insophisticates. The detail on the three central figures of Britannia, Justice, and Liberty is excellent, and the depiction of Liberty standing with a pileus atop a pole is very similar to those that would be widespread on this continent during the rest of the 18th century. A praiseworthy specimen of this popular medal.

Weight: 490.2 grains. Diameter: 44.2 mm.

Purchased privately on December 16, 1974.



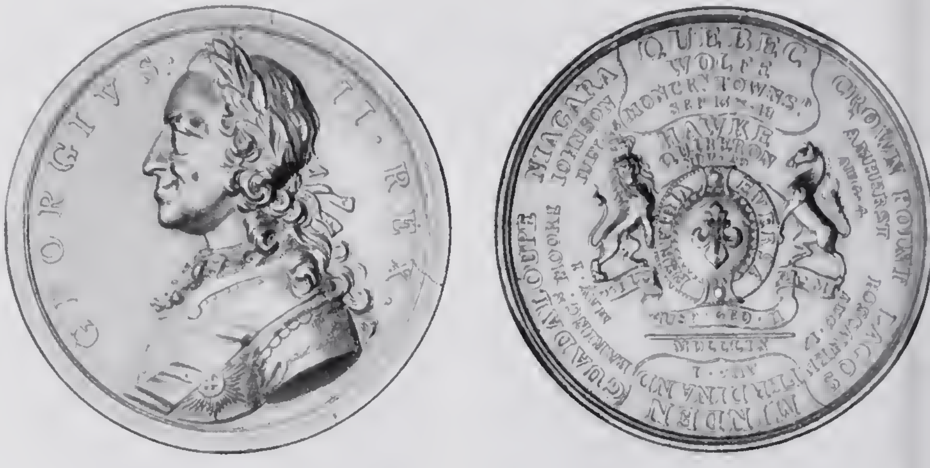
2090 Betts-418. 1759 Successes. Silver. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Subtle ancient iridescence on light silver gray surfaces. Visually appealing for this rare issue, despite some very minor rim nicks and a spot between II and REX on the obverse which will serve to identify this piece in the future. The Betts-418 variety identifies seven victories of the English in 1759, including four in the New World. Quebec, Crown Point, Niagara, and the taking of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean are all memorialized; if there was a conversant relationship between Betts-415 and Betts-416, this medal by the same manufacturer as Betts-416 could have easily identified Oswego as a victory for the British in 1759 also. Silver specimens appear on the market very infrequently, and this is a handsome example.

Weight: 509.8 grains. Diameter: 44.5 grains.

Crown Point refers to the British taking of the French Fort St. Frederic on the banks of Lake Champlain in present-day New York. Amherst rebuilt the fort and named it Crown Point; the same fort would be taken in 1775 by a detachment of the Green Mountain Boys and retaken by General John Burgoyne in 1777. Brigadier Prideaux was most responsible for the taking of Niagara after his march from Albany, but Sir William Johnson, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was awarded credit for the victory after assuming command of the already-taken post. His Indian troops, almost 1,000 strong, had paved the way for the victory, however. The victory at Quebec under the mortally-wounded General James Wolfe was essentially the cinching point of the British conquest. It is interesting to note that the year after the taking of Fortress Louisbourg, Admiral Edward Boscawen had already changed venues to Lagos in modern-day Nigeria.

From Stack's Coin Galleries sale of July 1992, Lot 2018.

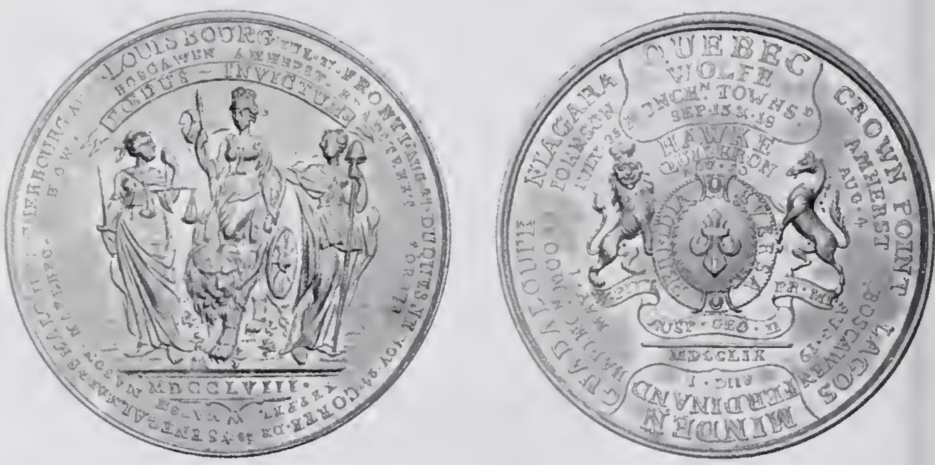
Crown Point



2091 Betts-418. 1759 Successes. Gilt bronze. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Fully gilt with only slight wear at George's brow, cheek, and sash and a touch of wear at central reverse. Very attractive and bright with only light cracks in the gilding at right obverse rim worth noting. Betts does not mention gilt specimens; while this piece may not have been originally issued as a gilt piece it was undoubtedly gilt in that epoch. A scarce and desirable variety of this popular piece.

Weight: 476.4 grains. Diameter: 43.4 mm.

Purchased from Ralph Goldstone.



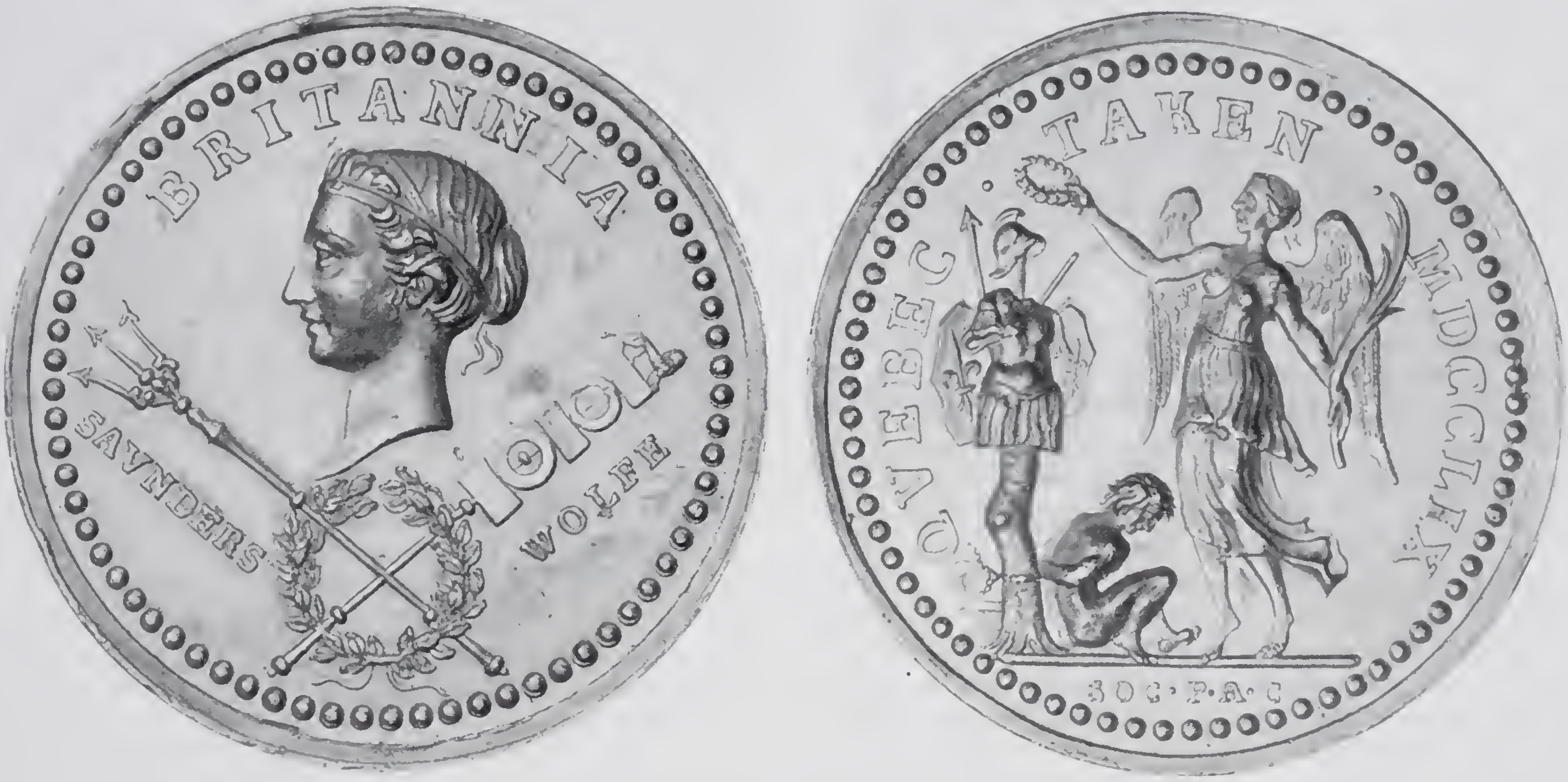
2092 Betts-419. 1759 Successes mule. Brass. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Lovely glossy mottled brassy yellow and olive-brown. Lots of lustre remains in protected areas of the design with only some minor surface cloudiness providing contrast around the legends. This piece was coined using the reverses of the 1758 and 1759 British-American victories medals muled together and is quite a bit scarcer than either one of its antecedents. An excellent specimen of this interesting variety.

Weight: 538.7 grains. Diameter: 43.3 mm.

Purchased from Ralph Goldstone on March 12, 1972.

Extraordinary 1759 Quebec Taken Medal in Gold

One of Only Three Known



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2093 **Betts-421.1759 Quebec Taken. Gold. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Rich light yellow gold with darker lustrous halos around legends and devices. Reflective surfaces have some minor hairlines and marks, but the visual appeal is exquisite.

The Quebec Taken is among the scarcest and most important of the British medals commemorative of the conflict for North America, featuring impressive classical designs that refer to the naval victory of Sir Charles Saunders and his fleet for the Saint Lawrence, and the land victory at Quebec of General James Wolfe, who died on the Plains of Abraham as his army took the city. The reverse borrows the iconography of Rome with the weeping Canadienne bound to the base of the French trophy, reminiscent of the designs of the Judea Capta and other Roman coins which reference military victories.

In gold, this medal is an extraordinary rarity and was unknown to Betts. Three pieces are known presently: the piece given to Major General George Townshend resides in the Glenbow Museum in Calgary, Alberta; another piece, last sold in Jeffrey Hoare Auctions sale of February 1994, is in a prominent New England collection; this piece is the only other gold example that is even rumored to exist and was unknown to the cataloguer of the 2/94 Hoare sale.

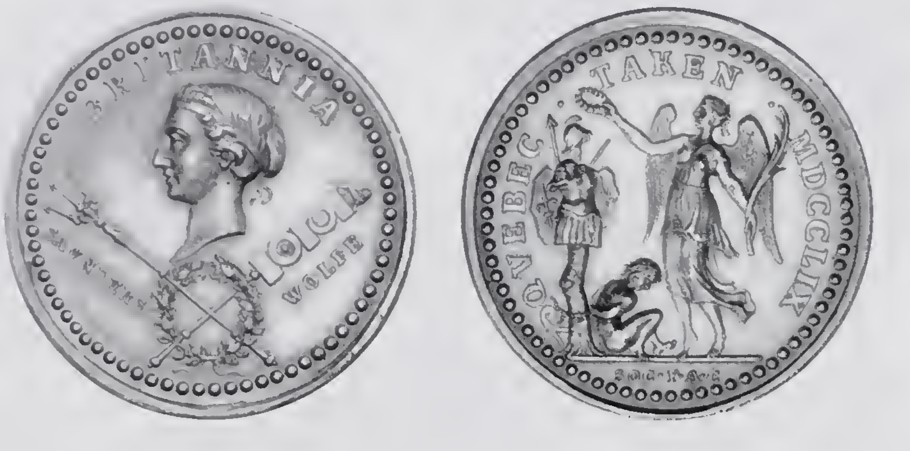
As has been previously mentioned, gold war medals were traditionally delivered to generals and the highest ranking members of the command. That the Glenbow specimen, from the J. Douglas Ferguson collection, is pedigreed to Townshend is significant. Townshend, who assumed command of the mission upon Wolfe's death, was one of three brigadiers under Wolfe's command, along with Robert Monckton and James Murray. The present specimen was probably given to Monckton, Murray, or naval commander Charles Saunders, whose name is featured prominently on the medal. The only other person of a general's rank at Quebec was Admiral Charles Holmes, but we can identify no other obvious suspects to have received a gold medal besides these four. This offering is of paramount significance to advanced enthusiasts of early American medals, a victory medal of the highest order given to a commanding officer following the battle that ensured British dominion over North America. This numismatic delicacy is certain to grace any cabinet and hold a place of unquestionable esteem among the outstanding numismatic artifacts in North American history.

Weight: 554.7 grains. Diameter: 40.0 mm.

General James Wolfe, namesake of Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, was one of two commanding generals to die on the field of battle at Quebec. French commander Montcalm "received two wounds; one received in the abdomen, while charging the enemy, proved fatal. He was taken to Quebec, after urging his soldiers to endeavor to maintain the honor of France. There he died the next day, and was buried in a shell hole in the Ursuline convent on the Rue Saint Louis," according to an account left by an French veteran of the battle who signed his diary only "J.C.B." Wolfe's death at age 32 is the more famous, made legendary by Benjamin West's painting of the scene. Saunders went on to command the British fleet in the Mediterranean, while General Monckton became governor of New York and a member of Parliament after the American Revolution. James Murray was named governor of Quebec, then governor of Canada, and ended his career after being acquitted in a court martial after charges stemming from his loss of Minorca to the Spanish in 1782.

Purchased from Spink and Son on July 28, 1993.

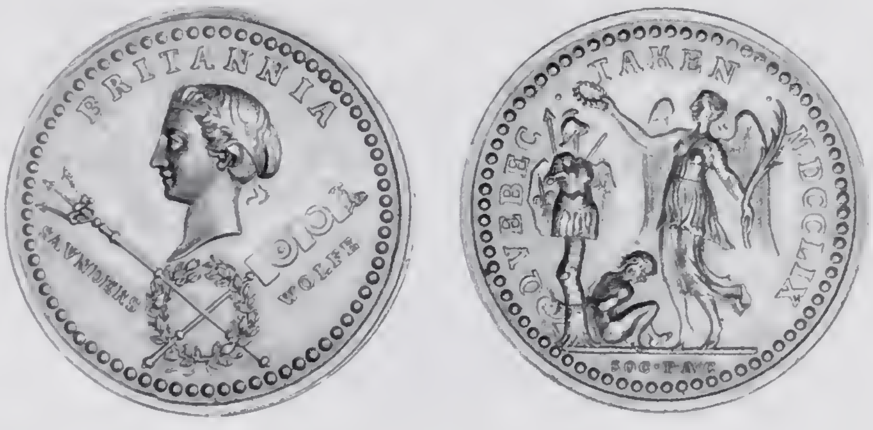
Exciting 1759 Quebec Taken Medal in Silver



2094 Betts-421. 1759 Quebec Taken. Silver. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Attractive light blue highlights on reflective silver gray surfaces. Boldly struck and choice, despite some hairlines apparent under magnification. Collaring mark on rim at 4:00 as made. Despite not being of the outstanding rarity of its companion piece in gold, this is one of the exceptional rarities of the medals relating to the French and Indian War. The dies, though unsigned, were probably accomplished by John Kirk based upon the striking stylistic similarities between this medal and Betts-411, the signed 1758 Louisbourg Taken medal. The assertion of *Medallic Illustrations* that the dies were by Thomas Pingo, known for his very fine engraving style exhibited on Betts-404, is almost certainly not correct. The similarity in designs between this piece and Betts-411 may be attributed to their sponsorship by the same man, Thomas Hollis of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce and his assistant in the visual arts, Giovanni Battista Cipriani. Since the gold specimens are known to have been distributed by the Society to the generals involved, the silver specimens probably kept with the contemporary tradition of war medals and were distributed to officers present at the taking of Quebec, among whom were such luminaries as Captain James Cook. They may also have been made available for subscription. It is a elegant medal, commemorating an event of epochal implications for North America, and of extreme rarity. A specimen in which the connoisseur of early American medals will delight.

Weight: 416.5 grains. Diameter: 39.9 mm.

Purchased from Ted Craige on February 4, 1969. This was part of Mr. LaRiviere's first Betts Medal purchase. The late Ted Craige, fine friend to our firm, was one of the most accomplished numismatists of his era–carefully studying all of the pieces in his cabinet and learning as much as possible about their numismatic background and place in American history. He was the personification of the adage, "Buy the book before the coin."

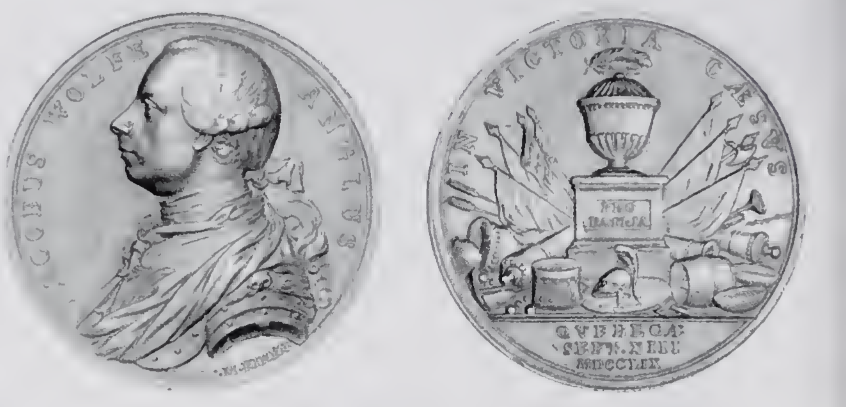


2095 Betts-421. 1759 Quebec Taken. Copper. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Reflective chocolate brown patina with subtle iridescence. Supremely attractive with ideal color, and only the lightest cabinet friction on the extreme high points keeps it from a Mint State designation. This fine medal was probably either distributed to soldiers present at the battle, sold by subscription or, most likely, both. Rare even in copper and avidly sought after, this piece is a prize and of special historical significance as the Betts medal that first launched M LaRiviere's remarkable collection.

Weight: 419.8 grains. Diameter: 39.8 mm.

Purchased from Ted Craige on February 4, 1969. Mr LaRivier considers this piece his first Betts medal.

Rare 1759 Death of Wolfe Medal in Coppe



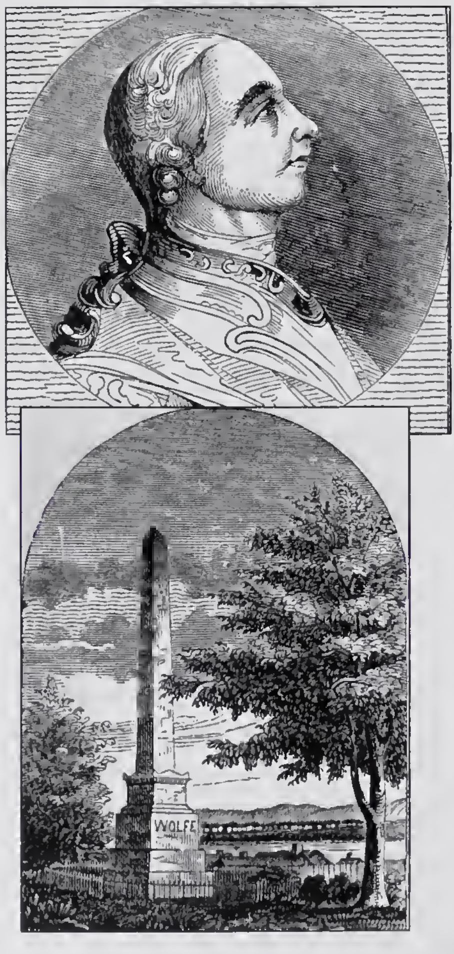
2096 Betts-422. 1759 Death of Wolfe. Copper. About Uncircu lated. Plain edge. Lustrous light brown with some vestiges c red and pale blue highlights, perhaps cleaned long ago an now naturally retoned. Visually pleasing with its masterful ren dition of General Wolfe by Isaac Gosset, though we mentio an unobtrusive ancient scratch in the left obverse field for fu ture identification. This is a medal of notable rarity and con memorative of one of the prototypical heroic deaths of th modern era, which Horace Walpole described as a death "i the most artful terms that could be framed." Very attractiv and equally scarce, the present offering should excite those in terested in the fascinating character of General Wolfe and hi epic defeat of the stronghold of Quebec.

Weight: 325.6 grains. Diameter: 37.2 mm.

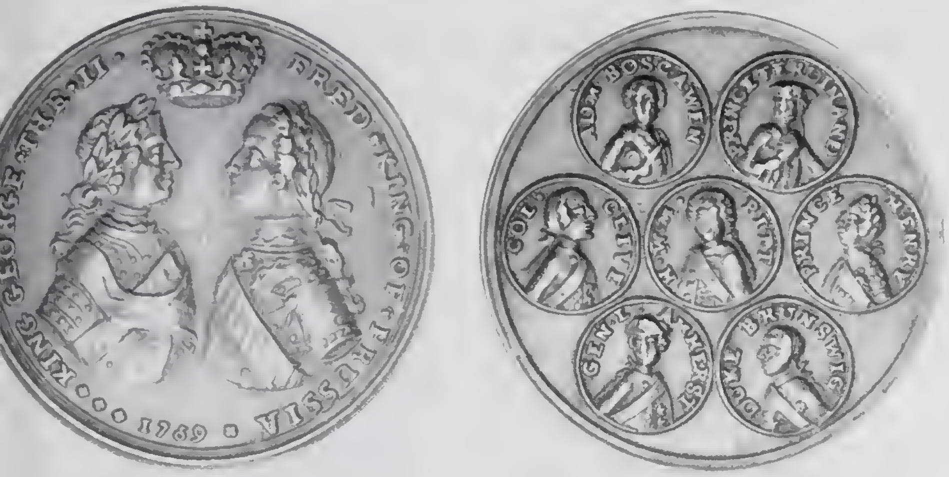
Wolfe was known to have predicted his own death at a young age, writin to his mother in 1755 "the campaigns 1743, '4, '5, '6 and '7, stripped me c my bloom, and the winters in Scotland and at Dover have brought me a most to old age and infirmity, and this without any remarkable intempe ance. A few years more or less, are c very little consequence to the commo run of men, and therefore I need not l ment that I am, perhaps, somewha nearer my end than others of my time. think and write upon these points with out being at all moved."

His actual death took place on Septen ber 13, 1759, on the plains of Abrahar above Quebec. Wolfe was already in suffering state from rheumatism an "the gravel," a urinary tract blockage. A Quebec he acquired a bad fever whic was treated with bleeding and opiate According to the diary of veteran J.C.B "the French, led by their general, fire two successive volleys at the enemy; one c which mortally wounded General Wolfe the English commander. His men immed ately carried him away, and he died th same day." Wolfe was struck in the wri and the chest, after which his last word were said to be to a nearby soldier "Do no weep, my dear. In a few minutes I shall b happy." Five days later, in the official repo for British authorities, Admiral Charle Homes reported "Gen'r Wolfe fell early i the action, & only lived long enough t know that his Troops were victorious; O learning of which, he said, 'Since I have co quered I dye satisfied.'" His body was r turned to England and interred next to h father. A monument was placed to h memory in Westminster Abbey.

Purchased from James King on Au gust 12, 1974.



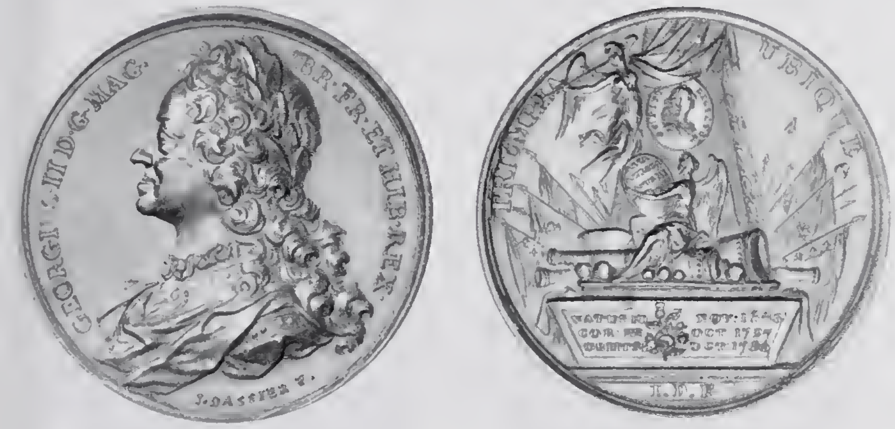
General James Wolfe and a monument to his memory on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec.



2097 Betts-425. 1759 British Commanders. Brass. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Pleasant dark chocolate brown with some gloss. A few barely noticeable vertical scratches between the facing busts of George II and the King of Prussia are noted. This medal is another celebratory medal of the Seven Years War period that was meant for a mass audience; it is usually seen handled and worn. Two of the seven commanders on the reverse performed their duty during the conflict in North America; that Boscawen and Amherst are both noted underscores the strategic importance of the taking of Louisbourg. *Medallic Illustrations* calls this piece "rare" and it is infrequently seen today as well. An interesting medal that emphasizes the global nature of the Seven Years War of which the French and Indian War was only a part.

Weight: 295.4 grains. Diameter: 46.5 mm.

Purchased from Richard Margolis.



2098 Betts-427. 1760 Triumphs Everywhere. Copper. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Glossy deep chocolate brown with outstanding eye appeal. A beautiful and well-executed medal of significant heft and thickness. The present example is truly beautiful, though we mention two tiny digs near George's temple for accuracy. This variety is essentially a death medal for George II, the sturdy monarch behind the "triumphs everywhere" that this medal celebrates. The reverse depicts Victory and Fame before a portrait of William Pitt the Elder with a shield listing "AMERI" as one of the venues for the victories associated with his term. Betts and *MI* agree on the rarity of this interesting personal medal with an American reference. An excellent opportunity for those interested in the remarkable career of the first William Pitt (whose career as Prime Minister would end soon after this medal was struck), or the monarchy of George II.

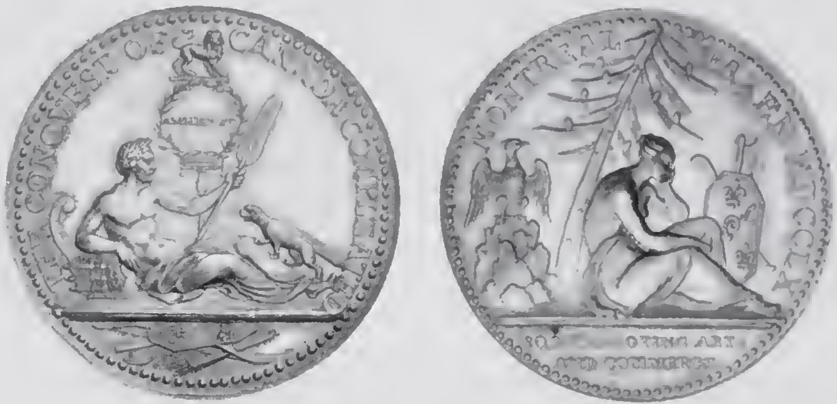
Weight: 598.5 grains. Diameter: 41.0 mm.

This is an unusual and interesting use of the abbreviation "Ameri" on a numismatic item, a notation made famous on the 1793 Sheldon-1 large cent, less so on Wyon's REPUB. AMERI medal (1796; Baker-68).

Purchased from James King.

Remarkable 1760 Montreal Taken Medal

Silver



2099 Betts-429. 1760 Montreal Taken. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Natural muted blue, rose and gold on lovely reflective pewter gray surfaces. Choice visual appeal with no apparent distractions; we note a tiny spot over SOC near the exergual line to identify this specimen in the future. An extremely rare medal and almost never located in this exquisite state of preservation.

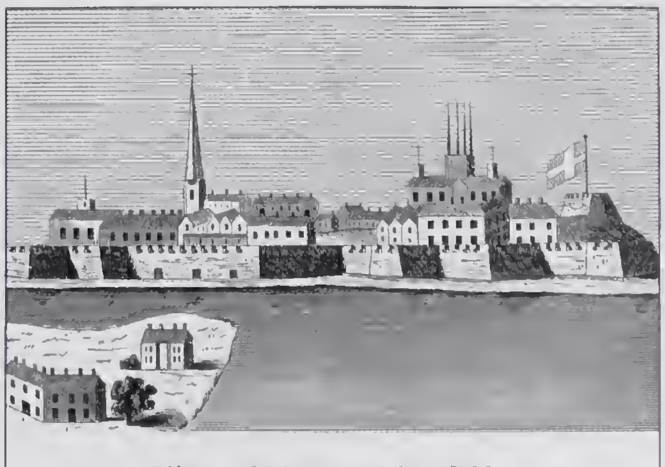
Another of the classically inspired series struck to the order of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce, this medal richly depicts the conquest of Canada with a syncretism of Roman style and contemporary symbolism for France and Canada. The standard incorporates the name of the victorious Amherst, who received the surrender of Montreal from governor Marquis de Vaudreuil without a battle. The taking of Quebec virtually assured the victory of England in the conflict; the surrender of Montreal made it concrete. This medal celebrates that finality. As a medallic punctuation on the inter-empire wars that wracked the North American continent for nearly a century, it is of the highest historical significance. This in concert with its aesthetic beauty makes this specimen a truly magnificent early American medal.

Weight: 444.8 grains. Diameter: 40.4 mm.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of September 25, 1760 announced the victory at Montreal: "We now have the Pleasure to congratulate our Countrymen upon the most important Event, as we apprehend, that has ever happened in Favour of the British Nation . . . the War in Canada is at an End: The Governor, has surrendered the Country to the British General Amherst without Bloodshed. The Subjects of France are to be sent Home, all that remain of the French are to swear Allegiance to His Majesty, and retain their Possessions."

The victor lauded by this medal has a certain ignominious distinction: the father of biological warfare. In a 1763 letter to Colonel Henry Bouquet, Amherst wrote "Could it not be contrived to send the Small Pox among those disaffected tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce them. " A journal entry from William Trent, who was a militiaman near Pittsburgh in 1763, stated "we gave them two Blankets and an Handkerchief out of the Small Pox Hospital. I hope it will have the desired effect." Amherst's plan "to try Every other method that can serve to Extirpate this Execrable Race" worked and effectively cleared the continent of thousands of its natives. While Amherst may not have been the first to propose this type of warfare in America, and undoubtedly never actually distributed the infected blankets himself, he must still be seen as one of the pioneers of this method, a dubious distinction for the man contemporaneously called "Conqueror of Canada."

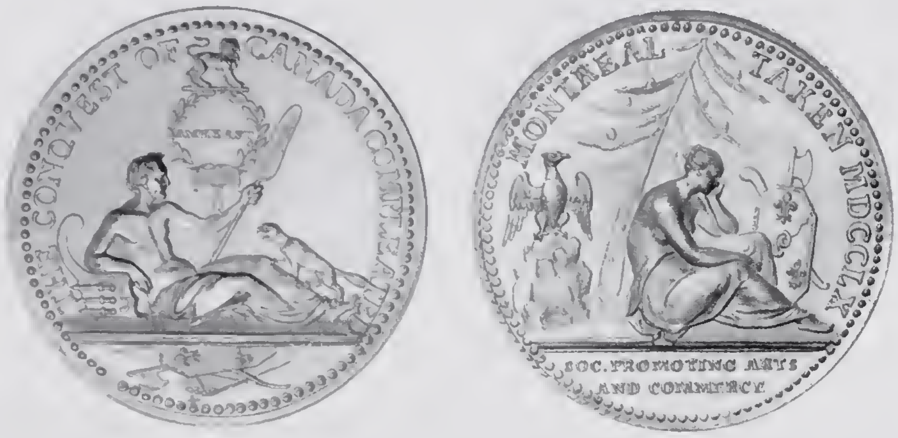
Purchased from Chris Eimer on May 7, 1987. Earlier from Spink's 50th sale, March 1986, Lot 372.



View of Montreal in 1760.

Lovely Mint State 1760 Montreal Taken

Copper Striking

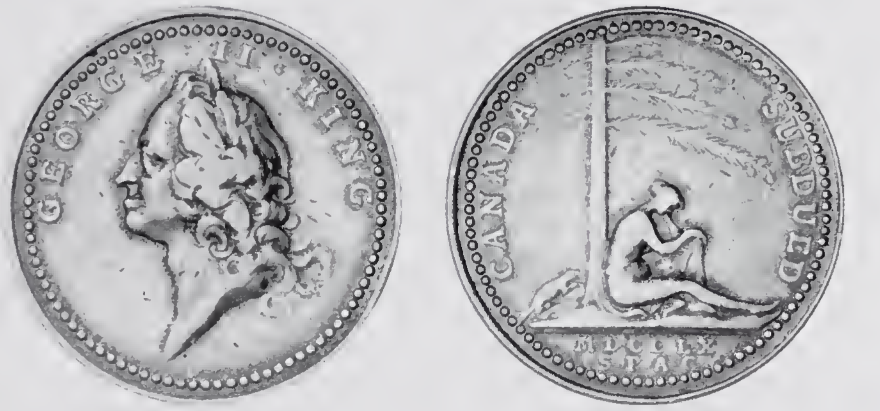

CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLEATED
MONTREAL TAKEN MDCCLX
SOC. PROMOTING ARTS AND COMMERCE

2100 Betts-429. 1760 Montreal Taken. Copper. Choice Mint State. Plain edge. Glossy medium chocolate brown barely faded from mint color on choice reflective surfaces. This is a specimen of impressive visual appeal and overall quality and must be counted among the finest known examples of this variety. We mention only a faint planchet depression at the left obverse rim for accuracy. This medal is equally historic as the lovely silver specimen which precedes it and exceeds even that lovely piece in terms of preservation. While the description may sound effusive, the present offering is worthy of such high compliments. A medal that connoisseurs and advanced aesthetes may find truly unforgettable.

Weight: 444.8 grains. Diameter: 40.8 mm.

It is interesting to note that, in a rare show of humor by Betts, he refers to the beaver depicted on this variety as "dog-like."

Purchased from James King on April 11, 1970.



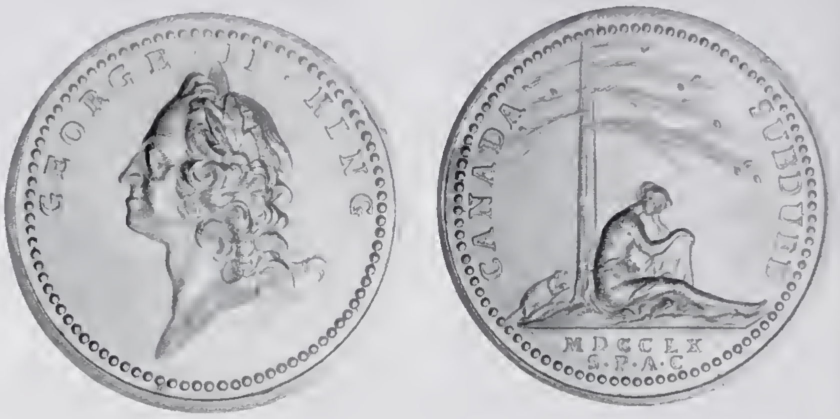
2101 Betts-430. 1760 Canada Subdued. Silver. Choice Fine. Plain edge. Pale silver gray with blue iridescence at the extreme peripheries. A lovely and evenly worn specimen; a minuscule rim nick at 12:00 will identify this specimen. This is a most unusual specimen of this very rare and very popular medal, perhaps the best known of the series issued by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce, or S.P.A.C. as it is abbreviated in the reverse exergue. The designs are simple and emotive, showing a more clear link to the Judea Capta series than any other variety of the series. This piece was apparently used as a pocket piece, likely by an officer and veteran of the conflict considering the metal in which this specimen was struck, though these medals were probably made available to noncombatants as well. Though finer specimens of this rare medal exist, the present specimen has an evocative character unrivalled by any specimen. An important medal commemorating an event which thrilled Englishmen and American colonists throughout North America alike.

Weight: 380.0 grains. Diameter: 39.0 mm.

From Jeffrey Hoare Auctions' sale of October 1990, Lot 1605.

Beautiful Mint State 1760 Canada Subdued

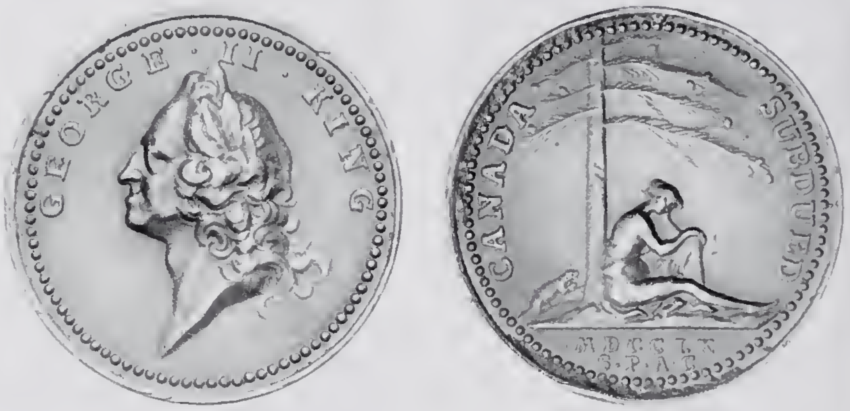
Copper



2102 Betts-430. 1760 Canada Subdued. Copper. Choice Mint State. Plain edge. Pleasing light brown with full lustre and generous mint color adhering to design elements and legends. An example with excellent eye appeal and immaculate surfaces, though we note a tiny (and probably easily removed) piece of verdigris in the K of KING and a small spot near obverse 6:00. Fully struck and unworn, this medal magnificently displays the talent with which the dies were accomplished. The details of the reverse allegorical figure of French Canada are full; her expression, described as "weeping" by Betts, is better described as crestfallen. There is also a very thin die crack apparent under magnification that descends her arm on a diagonal path and climbs to the tree trunk. This piece, like its companion in copper of the previous Betts number, is of the highest quality and would grace even the most advanced assemblage of early American medals.

Weight: 466.6 grains. Diameter: 39.0 mm.

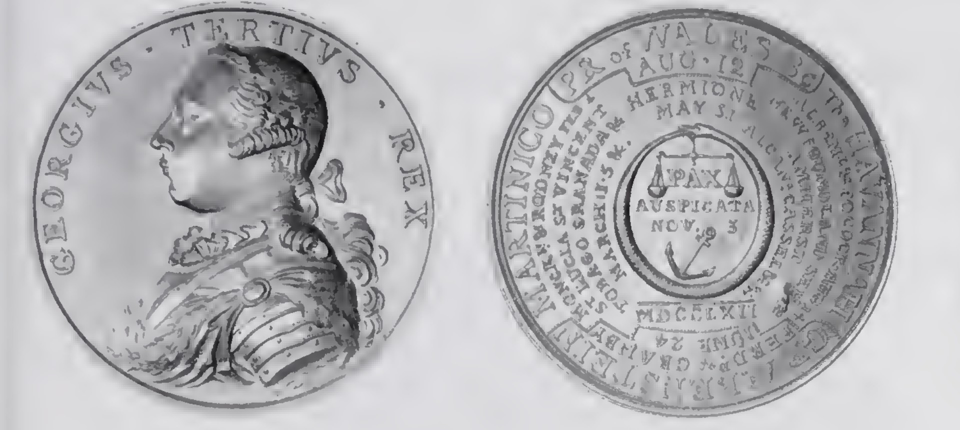
Purchased privately on May 10, 1975.



2103 Betts-430. 1760 Canada Subdued. Cast Pewter. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Even pewter gray surfaces with some microscopic roughness. Minor rim bump noted near base of reverse. Quite pleasing in appearance, a very high quality casting. This has the appearance of a struck piece, however, the reverse rim between 9:00 and 12:00 partially obscures what appears to be some foreign matter on this cast's antecedent. A few old scratches at 9:00 appear to be a halfhearted attempt at removal of this raised metal that was quickly reconsidered. This piece is cast from a very high quality specimen and is probably quite ancient, from a time when there was no higher calling in American numismatics than collecting early American medals. An interesting artifact of numismatic history.

Weight: 510.8 grains. Diameter: 39.0 mm.

From Sotheby Canada's sale of May 1970, Lot 211.



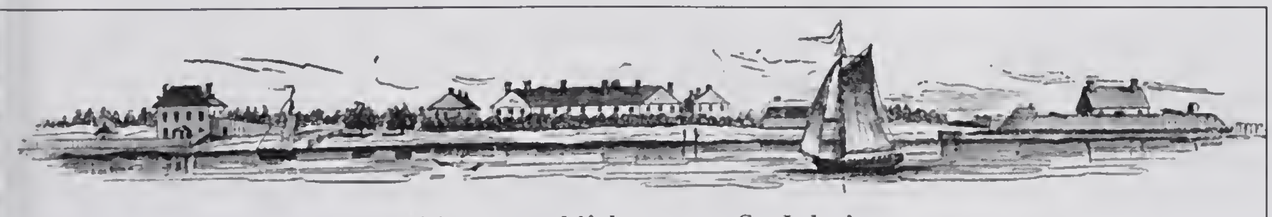
2104 **Betts-441. 1762 Victories in West Indies and Newfoundland. Copper. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. Gorgeous glossy chocolate brown with violet iridescence on reflective surfaces. Choice and appealing; an ancient scratch blends into the field below R of GEORGIUS and a short nick on George's jaw is unobtrusive. Die injury present in the southeast quadrant of reverse at SEPT 18 that is not noted in Betts.

A beautiful early American reference medal of George III, no doubt inspired by the Betts-416 and 418 issues of George II. The central reverse depicts the worm Ourobouros with scales and legend PAX AUSPICATA or "peace foretold"; the implication is that of eternal peace. The victories listed are among the last of the already determined Seven Years War, including Caribbean victories at Havana and Martinique and the victory of Newfoundland about which the editors of Betts state "we have not found any special account of the attack." The reference is to an action which was probably the final one of the Seven Years War, the loss and recapture of Fort William between June 17 and September 18 of 1762. Troops from New England participated in this action, a more full account of which is given below. A very high quality specimen of this little known and infrequently seen medal, much rarer than its George II counterparts.

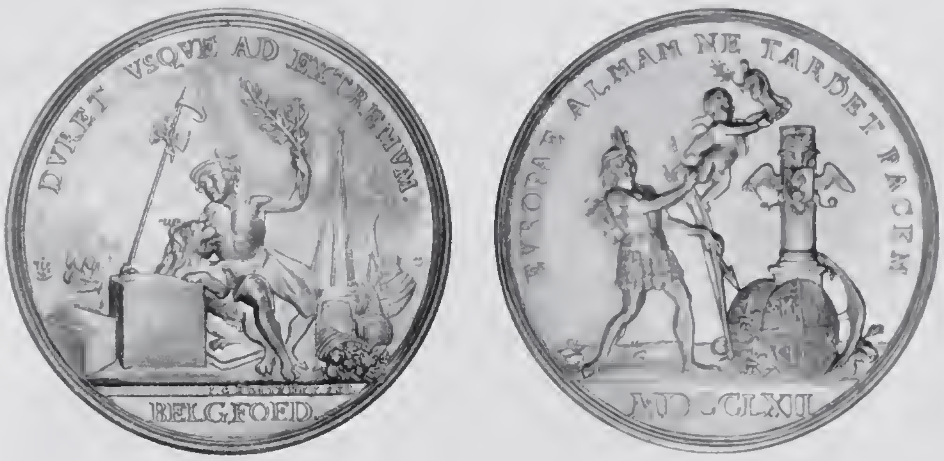
Weight: 395.8 grains. Diameter: 41.3 mm.

French marines under d'Haussonville landed at Bay Bulls, Newfoundland and marched towards St. John's, where they arrived on June 17th. British troops at Fort William there surrendered without a shot. English and colonial troops, including a talented map maker named James Cook, were dispatched to Fort William from New York. 1,500 troops led by Lt. Colonel William Amherst, not General Jeffrey Amherst as Betts suggests, made the expedition to St. John's and succeeded in retaking Fort William on September 18, only five days after they had made landing. This was the last action of the British and French armies in Canada. James Cook, however, stayed on in Newfoundland until 1767 and mapped the entire region. A year after his departure from Newfoundland, he would begin his three year journey to the South Pacific.

Purchased from Warren Baker on November 15, 1972.



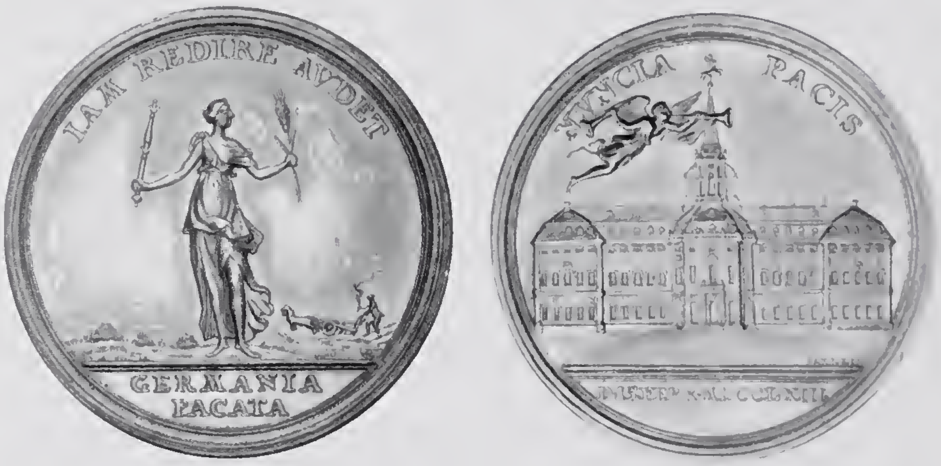
Military establishment at St. John's.



2105 **Betts-442. 1762 Dutch Hopes for Peace. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Subtle rose, olive, and blue on fully reflective bright silver gray surfaces. Very pleasing prooflike appearance with no detractions worthy of note. This medal presents a Dutch point of view at an indeterminate point in 1762, when continued French and English contact in North America were apparently thought to be delaying peace in the Seven Years War. The obverse presents an Indian hoisting a cupid to place a figure of peace atop a standard at whose base rest the shields of Germany, France, and England, indicating that it was North America who was the final addition to the peace equation. The obverse legend EUROPAE ALMAM NE TARDET PACEM means "May it not delay the fair peace of Europe." The reverse makes reference to the future of the United Netherlands, where this piece was struck. A fascinating vignette of world affairs just prior to the end of hostilities and the Peace of Paris.

Weight: 413.4 grains. Diameter: 44.5 mm.

Purchased privately.



2106 **Betts-446. 1763 Peace of Paris. Silver. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Pale violet on heavily reflective silver gray surfaces. Some minor hairlines and light scratches in the prooflike fields do not effect the very nice eye appeal and natural look of this piece. Struck to celebrate the Peace of Paris, the 1763 treaty which ended the Seven Years War, this piece was struck in Germany to celebrate the return of "the messenger of Peace" to that country. The well-accomplished engraving of the mountainous farm scene incorporating two horses drawing a plow is a splendid vignette of mid 18th-century life. A very appealing medal.

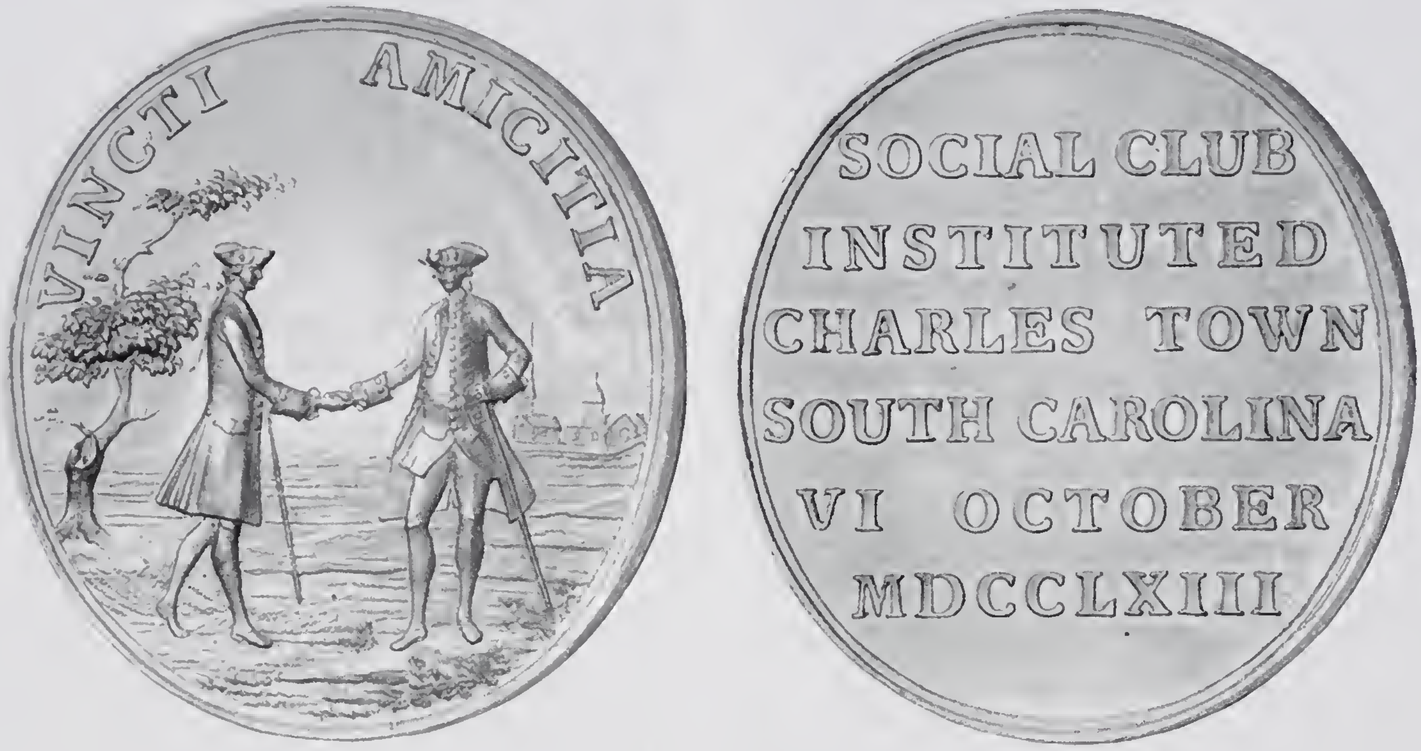
Weight: 336.5 grains. Diameter: 44.7 mm.

By the Peace of Paris, England assumed dominion over all of Canada including Cape Breton, all French possessions in North America east of the Mississippi, and Spanish Florida. France was allowed only fishing rights on the St. Lawrence, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Belle Isle off Newfoundland as its New World possessions. Spain retained the lands west of the Mississippi and New Orleans, given them by France in November 1762. The Peace of Paris also determined the distribution of diverse possessions from Guadeloupe to Manila among the combatants.

Purchased privately.

Extremely Rare 1763 Charleston Social Club Medal

First Auction Appearance Since 1922



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2107 **Betts-508. 1763 Charleston Social Club. Copper. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. Rich medium chocolate brown with generous mint color in the intricacies of the design and legend. Prooflike surfaces show some natural iridescence and some unobtrusive hairlines. A beautiful specimen in an exceptional state of preservation. This medal is among the most rare and important of all Betts medals, one of only a handful in the entire series struck for distribution exclusively in what would become the United States. These include the famed rarities of the 1746 Tuesday Club, 1756 Kittanning, and 1757 Quaker Peace medals. It depicts two gentlemen in upper-class 18th-century dress shaking hands with the legend VINCTI AMICITIA or "Bound in friendship" on the obverse with a reverse featuring only the legend SOCIAL CLUB / INSTITUTED / CHARLES TOWN / SOUTH CAROLINA / VI OCTOBER / MDCCLXIII.

The first example of this medal sold at public auction appeared in the sale of the collection of Thomas Brand Hollis sold on May 14, 1817. It first sold in the United States in 1882 in the incomparable collection of Charles Bushnell, where William S. Appleton purchased it for $15. According to notes given to Lucien LaRiviere by John J. Ford, Jr., from whom he purchased this specimen, the Bushnell-Appleton specimen passed to the Massachusetts Historical Society and to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where it still resides. Appleton displayed his specimen at the Boston Numismatic Society in October 1882.

Henry Chapman's catalogue of the John Story Jenks collection of December 1921 catalogued the specimen therein, Lot 6478, as "from Bushnell-Warner-Morris collections." The Warner catalogue, written by the Chapman brothers in 1891, cites the Bushnell sale as having a specimen without mention of the Warner specimen being from the Bushnell cabinet; it seems likely the Jenks catalogue was in error and these are two distinct specimens. Betts only knew of the Bushnell specimen; his editors knew additionally of the Warner piece and the Hollis specimen, which Appleton thought was likely the same exact specimen as Bushnell's. We can add no others to this census making this piece one of **perhaps only three known,** including one permanently impounded in an institutional collection. Betts claimed that silver pieces were known, though none has ever surfaced and Betts was most likely mistaken. This piece last appeared at auction in 1922 in a Glendining's sale and none seem to have been offered publicly since then.

The exact Charleston Social Club in question is uncertain. In 1763, Charleston was one of America's four largest cities with Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Of these, Charleston's upper class society had a special affinity for cultural organizations and musical performance. The first society in America dedicated exclusively to musical performance, the St. Cecilia Society, was founded in Charleston in 1762. The Charleston Jockey Club, which counted U.S. Constitution signer Charles Cotesworth Pinckney among its membership, was founded in 1735 shortly after the first horse track in America was established on Charleston Neck. It became a center for the social interaction of Charleston's highest classes. The Charleston Library Society was formed in 1748 as a consortium to purchase the latest literary works from England. The South Carolina Society was founded in 1737 and was referred to contemporaneously as the "Two Bits Club" based upon the contribution demanded of members weekly. Other clubs also existed in 18th-century Charleston such as the Kolf Baan Club, the Golf Club, the Ugly Club, and the Three Pace Club, devoted to the art of dueling. All of these clubs were founded by and for the wealthiest class of Charleston society, most of whom made their fortunes either as rice or cotton planters or as merchants in the triangular English and West Indies trade. While research has not yet been able to expose the exact men and club who caused this medal to be struck, their social status and purpose is quite clear.

The piece is well engraved and struck on an unusual oval planchet; it is almost certainly of English manufacture. No engraver has been suggested for this medal to our knowledge, and while it would be irresponsible to suggest one based on style alone, he was clearly a man of talent and is probably a known engraver.

The offering of a Charleston Social Club medal is a truly historic occasion, indeed. Many collectors of this generation have never had a single specimen sold at auction during their lifetimes. This beautiful specimen can, like few other medals, make an advanced collection world-class with its purchase. Collectors who have so much as held a specimen of this extraordinary rarity may consider themselves fortunate, and those who have owned one would have difficulty getting together a decent card game from among their number. This is certain to cause much excitement when it crosses the auction block.

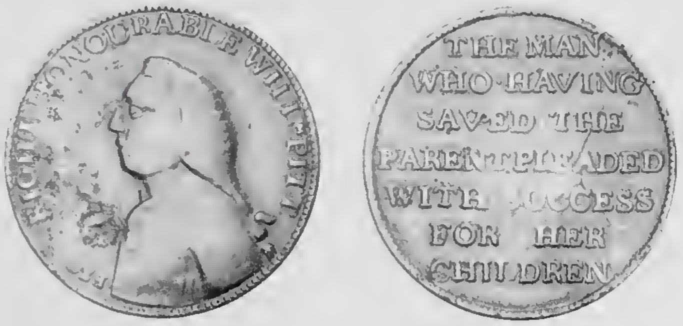
Weight: 258.8 grains. Diameter: 35.8 mm x 33.6 mm.

Regarding Thomas Brand Hollis

Thomas Brand Hollis, the first recorded owner of a Charleston Social Club medal, is among the more interesting characters in upper class English society around the time of American Independence. A friend of John Adams and correspondent with Thomas Jefferson, Hollis was actually born Thomas Brand but took the name Hollis after Thomas Hollis III bequeathed his fortune to him. Hollis III was a member of the Royal Society for the Arts, where he made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin and engaged Thomas Pingo in the creation of medals for that society. He was also the active force in the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce that issued the series of medals relating to the fall of Louisbourg, Quebec, and Montreal.

Brand Hollis shared his friend's passion for the arts and philanthropy, donating books to Harvard College, as well as his dissenting political beliefs. Brand Hollis was a member of the Society for Constitutional Information, a liberal and republican minded group founded in 1780. He also owned art from ancient to modern times (including a painting of Thomas Paine he commissioned Charles Wilson Peale to paint for him), and numismatic items. Brand Hollis travelled extensively to feed his appetite for historic objects; Thomas Brand III was his usual traveling partner and they may have visited America together considering their extremely pro-colonies and, later, pro-United States outlook. If they did visit America, Brand Hollis would have been comfortable around the upper class characters who belonged to Charleston social clubs and may have received a medal from a member upon visiting. If he never visited America, the medal may have been sent him by an American friend or correspondent. In either case, it was in his collection at the time of his death in 1804 and was bequeathed to the son of Thomas Hollis III, Dr. John Disney, a British jurist and collector of classical antiquities. Disney placed the Brand Hollis collection up for auction in 1817. His library went to auction on April 22, 1817. His coins and art sold a few weeks later on May 14, including his specimen of the Charlestown Social Club Medal which realized £2 14s.

Purchased from John J. Ford, Jr. on October 15, 1972. Previously from Glendining's sale of December 13, 1922, Lot 77.

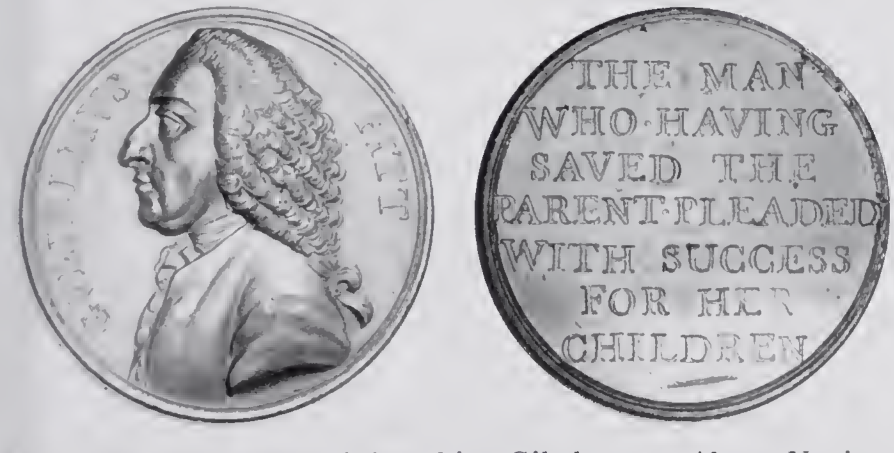

RIGHT HONOURABLE WILL PITT
THE MAN WHO HAVING SAVED THE PARENT PLEADED WITH SUCCESS FOR HER CHILDREN

2108 Betts-514. 1766 William Pitt. Copper. Fine. Plain edge. Mostly glossy medium chocolate brown. Some light corrosion is basically limited to the southwest quadrant of the obverse and does not effect the design. An appealing specimen of this very rare medal. Lawrence Brown in *British Historical Medals* gives this piece the designation "highest rarity," a contrast with its larger and more common kin. Struck in 1766, the year Pitt was given his earldom and earned the right to be called "Right Honorable," this piece refers to Pitt's actions on behalf of the American colonies against the Stamp Act, which was repealed with his help in March 1766. This piece and its kin, including the well-known 1766 "Pitt Token," were probably struck soon thereafter in England. An interesting and very rare part of the Pitt series.

Weight: 98.0 grains. Diameter: 31.2 mm.

For another specimen of this scarce medal, see our sale of the Norweb Collection Part I, October 1987, Lot 1244. This piece is from the same dies, probably the only dies known.

Purchased from New Netherlands Coin Company in February 1969.

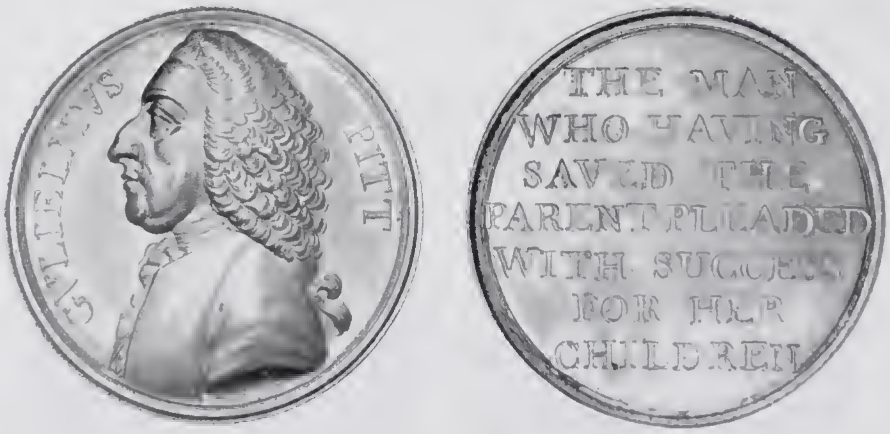

GULIELMUS PITT
THE MAN WHO·HAVING SAVED THE PARENT·PLEADED WITH SUCCESS FOR HER CHILDREN

2109 Betts-515. 1766 William Pitt. Gilt bronze. About Uncirculated. Plain edge. Full and bright gilding with only minor wear on high points of obverse. Even and appealing color with only a short scratch in the gilding at base of reverse. Although this is a relatively common medal, the gilt format is very infrequently seen and was not mentioned by Betts. Many medals of the period were originally offered with a gilt finish at the time of their subscription, so we see no real reason to assume this was not done at the time of the medal's production. A very appealing item from a moment of extreme importance to the American colonies.

Weight: 444.3 grains. Diameter: 41.5 mm.

The reverse legend on this variety and the related Pitt medals reads THE MAN WHO HAVING SAVED THE PARENT PLEADED WITH SUCCESS FOR HER CHILDREN. This refers to the two great victories of Pitt's tenure, as seen contemporarily. The first was his administration of the British efforts in the Seven Years War, including its American portion called the French and Indian War. Pitt was overwhelmingly seen as the man behind the great victories in America and elsewhere due to his nimble movement of troops and commanders. Three years after the Peace of Paris, Pitt successfully argued for an end to the Stamp Act saying "as subjects they are entitled to the common right of representation, and cannot be bound to pay taxes without their consent," a stance that would make him a hero in the American colonies and inspire a rallying cry of the pre-revolutionary days. It is likely that these medals were as popular in America as they were in England, though probably not as easily acquired.

Purchased from Ted Craige on October 10, 1970.

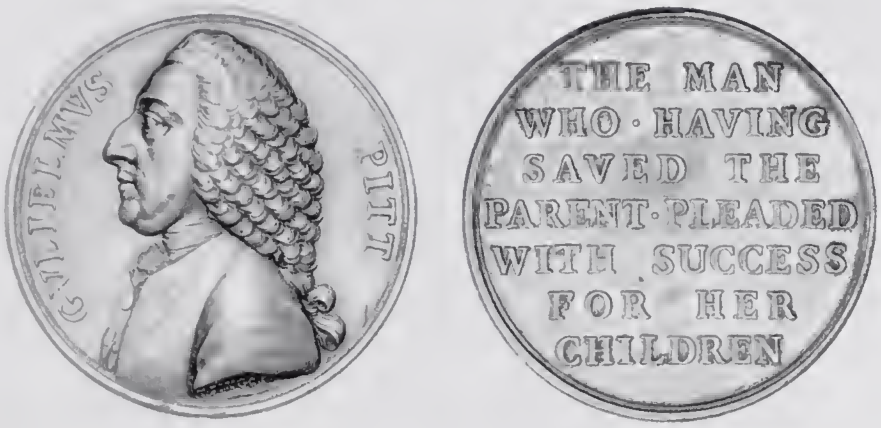

GULIELMUS PITT
THE MAN WHO HAVING SAVED THE PARENT PLEADED WITH SUCCESS FOR HER CHILDREN

2110 Betts-515. 1766 William Pitt. Copper. Choice Mint State. Plain edge. Nearly full mint color barely faded in the fields, the reverse a delightful two-tone red and brown. Struck on a nice broad planchet. A dig near the chin of Pitt and a short scratch beneath WITH on the reverse are noted. While this variety is more frequently seen than most varieties of Betts medals, it is extremely rare in this lovely grade and color. A very popular medal that ought be of interest to both seasoned collectors of Betts medals and the newly interested.

Weight: 427.6 grains. Diameter: 41.8 mm.

Betts notes there are two die varieties of this medal, an unusual circumstance which must indicate that this was a very popular medal which enjoyed a large production run. Typical advertisements for medals in this period indicate that such-and-such bookstore or shop would accept subscriptions for the medal, which would be struck and delivered at a later date. Since these medals capitalized on public opinion and interest at a very specific moment in time, unsold remainders would be very difficult to sell after the fact and would likely have to be melted at a loss to the retailer. As an analogy, imagine trying to sell Elian Gonzales commemorative medalets today? It was a big news story that brought out excited public opinion and interest, but essentially a short lived one. Thus, two dies would be produced only if there were a large number of subscriptions for the medal already made or one die was used to exhaustion.

Purchased privately.


GULIELMUS PITT
THE MAN WHO · HAVING SAVED THE PARENT · PLEADED WITH SUCCESS FOR HER CHILDREN

2111 **Betts-516. 1766 William Pitt. Silver. Choice Extremely Fine. Plain edge.** Very attractive light pewter gray with subtle violet and gold iridescence on reflective fields. A minor abrasion under EL of GULIELMUS is unobtrusive, and a minuscule rim nick at 11:00 reverse is mentioned only for the sake of accuracy. A beautiful specimen of the Pitt medal in silver, and quite scarce as such. This is the most august representation of one of the late colonial period's greatest heroes, and it would be an excellent association piece with any collection of colonial coins or paper money. A very desirable medal.

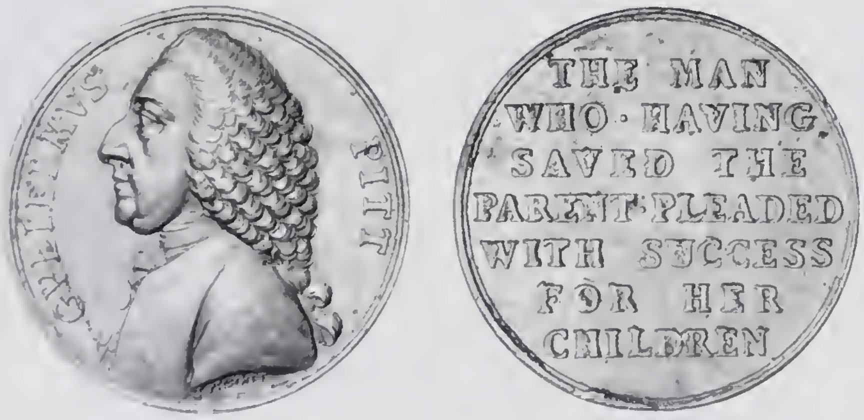
Weight: 406.8 grains. Diameter: 40.1 mm.

A very thin die crack is noticed from the inner curve of G almost to the I of GULIELMUS.

This variety is essentially identical to Betts-515 with the exception of the artist's name on the truncation of the bust. Thomas Pingo designed the piece, which has brought on speculation that, since he was only active at the Royal Mint 1771 to 1776, this piece must be dated to that era. In fact, Thomas Pingo made literally dozens of medals for private contracts before his Royal Mint affiliation, many of them for the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce and the Royal Society for the Arts. According to Forrer, he was a member of the Free Society of Artists, an artists' guild, as of 1763.

Purchased from New Netherlands Coin Company on January 6, 1969.

Possibly Unique Betts-516 in Pewter


GULIELMUS PITT
THE MAN WHO · HAVING SAVED THE PARENT · PLEADED WITH SUCCESS FOR HER CHILDREN

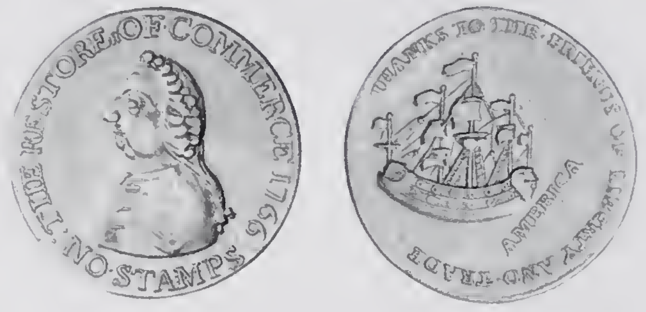
2112 **Betts-516. 1766 William Pitt. Pewter. Extremely Fine or so.** Plain edge. Pewter gray with some cloudiness in the fields. Pleasing and attractive. This piece may have been struck as a test piece to gauge the durability of the dies, as a die trial to show the current state of the dies to the retailer of the medals, or as a lark sometime after the original production. The obverse die is now heavily cracked, first from the base of Pitt's bust along the bases of GUL and additionally from the inner curl of G through ULI to the rim. The reverse shows breakage at nearly every letter. The rims are heavily broken on each die. This is the last state of the dies seen and it is unlikely that any medals would have been sold to the general public struck from this terminal state. While collecting Betts medals by die state may seem to many to be the first throes of madness, this piece represents a most interesting point in the life of the dies of this popular medal, no matter what the purpose behind its striking may be. A fascinating and almost certainly unique specimen of Betts-516.

Weight: 309.2 grains. Diameter: 39.6 mm.

This piece is slightly double struck, most apparent on the obverse letters, in a very similar way to many of the normal specimens of Betts-515 and 516. Our opinion is that this piece was struck contemporaneously or very slightly after the normal production and sale of these varieties in 1766. It is doubtful that this piece could have been struck decades after that date based upon the dearth of rust on the obverse die and the seeming probability that it was struck with the same or very similar technology as the copper or silver pieces.

Purchased from Spink & Son on December 7, 1987.

Choice 1766 Pitt Token


THE RESTORER OF COMMERCE 1766 · NO STAMPS
THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE
AMERICA

2113 **Betts-519. 1766 Pitt token. Copper. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Lovely glossy medium brown with splendid eye appeal. A truly superb specimen of this most popular Betts medal. Some parallel scratches near the top of the obverse and even lighter ones at the base of the reverse blend into the fields, likely file marks before the piece was ever struck. This piece also shows vestiges of a heavy clash, with AMERICA and some peripheral legends visible on the obverse and the outline of Pitt's bust visible on the reverse. A very appealing specimen of this medalet that should appeal to collectors of colonial coins and Betts medals alike.

Weight: 87.5 grains. Diameter: 28.5 mm.

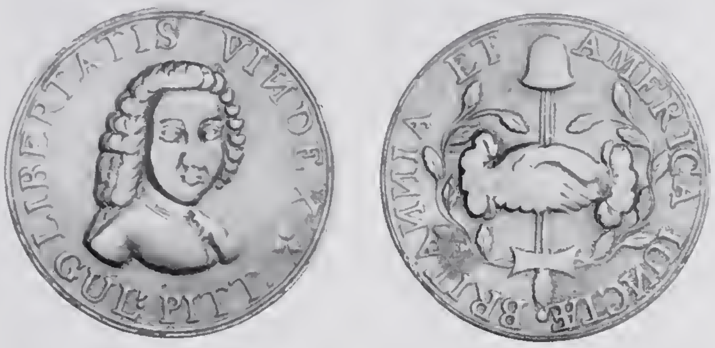
The history of the Pitt Token is shrouded in mystery and speculation, like many of the medallic issues of this period. It has been traditionally included in the colonial coin series though because of its typically worn condition and probable occasional circulation as a halfpenny, in addition to the colonial viewpoint and devices which it displays. Information on the Friends of Liberty and Trade, usually described as an American merchant's guild in league with the radical Sons of Liberty, remains sketchy, as does the attribution of James Smithers as engraver.

While the story that Paul Revere designed this piece is almost certainly apocryphal, there is circumstantial evidence which supports Smithers' involvement in this issue. He was an engraver based in Philadelphia before the Revolution, engraved plates for Pennsylvania and Continental currency, and was arrested as a Tory sympathizer in 1778. Pitt was a member of the Tory party; many of the biggest supporters of his colonial policies remained loyal at the time of the Revolution. Smithers should be included among the suspects who may have engraved the dies for this issue, but the circumstantial evidence and the oral tradition that Montroville Dickeson recorded in 1859 still does not make him the unquestioned author of these dies. Future research into the Friends of Liberty and Trade may reveal their support of the marketing of this medallic issue and cast some light on its production.

Purchased from Lester Merkin.

Rare and Important Betts-521 Pitt Medal

"Britain and American Joined"

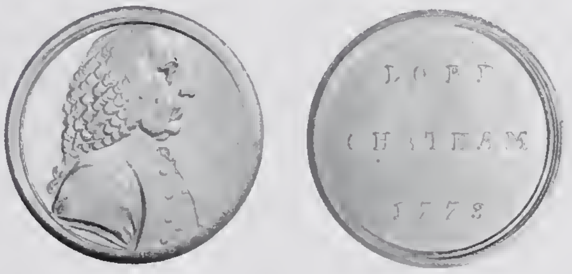


2114 **Betts-521. 1766 Pitt medal. Brass. Very Fine.** Plain edge. Medium brown with some evidence of brassy color adhering to the devices. Crudely struck and designed. Small area of corrosion near reverse rim at 7:30. This is a very interesting and quite scarce variety of Pitt medal whose legends and devices give it as much relevance to American collectors as the Pitt token. The obverse depicts Pitt crudely with the legends GUL.' PITT LIBERTATIS VINDEX or "William Pitt, the defender of liberty." The reverse features a pileus or liberty cap surmounting a sword, with two hands clasped across it and olive surrounding with the legends BRITANNIA ET AMERICA JUNCTÆ or "Britain and America joined." The imagery and language is very much akin to that used in America following the repeal of the Stamp Act, and this medal may have been intended for Americans as much as or more than for British consumers. An interesting medal which is underrated in its historical importance and very difficult to locate. Worthy of inclusion in any set of colonial coins or medals.

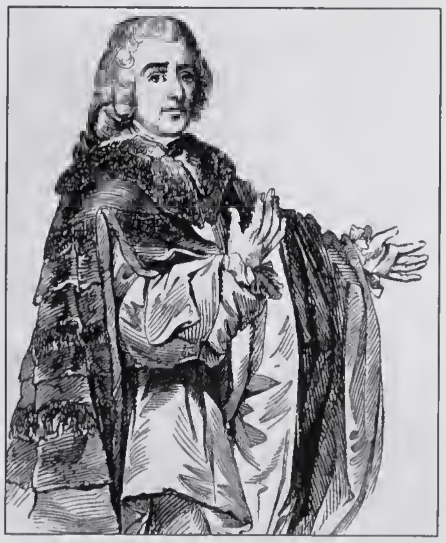
Weight: 127.7 grains. Diameter: 32.9 mm.

It is interesting to note that this medal was struck with coin rotation rather than typical medal rotation.

Purchased from Richard Diskin on July 15, 1971.



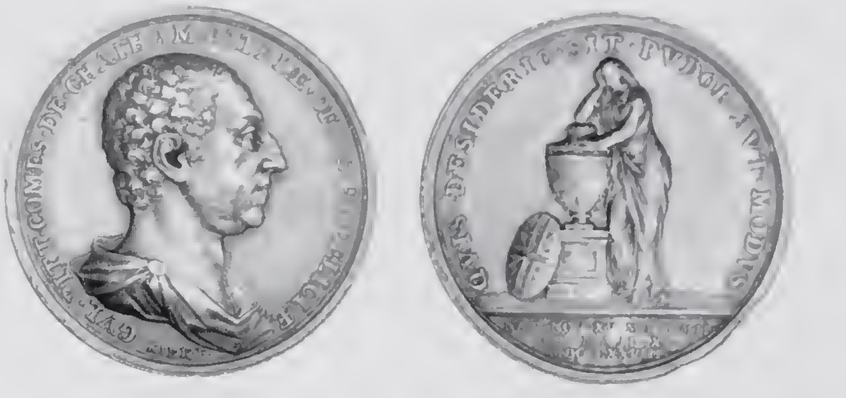
2115 **Betts-522. 1773 Lord Chatham. Copper. Choice About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Lustrous light brown and steel barely faded from original mint color, with some vestiges of red apparent near the rim. Choice and supremely attractive. This is a fairly common and widely distributed medalet, used as a subscription premium by a London magazine called "The Sentimental." Thirteen different types were issued between 1773 and 1775, 12 of which featured political figures past and present and the other featuring a famous actor. Most are found well worn, and the Pitt variety (the only one listed by Betts), is by far the most in demand. A very nice specimen of this interesting and popular medal.


William Pitt the Elder, Lord Chatham.

Weight: 83.8 grains. Diameter: 25.6 mm.

Lord Chatham was one of the titles of William Pitt the Elder.

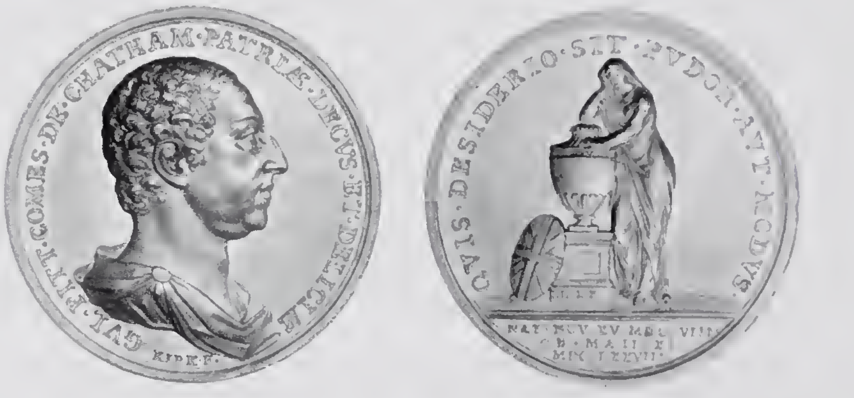
Purchased from John J. Ford, Jr. on January 14, 1969.



2116 **Betts-523. 1778 Death of Pitt. Silver. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Attractive toning of deep olive and gold on semi-reflective surfaces that retain some lustre. Some handling marks, we note only two short scratches in the left reverse field as individually noticeable. A nice specimen of this scarce medal, struck at the time of Pitt's death which occurred after he "suffered a fit whilst opposing a motion by the Duke of Richmond for the withdrawal of the English army from America" according to Lawrence Brown. Legends and iconography are typical for a funerary medal of the period and make no mention of America as one of his passions or a cause of his death. One of the best executed medals relating to this "restorer of liberty" whose career was and always will be associated with the British colonies in America.

Weight: 338.5 grains. Diameter: 37.2 mm.

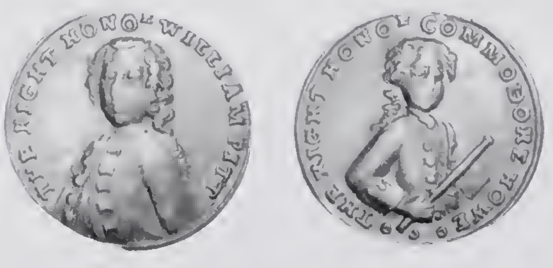
Purchased from Bonham's sale of March 1998, Lot 258.


GUL · PITT · COMES · DE · CHATHAM · PATRIÆ · DECUS · ET · DELICIÆ
KIRK · F ·
QVIS · DESIDERIO · SIT · PVDOR · AVT · MODVS
NAT · NOV · XV MDCC VIII
OB · MAII · XI
MDCCLXXVIII

2117 **Betts-523. 1778 Death of Pitt. Copper. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. Fully lustrous dark chocolate brown with mint red adhering to the legends, devices, and rims. Gloriously attractive, basically the way every copper medal from this period would look if life were perfect. An ancient shallow scratch is visible beneath C of DECUS and a tiny rim nick is mentioned at 5:00 on reverse; neither affect this piece's choice appearance. Only slightly more common than the silver strikings of this variety.

Weight: 334.5 grains. Diameter: 37.2 mm.

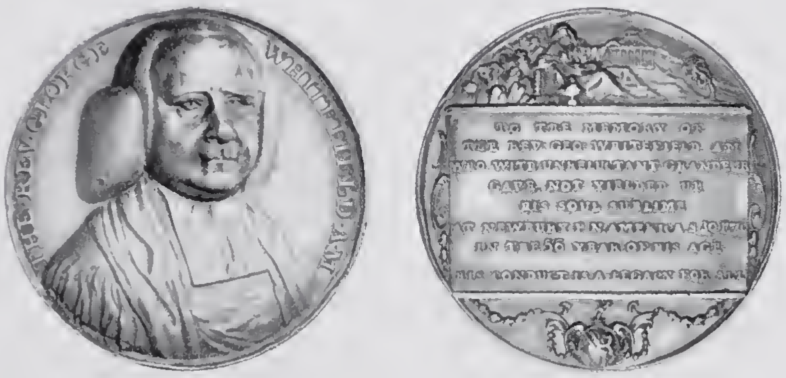
Purchased from John J. Ford, Jr. on January 14, 1969.


THE RIGHT HONOBLE WILLIAM PITT
THE RIGHT HONOBLE COMMODORE HOWE

2118 **Betts-524. 1778 (?) Pitt and Howe. Brass. Extremely Fine or so.** Plain edge. Medium olive-brown with ruddy highlights at the periphery and around the devices. Softly struck, but probably technically AU or finer with some gloss on the surfaces. This is a most unusual medal, not unlike Vernon medals in its crudity and fabric, featuring the juxtaposition of an obverse type of William Pitt and one of Commodore Richard Howe. The dating of this medal is tricky. Though not made an earl until 1788, Howe could have used the title "Right Honorable" anytime after 1758, when his brother George Augustus, the eldest son of Viscount Howe, was killed by the French at Lake George and left his titles of peerage to him. This medal may date from Howe's resignation from the forces in America in 1778, critical of the actions of the ministry of Pitt, who died in the same year. The pairing of these two characters makes sense in that context, but this is speculative. In any case, this is a very interesting medalet of two of the most important characters to American colonists in North America.

Weight: 55.1 grains. Diameter: 23.2 mm x 24.8 mm.

Purchased from Ted Craige.



2119 **Betts-525. 1770 Death of Whitefield. Silver. Very Fine or better.** Plain edge. Bright silver gray with pale blue undertones naturally retoned from an ancient polishing. Mark on edge at 12:00 suggests an old mounting; a few other minor rim nicks are unimportant. An attractive and sharp example of this scarce funerary medal celebrating the man who in some circles has been called "America's first celebrity." Whitefield spent almost 15 years of his life between 1739 and 1770 preaching to crowds in America and gained great notoriety for his emotional and passionate style of preaching. Whitefield also baptized thousands, including the infant Elias Boudinot in 1740 on his second trip to America. His last sermon was made on Exeter Green in New Hampshire; he died the next day, September 30, 1770, at Newburyport, Massachusetts. A very nice medal from this important American personality of the colonial period.

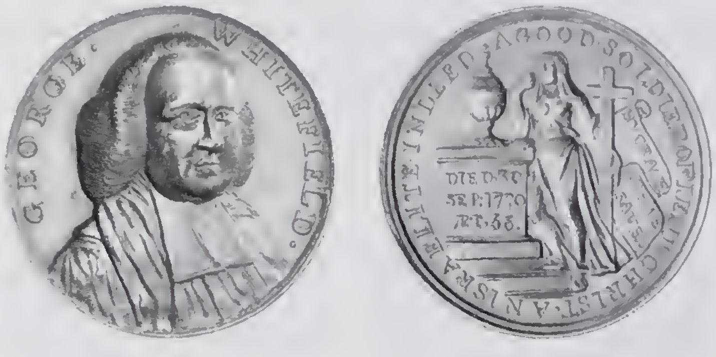
Weight: 350.0 grains. Diameter: 35.9 mm.

George Whitefield (1714-1770) was born in England and became close friends with John Wesley, the father of Methodism, at Oxford. Whitefield first came to America in May 1738, spending the summer of that year missionizing the residents of the newly founded colony of Georgia. He would return to America six more times, inspiring The Great Awakening in North America with American colleague Jonathan Edwards. Benjamin Franklin met Whitefield on his next trip and enjoyed his preaching style; Franklin's University of Pennsylvania constructed a new building in 1740 just to hold the large crowds expected upon his arrival. Franklin spoke of hearing George Whitefield preach in his autobiography:

"I happened soon after to attend one of his sermons, in the course of which I perceived he intended to finish with a collection, and I silently resolved he should get nothing from me, I had in my pocket a handful of copper money, three or four silver dollars, and five pistoles in gold. As he proceeded I began to soften, and concluded to give the coppers. Another stroke of his oratory made me asham'd of that, and determin'd me to give the silver; and he finish'd so admirably, that I empty'd my pocket wholly into the collector's dish, gold and all."

C. Willys Betts noted the armorial crest at the base of the reverse of this medal, saying "the tinctures are not clearly indicated." The editors devoted a lot of text trying to attribute its devices. The crest is clear on this specimen. The dexter pale of the crest features a lion rampant left with a small boy below; the sinister pale includes three fesses bent dexter, the top embattled, the center normal, the bottom embattled and counter embattled. Perhaps some student of heraldry can identify the device depicted once and for all, a feat which has eluded American collectors of these pieces since at least 1894.

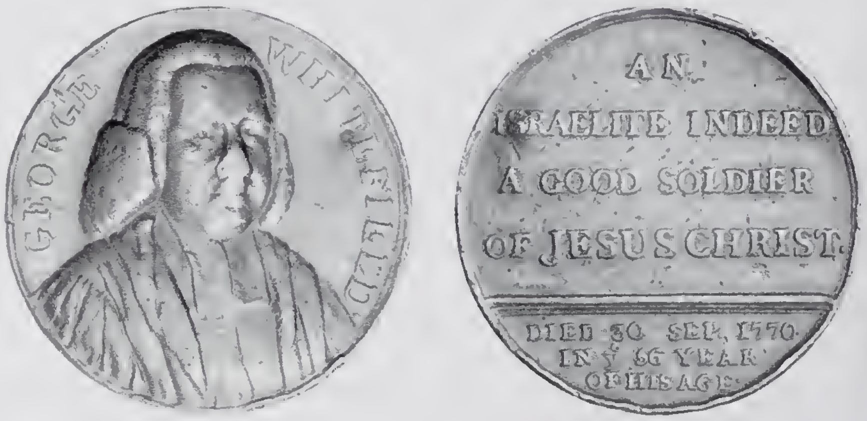
Purchased from John J. Ford, Jr. on December 1, 1971.



2120 **Betts-526. 1770 Death of Whitefield. Copper. Choice About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Light chocolate brown with glossy surfaces which retain some lustre. Choice for the grade and full of eye appeal, this piece bears only the lightest indication of cabinet friction. This medal, likely inexpensive at the time of issue, was probably intended for ready markets in Scotland, Ireland, and America, where George Whitefield was most popular. A lovely specimen of this scarce Whitefield medal in near unimproveable condition.

Weight: 175.7 grains. Diameter: 32.6 mm.

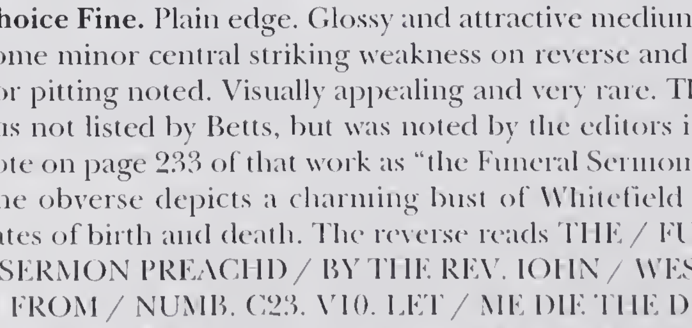
Purchased from New Netherlands Coin Company on August 11, 1969.



2121 **Betts-unlisted. BHM-149. 1770 Death of Whitefield. Copper. Fine.** Plain edge. Medium brown and tan with hard surfaces. Punchmark on obverse effects base of T in WHITEFIELD, a few minor rim bumps and field nicks also noted typical of this grade. This is an extremely rare medal of Whitefield, not noticed by Betts but called RRRR in copper by Brown in *BHM*. The design is simple and the bust of Whitefield is austere, but it was obviously dearly held by its first owner and carried around for some time. An interesting and extremely rare medal of George Whitefield.

Weight: 382.7 grains. Diameter: 40.3 mm.

Purchased from Leonard Finn in June 1969.

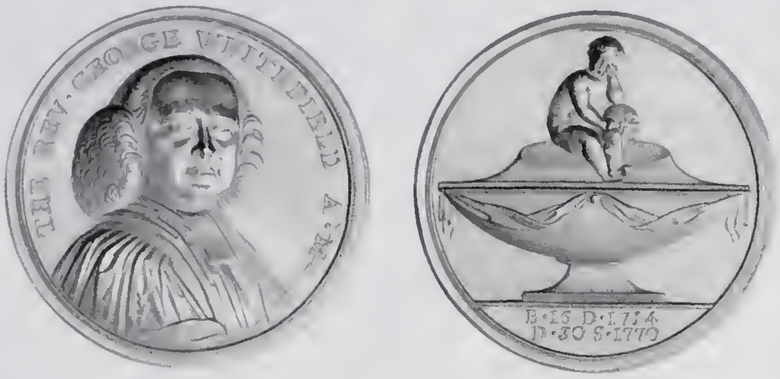


2122 **Betts-unlisted. BHM-150. 1770 Death of Whitefield. Copper. Choice Fine.** Plain edge. Glossy and attractive medium brown. Some minor central striking weakness on reverse and very minor pitting noted. Visually appealing and very rare. This piece was not listed by Betts, but was noted by the editors in a footnote on page 233 of that work as "the Funeral Sermon" medal. The obverse depicts a charming bust of Whitefield with his dates of birth and death. The reverse reads THE / FUNERAL / SERMON PREACHD / BY THE REV. JOHN / WESTLY. A. M FROM / NUMB. C23. V10. LET / ME DIE THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS / AND LET MY / LAST END BE

LIKE HIS. An interesting association piece for both George Whitefield and John Wesley, and a very difficult one to locate.

Weight: 211.0 grains. Diameter: 31.5 mm.

Purchased privately.



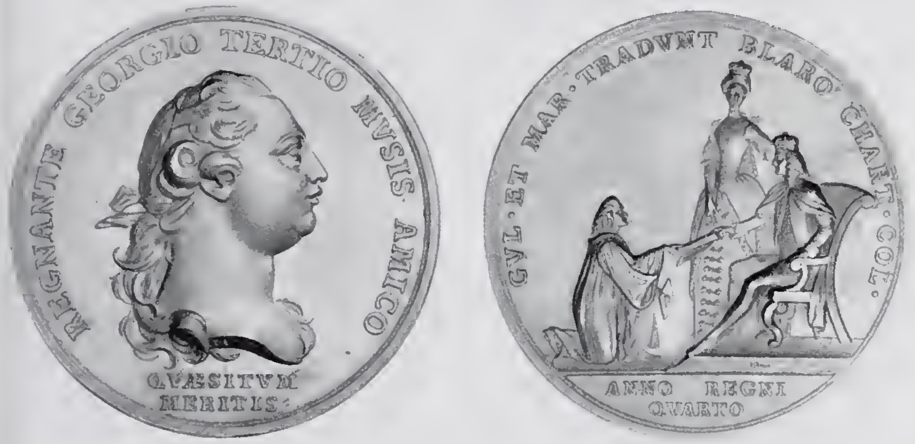
2123 **Betts-527. 1770 Death of Whitefield. Copper. Mint State.** Plain edge. Choice lustrous light to medium brown with some mint color and natural iridescence. Obverse cracked from 3:30 to 5:30 through M of A.M. A beautiful and well-executed medal by Thomas Pingo, probably the most attractively done of the series. Its reverse is simple and communicative which, as described by Betts, features "an urn; a cherub with a skull above." A popular medal of Whitefield, in outstanding condition.

Weight: 303.0 grains. Diameter: 36.3 mm.

Purchased from Richard Margolis on August 21, 1978.

Extremely Rare 1772 Botetourt Medal

Awarded by the College of William and Mary


REGNANTE GEORGIO TERTIO MUSIS AMICO
QUÆSITUM MERITIS
GUL·ET MAR·TRADUNT BLARO CHART·COL·
ANNO REGNI QUARTO

2124 **Betts-528. 1772 William and Mary / Botetourt. Copper. Choice About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Lightly faded mint color mingles with medium brown on bright reflective surfaces. An unobtrusive planchet void at 6:00 on the rim and a few minor flyspecks are noted, including one below the second E of REGNANTE which is mentioned for future identification. Only light cabinet friction is visible on the high points of the piece and the eye appeal is splendid.

This medal is mentioned by Betts without description, based upon a note in the *AJN* by Isaac Wood in 1878. He had never seen a specimen and suggested it was likely hand-engraved. Its obverse features an elegant bust of George III right with the legend REGNANTE GEORGIO TERTIO MUSIS AMICO or "George III, a friend to the Muses, reigning" and the exergual legend QUÆSITUM MERITUS or "Sought by the deserving." The reverse shows King William and Queen Mary delivering the school charter to Dr. James Blair, founder and first president of the College. The reverse legend reads GUL. ET MAR. TRADUNT BLARO CHART COL. or "William and Mary deliver the charter of the College to Blair" with an exergual notation "in the fourth year of their reign."

Eight specimens of this medal in gold are known to have been distributed between 1772 and 1775, including the 1772 Classical prize to James Madison. The whereabouts of three of those eight were known at the end of the 19th century, one of which is still a cherished treasure in the Virginia Historical Society. While the circumstances under which the gold medals were awarded are well-documented, little is known about the copper strikings aside from their great rarity. We know the dies were engraved by Thomas Pingo, who at the time was the Second Engraver of the Royal Mint. These dies still exist in the collection of the College of William and Mary, unusual insofar as Royal Mint dies are almost always retained. Raymond Williamson in an October 1978 article about this medal in *The Colonial Newsletter*, suggested that "the eight medals awarded were struck in England, with the plan to use the dies in Virginia when they ran out of medals," presumably at the hands of a local goldsmith since no coining press of sufficient quality would have been available to coin the medals. It makes sense that the medals in all metals would have been struck in England before the dies were sent to Virginia, where it was unlikely they were ever used since the awards were never again distributed following the onset of the Revolution and due to the above-mentioned lack of the appropriate technology. The present copper striking was probably struck at the Royal Mint ca. 1771 to be used by College officials as awards for runners-up for the Philosophy and Classical prizes or for as-needed gifts for students, friends of the College, and the like. It is struck crisply with square rims from unrusted dies; it is difficult to fathom an origin for this piece outside the Royal Mint.

Today, fewer than 10 specimens in copper are known to exist. Lawrence Brown, writing in *British Historical Medals 1760-1820*, called this medal "of the highest rarity." It is the first medallic academic award in the American colonies, awarded in the four years that preceded the forming of the first Phi Beta Kappa society, founded at the College of William and Mary on December 5, 1776. An extremely important American colonial medal, distributed by the oldest college in Virginia on the eve of the American Revolution.

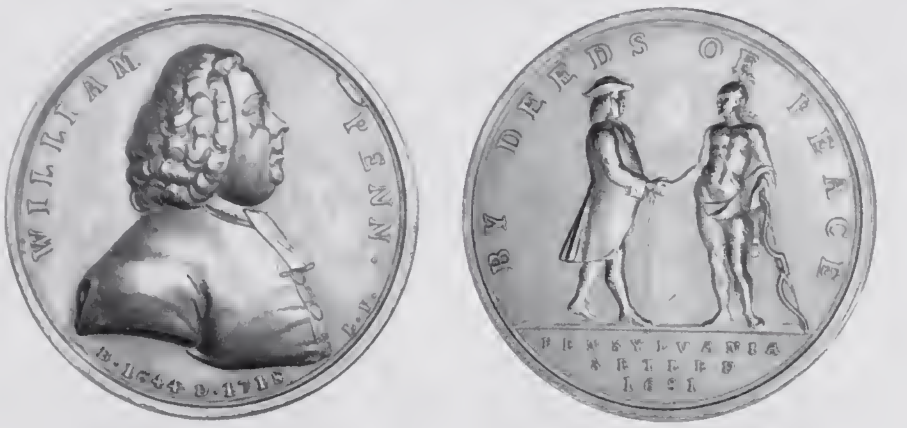
Weight: 423.5 grains. Diameter: 43.6 mm.

The name of this medal is derived from Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, governor of Virginia from 1768 to his death in 1770. He is perhaps best known for dissolving the Virginia General Assembly in 1769 after resolutions were passed by that body that taxation should no longer be paid to England and criminals should no longer be tried in England, though he was lauded in his own time for his "prudent and wise administration," as it is recalled on a memorial placed to his memory in Williamsburg in 1776.

Botetourt, according to the July 1895 issue of *AJN*, provided a gift to the College of William and Mary during his gubernatorial administration from whose income the medals were permitted to be purchased. The medals were awarded "for Philosophical Learning " and "for the encouragement of Classical Learning." Eight men were awarded the Botetourt medal while students at the College of William and Mary, with such familiar Virginia names as Burwell, Maury, Madison, and Shield among them.

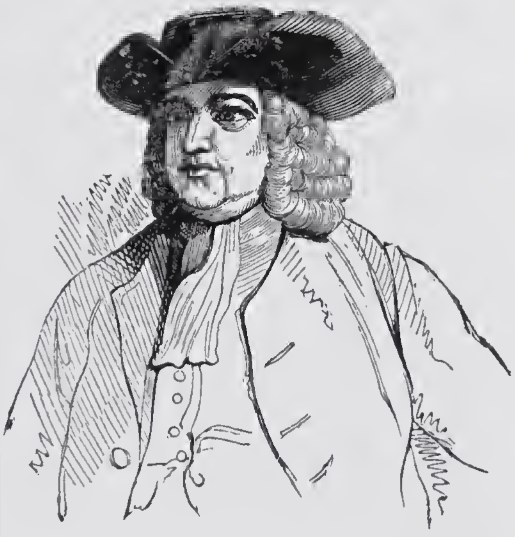
Popular 1775 William Penn Medal

Very Rare in Silver



2125 **Betts-531. 1775 William Penn. Silver. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Toned pewter gray with shades of deep blue and gold. High points a bit bright from a long ago polishing, but pleasing and full of eye appeal. Short scratch in the right obverse field and some unobtrusive hairlining. Called "of the highest rarity" in silver by Lawrence Brown in *BHM*, this medal's treatment of William Penn and his Treaty of Shackamaxon with the local Lenni-Lenape Indians makes it among the most well-recognized and sought after medals in the Betts series.

The occasion for its striking is unclear, although Thomas Penn, William Penn's son who followed him as Governor of Pennsylvania, died in 1775 as well. Betts makes mention of a letter distributing one of these pieces, written by Lady Julianna Penn, the wife of Thomas Penn, to Reverend William Smith, to whom Thomas Jefferson wrote a famous letter fondly remembering their common friend Benjamin Franklin. The letter was dated May 1775, thereby allowing fairly exact dating of the production of these pieces. Following *Medallic Illustrations*, the editors of Betts suggest that Thomas Hollis, of whom we have taken notice previously, had a hand in the creation of this medal and that the reverse legend "was his favorite motto." That Hollis would have a hand in producing a medal should come as no great shock, as he is ubiquitous in the history of British medals struck in this period. That Hollis, an ardent "republican" and Protestant dissenter, would feel a kinship with William Penn is also quite possible. There may be no better answer as to why this medal was struck than the whim of Hollis. In any case, the medal is the only medallic notice of William Penn during the colonial period. The rarity and visual appeal of this specimen should result in attentive bidding as it crosses the auction block.

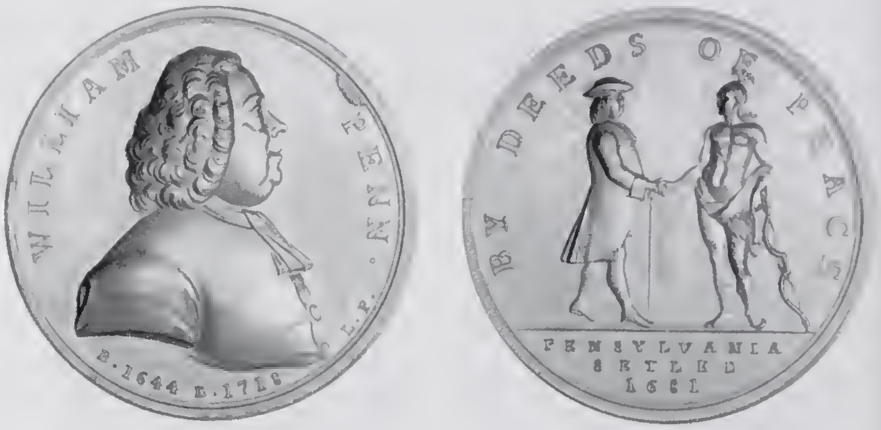

William Penn

Weight: 355.4 grains. Diameter: 40.1 mm.

The small die break near the obverse rim at 1:30 is seen on all specimens and is illustrated in Betts.

Despite the reverse device, this medal was probably never distributed to Indians as is sometimes stated. The image of Penn and the Indians is perhaps the most common iconography used in depictions of Penn, from the U.S. Capitol rotunda to the logo of a now-defunct Philadelphia department store

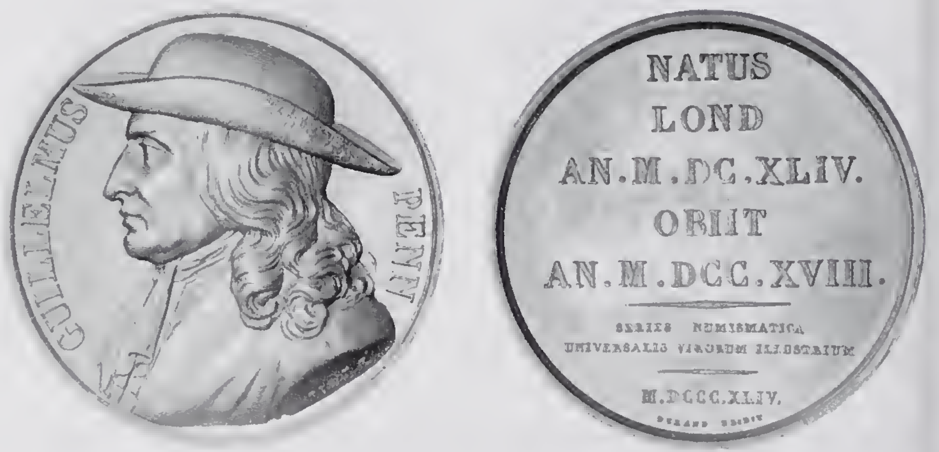
Purchased privately.



2126 **Betts-531. 1775 William Penn. Copper. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. Light brown with lovely violet iridescence on reflective surfaces. Aside from a few minuscule spots, we only note an extraordinarily small dig near the obverse rim at 7:00. The eye appeal is remarkable, with vestiges of mint color and immaculate fields. This medal in copper is almost as scarce as it is in silver, and it is every bit as popular. The present specimen would grace even the most advanced assemblage of colonial-era medals.

Weight: 450.0 grains. Diameter: 40.3 mm.

From Presidential Coin and Antique Company's sale of December 1976, Lot 495.

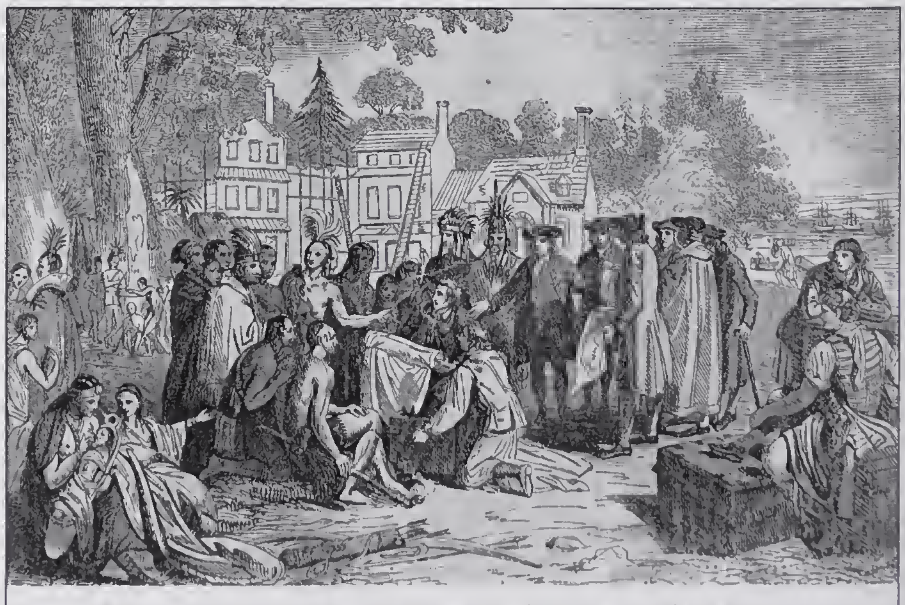


2127 **Betts-unlisted. 1844 Penn Series Numismatica. Copper. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. Prooflike chocolate brown and choice. No defects worthy of mention. This piece, while not included in the Betts sequence because of the time of its issuance, is mentioned by Betts on page 236 and therefore was included in the LaRiviere Collection. A very attractive depiction of Penn from the avidly collected Series Numismatica.

Weight: 669.7 grains. Diameter: 42.7 mm.

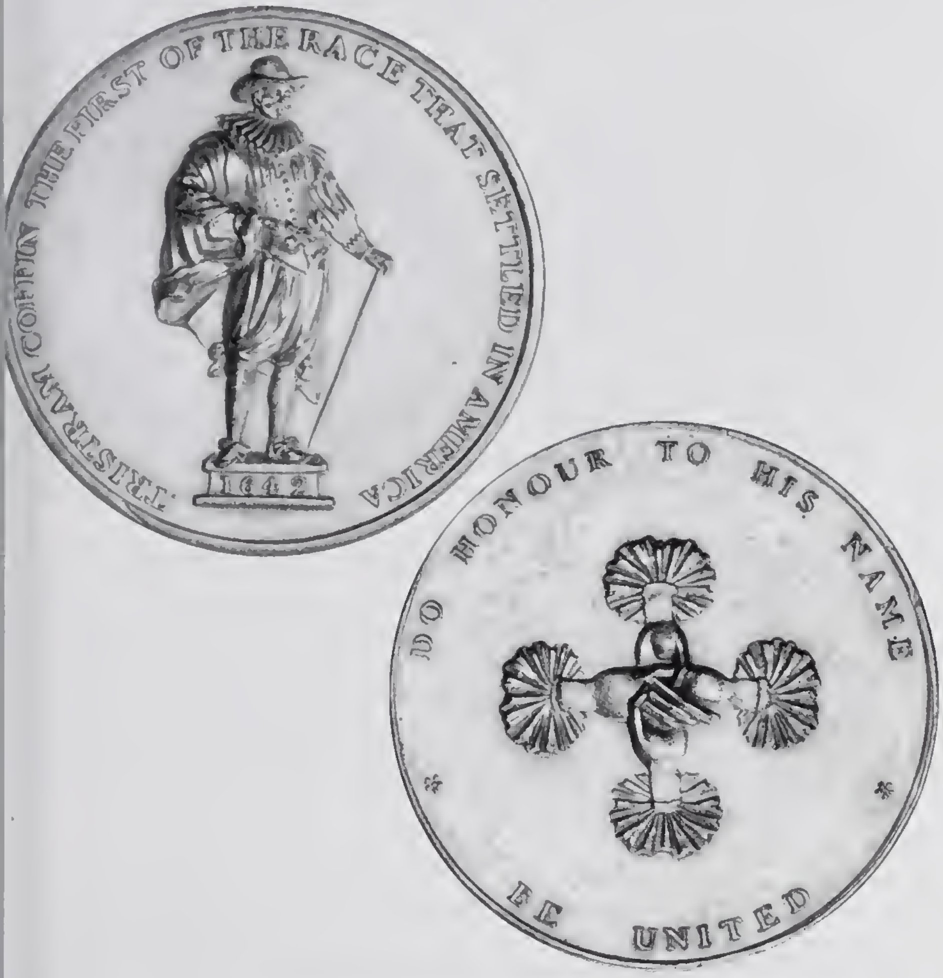
Compare the hat of William Penn to the hat worn by the non-Indian character on the reverse of the 1757 Quaker Peace medal, and it becomes obvious that the figure on the Peace medal is intended to be seen as a Quaker. This same hat style is seen on the Quaker on the famed oat box.

Purchased from Charlie McSorley on September 25, 1980.


William Penn's treaty with the Indians.

Gilt 1826 Tristram Coffin Medal

With Original Box of Issue


TRISTRAM COFFIN THE FIRST OF THE RACE THAT SETTLED IN AMERICA
1642
DO HONOUR TO HIS NAME
BE UNITED

2128 **Betts-533. Undated (1826) Tristram Coffin. Gilt bronze. With original box of issue. About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Bright light yellow gold with no signs of wear to the bronze beneath. Some light hairlines and spotting noted on obverse and reverse, but very pleasing in appearance. This has been one of the most enigmatic medals in the Betts series, included by Betts who says "it may have been struck at the time of the War of Independence," following *MI*. Low and Marvin, the editors of the Betts work, corrected him stating "we believe the date of its issue was much later than that ascribed to it by *MI*, and that it was struck around the beginning of the present century."

The truth, with thanks and credit to Margaret Moore Booker of the Egan Institute of Marine Studies on Nantucket, is that the medal was struck in 1826. Sir Isaac Coffin, born in Boston in 1759, was a British admiral and naval hero; family legend has it that he was a pallbearer at his friend Admiral Lord Nelson's funeral. He, like most Americans named Coffin, was descended from Tristram Coffin, who was the subject of this medal and one of the purchasers of Nantucket from its native owners in 1659. Sir Isaac Coffin served as a member of Parliament until 1826, at which point he travelled to his homeland in America to open his Lancasterian School on Nantucket, which would serve to train the youths of Nantucket in the nautical arts. It was at the opening of this school on May 29, 1827 that these medals were first distributed. More original copper specimens were distributed to male and female scholars over the next few years, and other copper and lead versions were struck ca. 1881 for distribution at a Coffin family reunion; they may be discerned from originals by their somewhat mushy details.

The present specimen, brightly gilt with a plush red leatherette box, gilt stamped "PRESENTED BY SIR ISAAC COFFIN," was probably presented on that day in May 1827 to a professor or person in a position of authority at the Lancasterian School. As such, it is an important numismatic artifact (and likely a unique one), of one of the great American loyalists. With original box of issue (total: one medal; one box).

Weight: 1174.8 grains. Diameter: 54.2 mm.

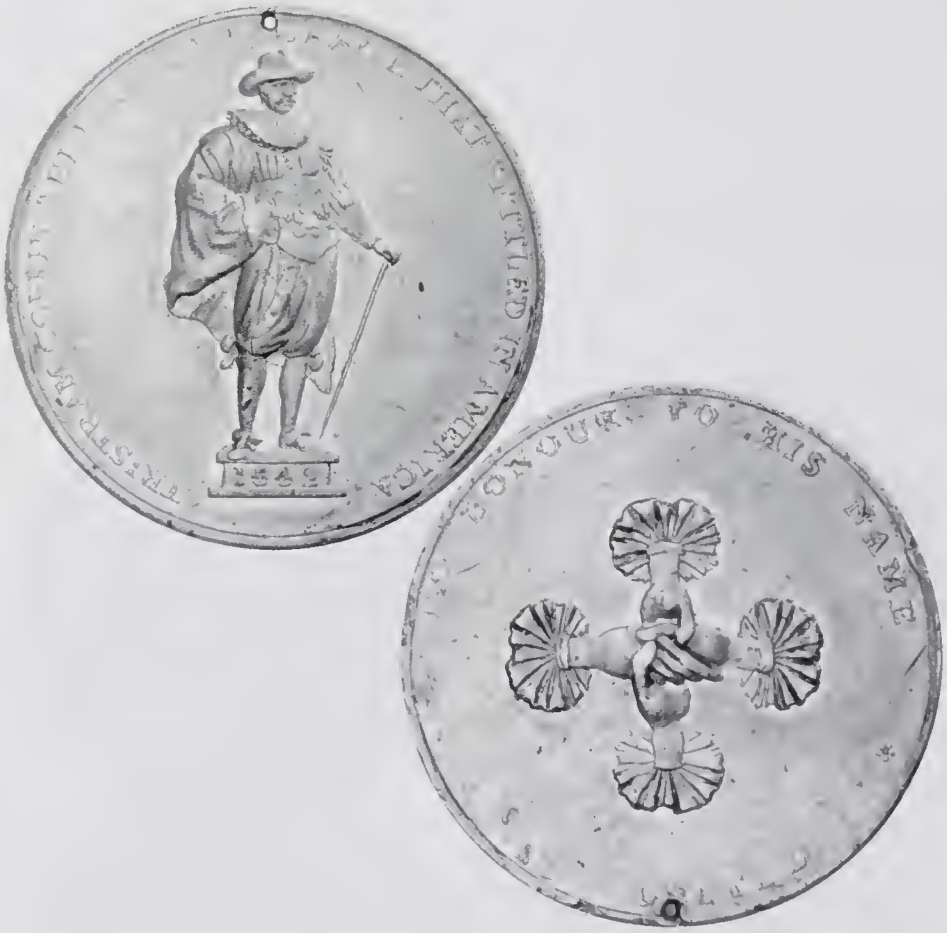
Our thanks to Margaret Moore Booker and the Eden Institute for Marine Studies for assistance in solving this numismatic mystery. Booker describes the medal in her work entitled *The Admiral's Academy: Nantucket Island's Historic Coffin School*: "The admiral's visit to Nantucket was commemorated by a bronze medal he had struck for that occasion, bearing the likeness of Tristram Coffin and the date 1642, the year the Coffin family first arrived in the New World." In a note, she continues "the admiral gave one medal to each of the trustees of the Coffin School in 1828; the one for the president was gilt. According to tradition, a young man stole the medal, believing it was solid gold. When he tried to melt it down he was disappointed to find that there was brass beneath." Whether or not the specimen given to the president of the Coffin School was the only specimen in gilt is unknown.

Sir Isaac Coffin's affection for and interest in America probably cost his career dearly; William IV, a boyhood friend, had suggested him as Governor of Canada before Parliament rejected the idea due to his possible American bias. His ties to Canada, though, provide Sir Isaac Coffin's only other numismatic link: the 1815 Magdalen Island token. This token was accomplished in 1815 by medallist Sir Edward Thomason. For a complete history of Coffin's involvement in its creation and dispersal, see ANS COAC 1992 "The Magdalen Island Token" by Frank Katen and Barry Tayman. Based upon the fact that Coffin used Thomason as the producer of his Magdalen Island tokens, he becomes the first choice as a potential producer of the Tristram Coffin medal and his usual engraver, Thomas Halliday, becomes the obvious suspect for the engraver.

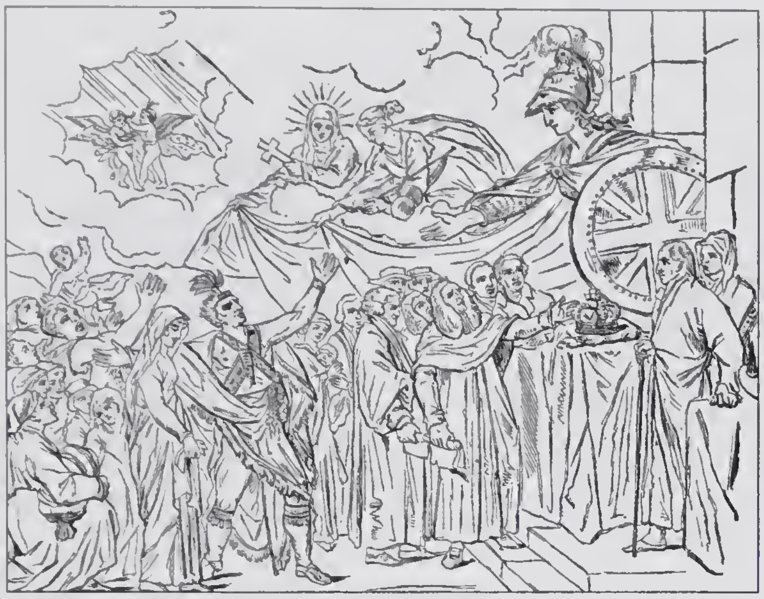
The July 1875 *American Journal of Numismatics* includes a letter recording the delivery of one of these medals in 1829. The letter relates that the author of the letter, William Cranch, has passed the medal received from Hector Coffin, Esq. to his eldest son "who through his mother ... claims to share in his blood." Tradition that there were medals distributed by Sir Isaac Coffin to each male descendent of Tristram Coffin is supported by this source.

Purchased from Sotheby's sale of February 1973, Lot 330.

Rare Tristram Coffin Medal in Lead


TRISTRAM COFFIN THE FIRST OF THE RACE THAT SETTLED IN AMERICA
1642
DO HONOUR TO HIS NAME

2129 **Betts-533. Undated (ca. 1881) Tristram Coffin. Lead. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Holed at 12:00 for suspension. Even light gray with some trace of lustre in the intricacies of the design. Some rim bumps and shallow digs typical of pieces of this size in lead. Museum number "93" painted in red ink on edge. This is a very rare medal, despite new information indicating it is a later restrike of sorts. Betts included lead issues in his manuscript and made no mention of two types. After examining five different specimens, we can confirm that there do in fact seem to be two very disparate die states, and that the lead specimens all appear to be from the latter of those two. It is not immediately apparent, though, whether the original dies



Reception of American Loyalists in England. From the painting by Benjamin West.

were preserved for later striking or if copy dies were produced from an original medal, thus resulting in a loss of definition on the later pieces. Very few of these were ever struck and distributed, under circumstances that hopefully will be elucidated by ongoing research. An important American medal, offered at auction very infrequently in this or any metal.

Weight: 1300.7 grains. Diameter: 54.3 mm.

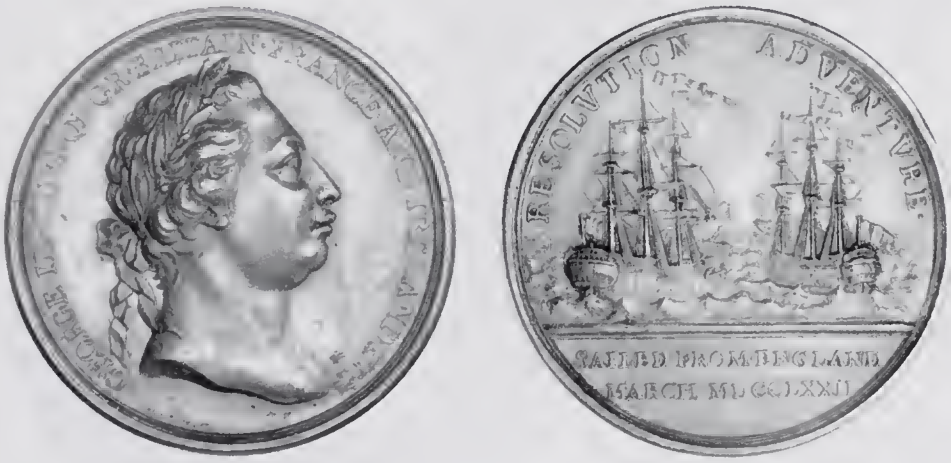
We note the following weights on five different specimens of the Coffin medal from both the 1826 and 1881 issues. 1) 1826. Copper. 1191.6 grains. New England Collection. 2) 1826. Gilt bronze. LaRiviere Collection. 1174.8 grains. 3) 1881. Copper-plated lead. 946.0 grains. New England Collection. 4) 1881. Lead. 1127.2 grains. New England Collection. 5) 1881. Lead. 1300.7 grains. LaRiviere Collection. The disparate weights in this very small sample may indicate that the 1881 issue was not all struck at the same time from the same planchet stock. However, the only conclusion that may be rightfully drawn from such a small sample is that more specimens need to be seen of this enigmatic issue.

From Coin Galleries sale of April 1998, Lot 1582. Earlier from the Museum of Connecticut History, with their ink mark on edge.

Extremely Rare 1772 Cook Medal in Silver

Second Reverse Die

Struck for VIPs



2130 **Betts-552. 1772 Cook Resolution and Adventure. Silver. About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Olive-gray with light gold and amber iridescence on reflective surfaces. Some nicks and tiny scratches, none of which affect this piece's immense eye appeal. This is a beautiful specimen, naturally toned and prooflike.

This history of these medals is well laid out by John Adams in his *The Indian Peace Medals of George III*. He quotes Captain James Cook directly "Their Lordships also caused a number of medals to be struck, the one side representing His Majesty, and the other the two ships. These medals to be given to the natives of new discovered countries and left there, as testimonies of our being the first discoverers." The medals were ordered by Joseph Banks, a scientist on board Cook's first voyage, immediately after the return from that eventful voyage in 1771. The first voyage of Cook and his *HMS Endeavour*, begun in 1768 after Cook left his post in Newfoundland, resulted in the accidental discovery of Australia on the return home and much excitement for his second voyage. Boulton and Watt produced the medals in preparation for a launch in March 1772, a voyage actually started on July 1 of that year, striking 2000 for distribution to natives, as well as 42 in silver and two in gold. All of these pieces were struck from a cracked reverse die; the current piece was struck from the second reverse die immediately after that first mintage for distribution to VIPs, according to Adams. While the quantity struck in silver is unknown, it is likely as rare or rarer than those from the first reverse in that metal. This is a very important and historic medal, delivered to someone close to Cook's voyage in 1772. That voyage would see Cook become a worldwide celebrity and set the stage for the voyage that would be his last. A rare and remarkable medal.

Weight: 683.0 grains. Diameter: 44.2 mm.

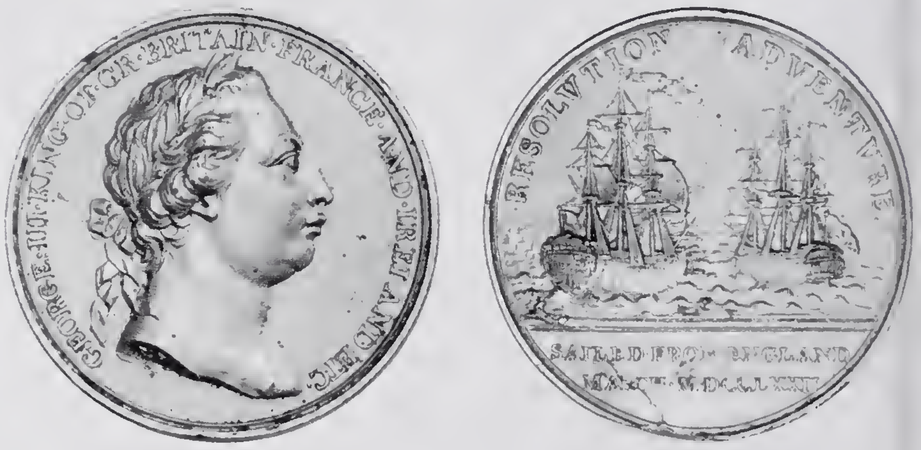
The easy diagnostic to determine which die is the first reverse is the large die break from L of SAILED to the rim near 6:00. There are also positional differences: the first reverse shows the top of the main mast just under the I of RESOLUTION while the second shows the top of the mast just right of I.

Adams notes that though Joseph Banks ordered the medals from Boulton and Watt on his own behalf, he submitted the bill for them, which was paid, to the admiralty, thereby the Cook medals were "cloaked in officialdom."

Purchased from John J. Ford, Jr.

Important Gilt 1772 Cook Medal

Awarded on Cook's Second Voyage



2131 **Betts-552. 1772 Cook Resolution and Adventure. Gilt platina or bronze. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Hole on edge at 12:00 for suspension mount. Medium yellow gold with some gilt wear on the high points and on rim near the former location of the suspension mount. Minor rim bump at 6:00 on reverse is not distracting. Brown notes in *BHM* that "mounted medals are very rare and almost always in poor condition," this being the pleasant exception to that rule. Brown furthermore called the gilt bronze pieces "RRR," and the second rarest variety beside the "RRRR" gold specimen in the British Museum.

This piece is struck from the first reverse with the cracked die, one of only of 2000 pieces in platina struck "to be given to the natives of new discovered countries" in the words of Cook. Many of these were distributed to the Maori of New Zealand; Brown notes that "most have been found in New Zealand." This is a medal of remarkable importance, included in Adams as an "opportunistic" Indian Peace medal due to the distribution of some of these medals on Cook's third voyage to the natives of Nootka Sound in present-day British Columbia. This is a marvelous artifact of the evocative and oft-romanticized travels of Cook in the Pacific.

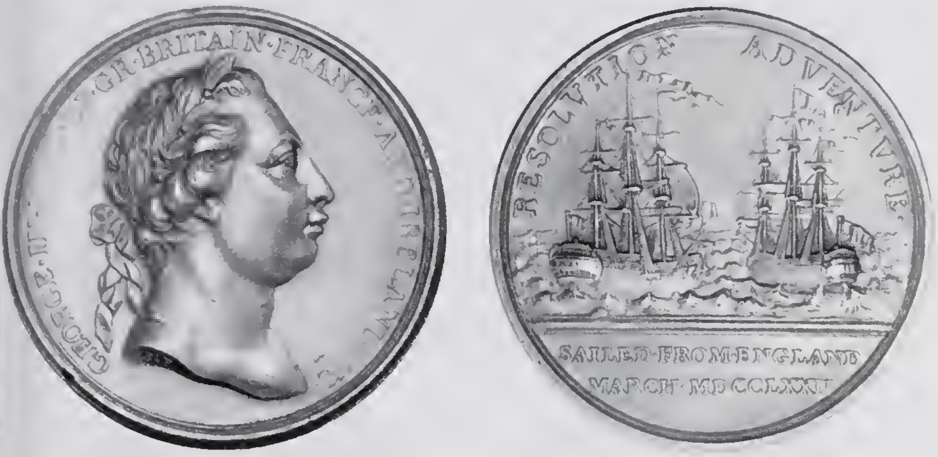
Weight: 480.8 grains. Diameter: 42.4 mm

From Superior's February 1976 sale, Lot 1306.

Extremely Rare Copper 1772 Cook Medal

Second Reverse Die

Only Second Example Auctioned



2132 **Betts-552. 1772 Cook Resolution and Adventure. Copper. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Lovely mahogany brown patina with deep ruddy highlights. Glossy and full of eye appeal. Tiny mark at rim 7:00 is not distracting. This medal was struck after the first batch of bronze pieces intended for delivery to natives of the South Pacific from the second unbroken reverse die. This die, primarily produced for striking Cook's silver presentation medals, was also used on a very small quantity of medals in copper. We note only one previous auction appearance of this variety, in Spink Australia's March 1988 sale, Lot 987, a "Good Very Fine" which realized $4,900. The second reverse die on the bronze specimens is of a later die state than the silver specimens from this die, showing a somewhat advanced state of the breaks between EN of ADVENTURE and some rim breaks at 2:00 to 3:00. An important piece for advanced enthusiasts of South Pacific numismatics and the voyages of Captain James Cook.

Weight: 607.8 grains. Diameter: 44.5 mm.

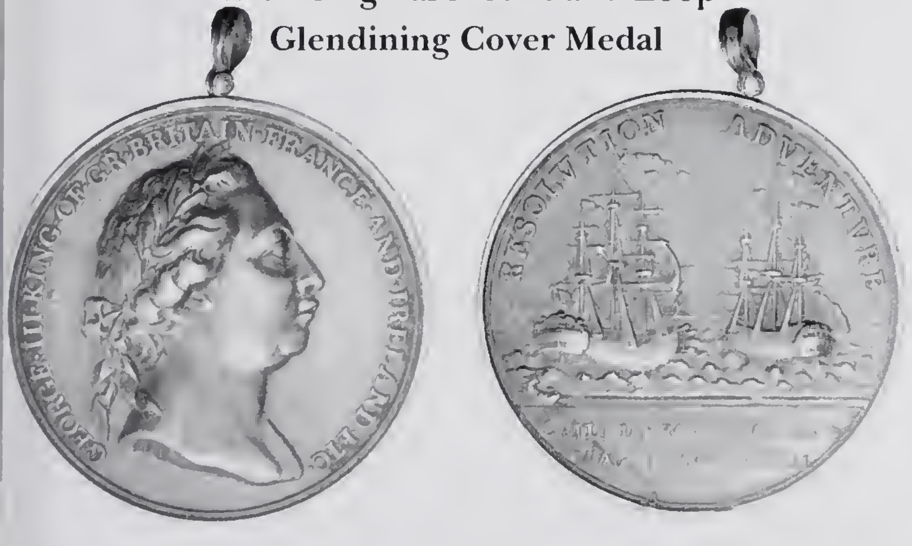
From Sotheby's sale of September 1988, Lot 692.

Possible Finest Known 1772 Cook Medal

Awarded to the Maoris of New Zealand and the Natives of Nootka Sound

With Original Mount and Loop

Glendining Cover Medal



2133 **Betts-552. 1772 Cook Resolution and Adventure. Platina or yellow bronze. Choice Extremely Fine.** Plain edge with suspension mount and loop. Lovely olive bronze with lustrous brassy highlights adhering to devices and legends. The term *platina* is nontraditional, and is different from the same word used elsewhere in connection with platinum. Superb eye appeal for this medal, most frequently seen heavily corroded. **This piece is a candidate for finest known of the type.** Two thousand were struck and taken on board the *Resolution* when it left Plymouth, England on July 1, 1772. The medals were taken to the South Pacific islands, including New Zealand and Tahiti.

Writing in his journal in January 1773, Cook records delivery of one of this variety of medals on the island of Tasmania: "Some of our present group wore, loose, round their necks, three or four folds of a small cord, made of the fur of some animal; and others of them had a narrow slip of the kangaroo skin tied round their ankles. I gave to each of them a string of beads and a medal, which I thought they received with some satisfaction."

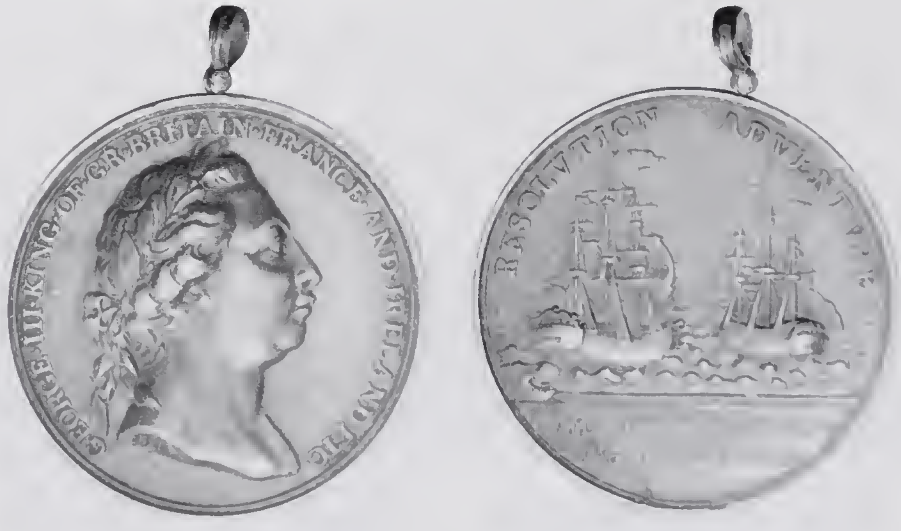
Those that remained undistributed during the second journey of exploration were taken back aboard the *Resolution* for Cook's third voyage. Cook departed on July 1, 1776 on his way back to New Zealand and Tasmania before discovery of Hawaii and his exploration of the Pacific coast of North America from Oregon to Alaska. Adams records only one delivery of medals to residents of North America, at Nootka Sound where Cook arrived on March 30, 1778. Cook was greeted by chief Maquinna and "a great many canoes filled with the Natives were about the ships all day, and a trade commenced betwixt us and them, which was carried on with the Strictest honisty on boath sides. Their articles were the Skins of various animals, such as Bears, Wolfs, Foxes, Dear, Rackoons, Polecats, Martins and in particular the Sea Beaver, the same as is found on the coast of Kamchatka," according to an entry in Cook's journal. Adams notes that "the medals were not converyed with any ceremony but, rather, were parcelled out along with beads, flints, nails, and other trade goods of nominal value," the same items that most likely purchased the bounty in skins that day that later were resold in Macao for $10,000 in 1779.

This variety of medal is at once among the first trade items in the English-Pacific trade and a token of Anglo-native friendship much like the Indian Peace medals of the English, French, and Americans. This medal is an extraordinary rarity with its original suspension mount and loop, and was almost certainly awarded on Cook's second or third voyage. It is an impressive numismatic connection with two sojourns that truly altered the course of history with implications to the present day and beyond. A classic medallic relic whose rarity and splendid state of preservation will make it the highlight of an advanced collection of historical medals.

Weight: 510.7 grains. Diameter: 42.7 mm.

From Glendining's sale of November 1987, Lot 19. This medal was featured on the cover of that sale catalogue.

A Second Awarded 1772 Cook Medal



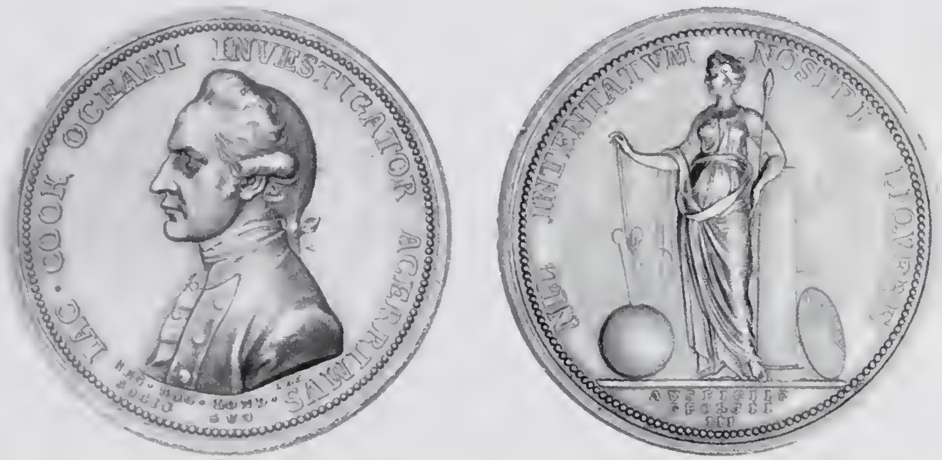
2134 **Betts-552. 1772 Cook Resolution and Adventure. Platina or yellow bronze. Choice Very Fine.** Plain edge with suspension mount and loop. Very attractive olive and brassy yellow patina a bit glossy from ancient polishing. This medal was undoubtedly awarded and worn and bears the evidence thereof: the hanger is slightly warped and the few dull scratches in the obverse and reverse fields were probably attempts to determine if this once bright yellow medal was gold. A beautiful specimen which, despite its obviously worn condition, is still an excellent example, with an intact mount and loop and none of the corrosion commonly associated with the bronze specimens of this momentous issue. Potential bidders will realize the historic nature of not one, but two, specimens of the Resolution and Adventure medal being offered in the same catalogue and that years may transpire before even one of this quality is sold at public auction.

Weight: 509.5 grains. Diameter: 42.6 mm.

From Glendining's sale of April 1999, Lot 625.

Choice 1784 Cook Royal Society Medal

One of 289 Struck in Silver

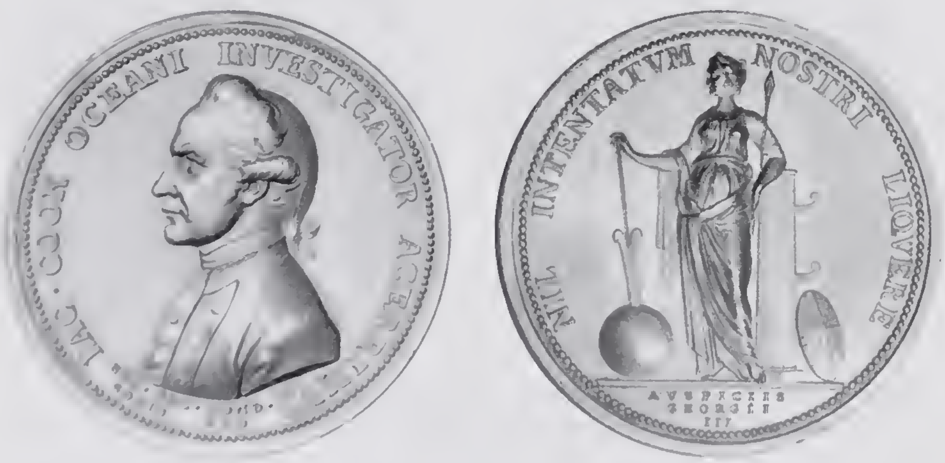

JAC. COOK OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMUS
NIL INTENTATUM NOSTRI LIQVERE
AUSPICIIS GEORGII III

2135 **Betts-553. 1784 Cook Royal Society. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Dark pewter gray with natural violet iridescence on reflective surfaces. Immaculate fields, perfect rims, and superb eye appeal. This is a very high quality specimen of this popular medal, struck at the behest of the Royal Society who had unanimously elected Cook a fellow before his untimely death at the hands of native Hawaiians. The Royal Society awarded Cook the Copley Gold Medal for his work keeping his crew healthy and free of scurvy; his paper on the subject included the inferences that fresh fruit and beer could prevent the disease, ideas that were revolutionary at the time. The Royal Society commissioned this medal to be engraved by Lewis Pingo and had 13 struck in gold, 289 in silver, and 500 in bronze. This finely executed medallic memorial to Cook is scarce today in this fine state of preservation and worthy of the attentions of both the curious and advanced collectors of the series.

Weight: 559.3 grains. Diameter: 43.4 mm.

Gold specimens of this medal were given to the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Louis XVI of France, the Empress Catherine of Russia, and to Captain James Cook's widow. One specimen was auctioned in Superior's sale of February 1975 and today is in a prominent Southwest collection.

Purchased from Ted Craige on October 28, 1969.


JAC. COOK OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMUS
NIL INTENTATUM NOSTRI LIQVERE
AUSPICIIS GEORGII III

2136 **Betts-553. 1784 Cook Royal Society. Copper. Choice Mint State.** Medium chocolate brown faded from mint color with some lustrous red adhering to legends and devices. Glossy, smooth, and very attractive. Collaring mark prominent on rim at 11:00 as struck. Only 500 were struck in copper and undoubtedly a tiny fraction remain in this condition. A very high quality specimen of this scarce issue.

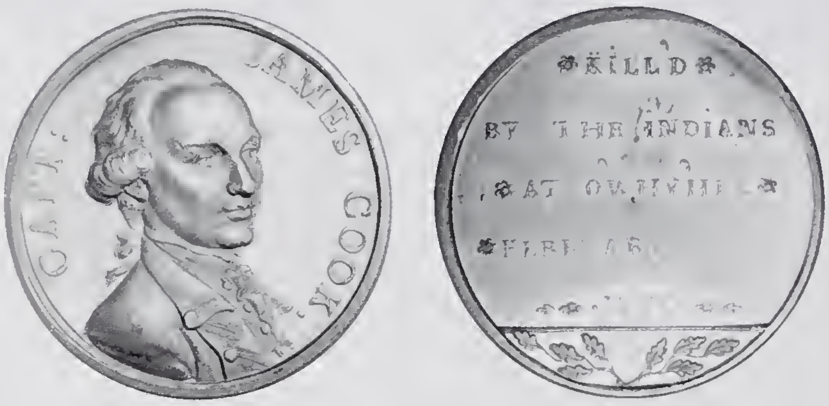
Weight: 438.5 grains. Diameter: 43.5 mm.

The legends on this medal may be translated "James Cook, the most ardent explorer of the ocean" on the obverse and "Our men have left nothing unattempted" on the reverse.

From Superior's sale of February 1976, Lot 1310.

Extremely Rare 1779 Betts-554 Medal

"Kill'd by the Indians at O'Why'Hee"



2137 **Betts-554. 1779 Owhyhee. White metal. Choice About Uncirculated.** Plain edge. Pale silver gray with bright lustrous fields and frosty devices. Attractive, well struck, and in a remarkably nice state of preservation. Some die rust and edge abrasion are noted, as struck, typical of the issue. This is an exceedingly rare and exciting medal, which memorialized Captain James Cook as "Kill'd by the Indians at O'Why'Hee," the European transliteration of what the natives called today's Hawaii, named The Sandwich Islands by Cook after the Earl of Sandwich. *BHM* calls this medal RRRR or "of the highest rarity." Indeed, in cataloguing New Netherlands 59th sale, John Ford knew of only four specimens including that which resides permanently in the British Museum. We note the following specimens:

1) New Netherlands 59th Sale, June 1967, Lot 1108. This was later offered in Stack's sale of the Roper Collection, December 1983, Lot 564. Called "Extremely Fine plus" in NN59, "About Uncirculated" in Roper.

2) Spink Australia's March 1988 sale, Lot 989. "Very Fine," not seen.

3) The British Museum Specimen

4) The present specimen, from Superior's sale of the magnificent Hawaiian collection of A.J. Ostheimer in February 1976, Lot 1311.

This is one of the outstanding rarities among Hawaiian numismatic collectibles and the Betts medal series. As the first numismatic notice of the future 50th state, this medal holds a special place in American numismatic history and is of the highest historic importance. More than a decade has transpired since the last public offering of this medal, and it is likely another decade will pass before the underbidder gets a second opportunity to purchase this landmark.

Weight: 330.7 grains. Diameter: 38.6 mm.

BHM notes that some specimens of this medal are cast, probably after 1779. These cast are probably all of a single specimen, that which resides in the British Museum.

Cook in Hawaii

The story of Captain James Cook's death at Kealakekua Bay at the hands of natives is one of the most horrific episodes in the annals of European exploration and discovery. Cook's death occurred on his second visit to the Hawaiian Islands, the first being in 1777 before his trip to the West Coast of North America. On his way home, Cook and his two ships, the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*, stopped again in Hawaii. This time, Cook and his men were extended a hero's welcome as, unbeknownst to them, they were being greeted as the reincarnation of the white god Rono, who apparently promised "to return on a ship bearing a forest of trees." Cook and his men were flattered endlessly at this point, before they took to their ships and departed. Fate would send them back to the island soon after their attempted departure when a storm damaged the foremast of the *Resolution*. From the journal of a surgeon on the Discovery, David Samwell:

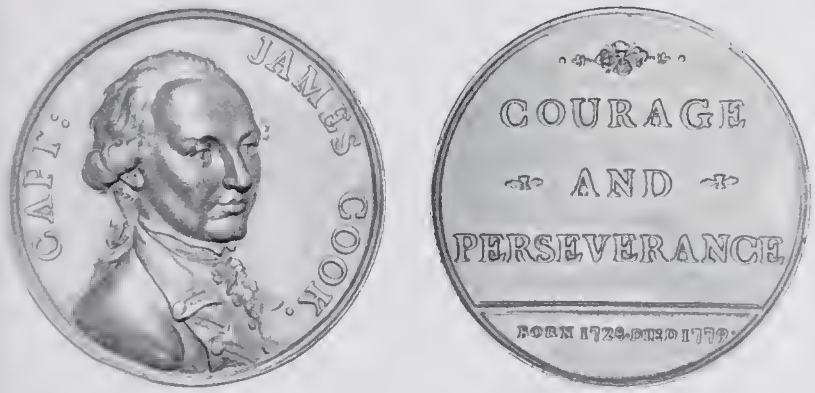
Thursday, February 11th: "About 9 o'Clock we came to an Anchor in our old berth in Kerag-egooa Bay, the *Resolution* being there an hour or two before us. We had but few Canoes about us in Comparison to the great number we had about us on our first coming into this bay. The *Resolution* busy in striking her topmasts & preparing to send her foremast on shore to be repaired. Most of our old sweethearts came to see us".

Over the next several days, the natives labored to build huts for Cook's men, but some began to steal tools and, eventually, a boat was stolen by night "so quietly that we knew nothing of it till we missed her at daylight this Morning." Cook went to confer with the native leader Kariopoo, and found himself the target of rock-hurling natives in war dress. Cook fired small shot at them to no effect; Cook's next shot killed a non-combative native, and a battle ensued. Cook was clubbed, stabbed in the back of the neck, and dragged, half-drowned, up the beach to be beaten to his last breath. Four other sailors died on February 14, 1779.

The following day, some of the men saw the native they called "the Taboo Man" carrying, in the words of surgeon David Samwell, "a bundle under his arm & he was carryed down into the Cabbin where he opened it, and presented to us a Spectacle that struck us with Horror; this was a large piece of human flesh, being the whole of the upper part of a Thigh with the bone taken out, it smelled strong, he told us repeatedly it was the Thigh of Capt. Cook & that he was carrying it over as a present to Cahoo from Kariopoo, & we supposed it might be intended as an Offering to their Gods. We asked him if they eat the flesh of their Enemies, this he strongly denyed; we enquired for his Head & the rest of the body, he told us that the head was beat to pieces & the body & Limbs burnt & the Bones in the possession of Kariopoo." The thigh was buried at sea on February 16; more remains were later turned over and "committed to the deep under a discharge of 10 guns" on February 21, 1779.

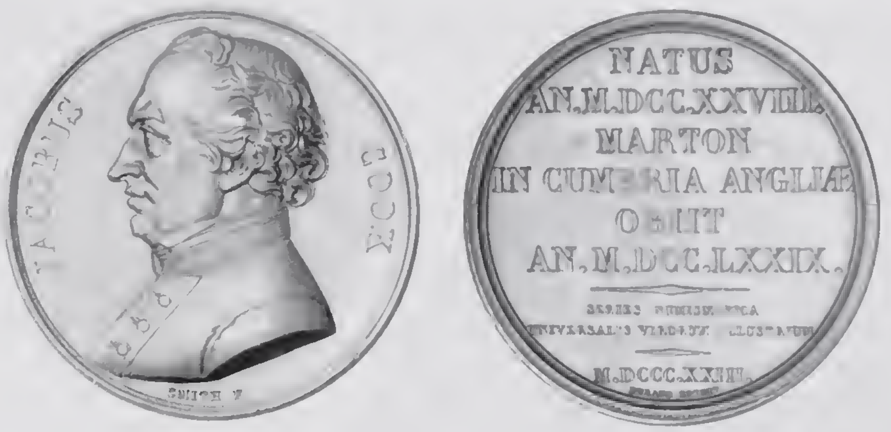
Purchased from Superior's sale of February 1976, Lot 1311.

Rare 1779 Cook "Courage and Perseverance" Medal



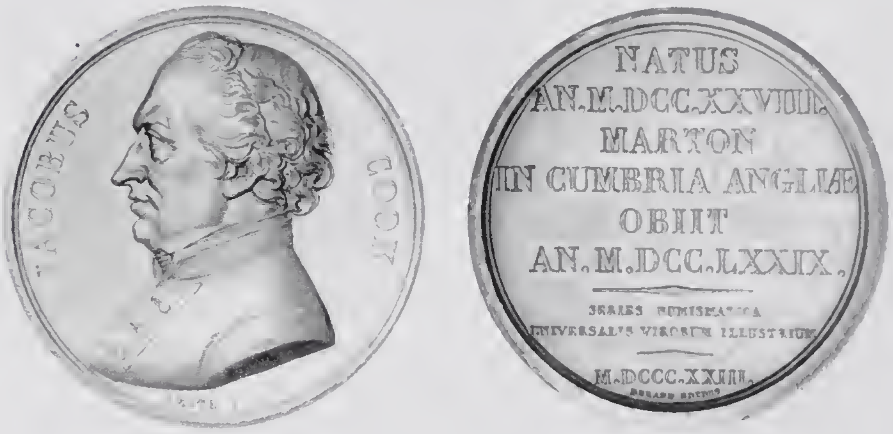
2138 **Betts-555. 1779 Cook Courage and Perseverance. Copper. Mint State.** Plain edge. Rich glossy mahogany patina with frosty lustre clinging to the legends. Very nice eye appeal with only a minor rim nick at 3:00 on reverse and a shallow dig that blends into Cook's brow worth noting. Though following the "Killed at O'Why'Hee" medal in Betts' sequence, this medal was actually the first struck from their common obverse die. This medal, though not of the extraordinary rarity of Betts-554, is an extremely rare medal and was struck in silver, white metal, and copper. The news of Cook's death reached England overland, with the assistance of some Russian fur traders, sometime in January 1780, and this medal was probably struck very shortly thereafter to capitalize on the news of his death. Another legendary rarity among Hawaiian numismatics and the Betts medal series, and one whose offering should cause excitement among specialists.

Weight: 284.0 grains. Diameter: 37.8 mm.
From Superior's sale of February 1976, Lot 1312.



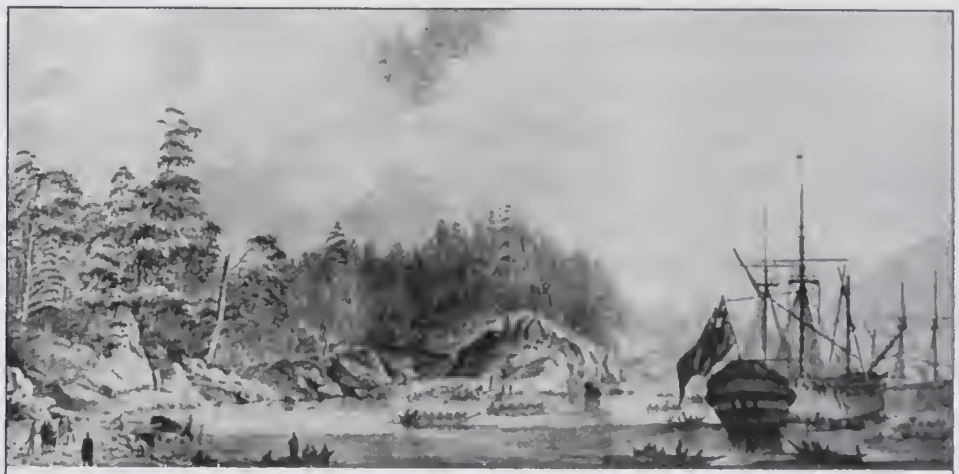
2139 **Betts-unlisted. 1823 Cook Series Numismatica. Choice Mint State.** Lettered edge: MONACHI. Lustrous medium brown with subtle iridescence on reflective surfaces. Visually appealing; what tiny marks are visible are not distracting. This medal postdates the Betts series, but was mentioned by the editors of that work in a note on page 251. The variety of this medal with the MONACHI lettered edge was issued in Munich sometime after 1823. A very nice specimen of this scarce Cook memorial medal.

Weight: 711.8 grains. Diameter: 41.5 mm.
From Superior's sale of February 1976, Lot 1313.



2140 **Betts-unlisted. 1823 Cook Series Numismatica. Mint State.** Plain edge. Mottled medium brown with surface iridescence and faded mint color on the reverse. Shallow dig under CO of JACOBUS noted for accuracy. This plain edge variety of the Cook Series Numismatica medal was issued in Paris, probably in 1823. A very pleasing specimen.

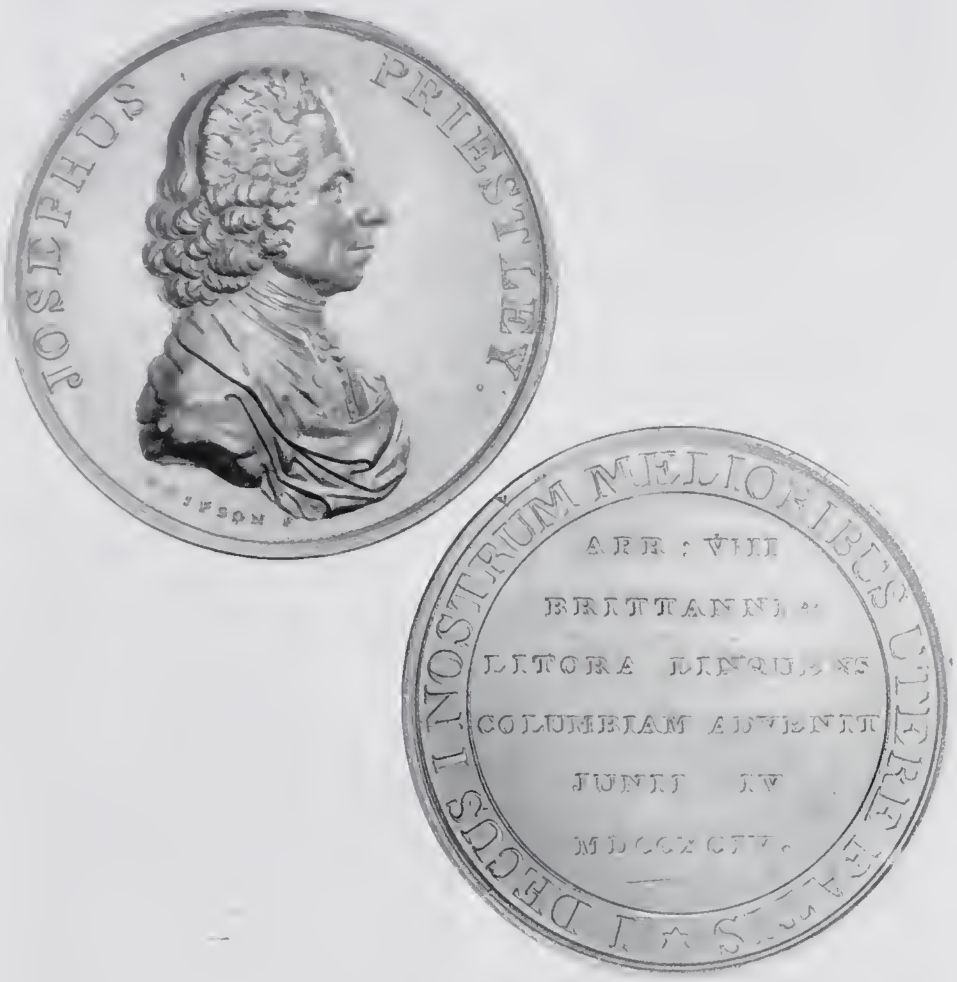
Weight: 587.5 grains. Diameter: 41.9 mm.
From Superior's sale of February 1976, Lot 1313.



***Captain Cook's Ships Moored in Resolution Cove, Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, March 1778* (Watercolor by M.B. Messer, after a drawing by John Webber, in the National Archives of Canada)**

LATER MEDALS WITH AMERICAN SIGNIFICANCE

Rare 1804 Joseph Priestley Medal



2141 **BHM-566. 1804 Emigration of Joseph Priestley. Copper. Choice Mint State.** Plain edge. Melodiously mottled medium and darker brown with lovely glossy surfaces and choice eye appeal. A few light abrasions at central reverse are not serious. This is a very attractive specimen of a very scarce medal that is unknown to most American collectors, struck just after the death of Joseph Priestley in 1804.

Priestley made a name for himself in both science and religion. His "discovery" of oxygen in 1774 made him known as "the father of modern chemistry," but it was his dissenting religious and political beliefs that led to his departure from England to Pennsylvania in 1794. The reverse legend on this medal celebrates this emigration saying "Leaving the shores of Britain on April 8, he reached America June 4, 1794. Our glory, enjoy better fortune." It can be accurately dated due to its marriage with the obverse die of a medal previously used with a reverse that eulogized him; Priestley died on February 6, 1804 in Northumberland, Pennsylvania in the Susquehanna Valley. A rare and little known numismatic memorial to one of the first great men of science to call the United States home.

Weight: 1010.4 grains. Diameter: 54.0 mm.

Joseph Priestley

Joseph Priestley (1733-1804) began his adult life as a Presbyterian minister, but shortly began to reject the doctrines of mainstream Christianity. He began writing about republican government in the 1760s and undertook writing controversial religious treatises in the 1780s; his work *A History of the Corruptions of Christianity* was burned as heresy in 1785. Concurrently, he was doing pioneering work in science including his *History of Electricity* in 1767, his work on gases that gained him the Royal Society's Copley Award for 1773 (the same award Captain James Cook would win in 1776) and his 1774 description of the isolated element of oxygen.

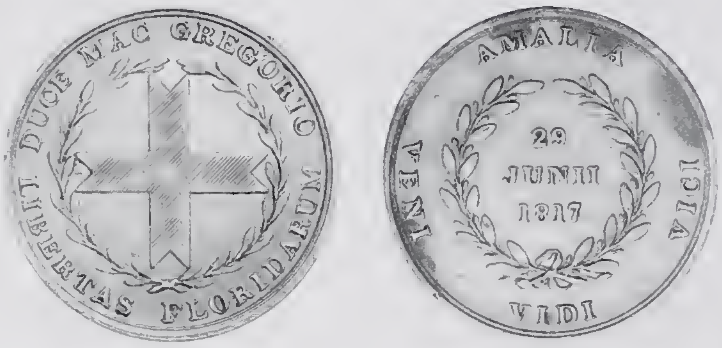
Priestley moved to Birmingham to enjoy the scientific community that had developed there, and became friends with people familiar to numismatists like minter Matthew Boulton and ironmaster John Wilkinson. One night in July 1791, Priestley intended to attend a dinner to celebrate the second anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, instead, a mob destroyed his house and all of his scientific equipment and books. He decided soon thereafter to move to the United States and left in April 1794 aboard the *Sansona* bound for New York; he was greeted upon arrival by Governor George Clinton.

Priestley founded the Unitarian Church in America in 1796 and began correspondence with men of learning such as Benjamin Rush, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, who had been impressed with Priestley's *The State of Public Liberty in General and of American Affairs in Particular* in 1774. Priestley turned down a professorship at the University of Pennsylvania, preferring to write and experiment at his home in central Pennsylvania, where he died in February 1804.

From Glendining's sale of November 1989, Lot 464, where it was misattributed as BHM-381.

Rare 1817 Green Cross of Florida

The Amelia Island Medal of General McGregor



2142 **BHM-957. 1817 Amelia Island. Copper. Extremely Fine.** Plain edge. Glossy tan and medium brown with smooth surfaces. Very nice eye appeal, despite some light corrosion clinging to the reverse rim in areas and a few minuscule rim nicks. A very pleasing example of this rare and important medal, struck to commemorate an abortive attempt to establish a new republic on the east coast of Florida in 1817. The exact date of issuance for this medal is unknown, probably between 1820 and 1825. It was struck to the order of Gregor MacGregor, a world traveler and professional soldier who served in the Black Watch under the flag of Great Britain before accepting a commission from Bolivar in the Venezuelan army. MacGregor made a hobby of raiding foreign ports, including Porto Bello in Panama. He came to the United States in 1817 to raise funds to "liberate" a barely settled stretch of sand called Amelia Island, just off the mainland of Florida at the Georgia border, from the Spaniards he had battled while in Venezuela. According to Carling Gresham, author of the important monograph *General Gregor MacGregor and the 1817 Amelia Island Medal*, "MacGregor was unsuccessful in raising funds in Philadelphia, but had minor successes in Baltimore, Charleston, and Savannah, where, on a promise to share the spoils, e.g., one acre of land for each dollar contributed, merchants agreed to support the invasion." In exchange for their support, MacGregor offered those merchants his own paper scrip. He raised $160,000 and recruited a complement of 150 men, only 55 of whom were actually still around for the invasion of June 29, 1817. A local Spanish fort "surrendered meekly" and MacGregor raised a flag which was roughly approximated by the obverse design of this medal. The occupation was short-lived, and by December American troops in Charleston had orders to "remove from Amelia Island the persons who have lately taken possession thereof...to the great annoyance of the United States."

MacGregor's life as a military thrill-seeker and empire-founder continued with an 1819 invasion of Colombia and, most importantly concerning this medal, his presentation at the court of George IV of England in 1820 as "His Serene Highness Gregor I, Prince of Poyais," claiming a kingdom in today's Nicaragua. Macgregor raised funds in England and Scotland for a colony there from 1820 to 1822, selling land in Poyais for four shillings an acre, and managed to raise

£200,000 before taking 200 unknowing "colonists" to his "kingdom" in Nicaragua. They found nothing there and returned to England, so MacGregor attempted the exact same maneuver in France beginning in 1823. By 1825, MacGregor had earned £300,000 in loans and took more settlers, who found the exact same thing as their British antecedents. He was jailed on his return in England and soon after his release he was imprisoned in France; he then moved to Venezuela and died there in 1845.

In our opinion, this medal was most likely given to "investors" in the colony at Poyais during either the fundraising in England before 1822, the fundraising in France before 1825, or both. Another suggestion has been made that it was accorded as an order to those given the status of "Knight" during his time in France; Gresham notes that no less than four people were honored as "Knight, Green Cross" in 1823. The truth is probably a combination of the two above suggestions, as Gresham further notes "many sales [of land] were accompanied by titles of nobility." This medal, therefore, may have been a presentation gift to large scale investors in his Poyais scheme, noting his previous "victory" conquering the Floridas. The medal's obverse legend read DUCE MAC GREGORIO LIBERTAS FLORIDARIUM OR "Liberty for the Floridas under the leadership of MacGregor." The reverse reads AMALIA VENI VEDI VICI or "Amelia, I came, I saw, I conquered" with the date of the landing inside a wreath. It makes sense that this braggardly token of self-promotion would be used to elicit or reward support and bolster confidence for another attempted conquest. As such, it was probably struck in either England or France and primarily distributed there.

Gresham notes only 13 specimens of this rarity in his monograph, including two in the British Museum and one specimen in both the ANS and the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich; this specimen does not seem to be recorded on that list. Its significance is great to the American collector as a unique memento of the early American possession of Florida, as well as a fantastic order for a nonexistent kingdom run by the incorrigible loser Gregor MacGregor, the Prince of Poyais. This very rare medal vividly encapsulates one of the most fascinating episodes in the history of the United States.

Weight: 260.7 grains.

Despite his inability to establish a new colony in the Americas, MacGregor's career in the Venezuelan revolution was a distinguished one. He was mustered into Bolivar's army as a 20-year-old lieutenant in 1811; five years later, he was a general, a member of Bolivar's Order of Liberators, and husband to the beautiful niece of Simon Bolivar, Donna Josepha. They were received back to Venezuela in 1839 with open arms and a hero's welcome.

From Bonham's sale of March 1998, Lot 314.

This lot concludes our offering of the Lucien M. LaRiviere ollection.

SLAVE HIRE BADGES

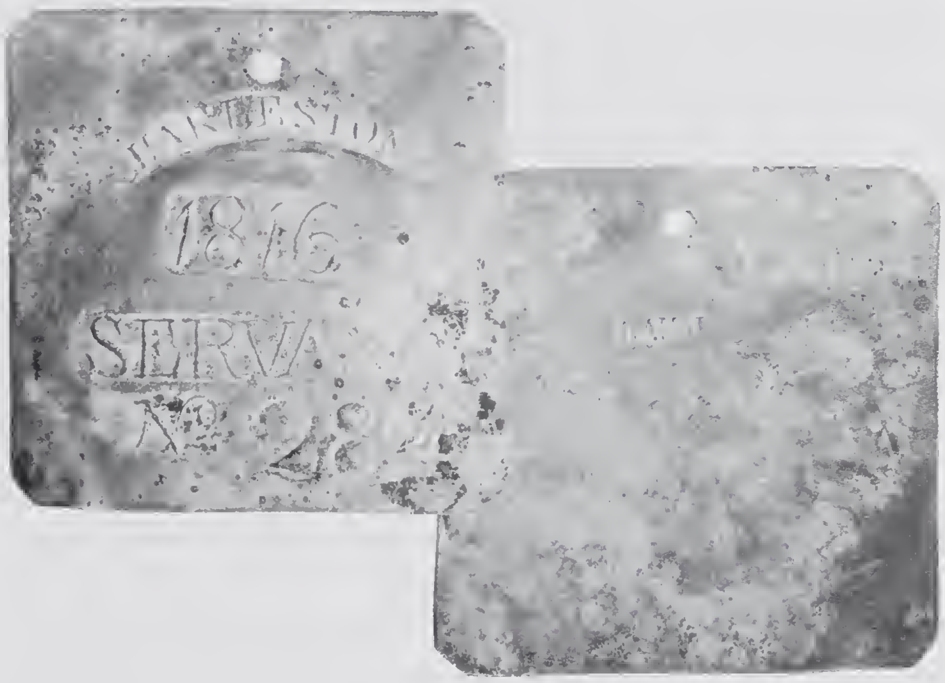
Slave hire badges are one of the most intriguing corollaries of American numismatics. As the former personal effect of an enslaved human being, each has a sobering pedigree and history incomparable to nearly any other collected object. Badges were issued in several Southern cities, including New Orleans, Norfolk, and Savannah, in order to best enable a slaveís owner to profit from hiring out a slave based upon his or her level of skill. Despite records indicating the issuance of slave hire badges across the American South, all known genuine slave badges come from Charleston, whose system of governmental controls on slave hires was in place in colonial times and remained steadfast until the time of the American Civil War. The reasons for the issuance of the badges were manifold: to control the number of slaves competing with whites for work in a variety of trades, to derive public gain from this profitable system, and to identify slave workers who sometimes toiled along side free blacks and whites at nearly every conceivable form of work.

Badges are known dating from 1800 to 1863, issued by Charleston and the suburb Charleston Neck. Nearly all have been excavated in or near downtown Charleston, though badges have also been found as far away central Mississippi (now in the Mississippi State Museum) and Augusta, Georgia. These badges were most likely worn by "jobbing slaves" or slaves who were owned for the purpose of hiring and leased wherever the demand for labor was highest. The badges were produced by a few known individuals for the city of Charleston, though the fact that counterfeiting of slave badges was made illegal in 1818 may indicate that there was a problem with illicit badges of contemporary manufacture. The 1800 badges are small, octagonal, and marked "ATMAR"; other badges from the first decade of the century are large, round, and marked with the stamp of C. PRINCE. Square and diamond-shaped badges become the rule later, many of the badges into at least the 1820s marked with the LAFAR mark of John Joseph Lafar, "a silversmith who also served as city marshal and held several other public posts," according to Theresa Singleton. Singleton's monograph "The Slave Tag: An Artifact of Urban Slavery," published in *South Carolina Antiquities,* 16:1-2 (1984), is the only full treatment of the subject thus far and includes an important census of pieces in several public collections. A full census of known slave tags has yet to be completed, but it is reasonable to assume that around 200 to 300 currently exist from all years and occupations in both public and private hands.

Badges were issued to several categories of slaves, each category encompassing a different type of skill and work. Servant badges are the most frequently seen, issued to domestic servants and enslaved men and women who worked in the hospitality and restaurant fields, four of seven herein offered are of this type. Porter badges are second most readily encountered, worn by stevedores, baggage handlers, and those skilled and unskilled workers who toiled in the Charleston shipping industries; our selection includes an 1849 badge of this type. Mechanic badges are quite a bit scarcer than either porter or servant badges, given only to skilled workers like cabinetmakers, framers, blacksmiths, and like trades. These badges were closely controlled to limit interference in the employment of free white journeymen; it is significant that two specimens are offered here including a remarkable quality 1837 badge with the MECHANICK spelling. Other known occupations are all quite rare, including Fisher, Fruiterer &c. (for street vendors), Carpenter, House Servant (known only on 1800 badges), and perhaps others to be identified. Each badge was numbered in sequence beginning each New Year at 1 for each occupation. From the low numbers on known badges of the rarer occupations, it is clear that few were ever issued.

Slave hire badges have been collected in numismatic circles since at least the 1920s. The largest auction offering was the John J. Ford collection, sold by Stackís in September 1993. The present offering is the second largest ever, and includes a marvelous diversity of dates, occupations, and qualities that ought involve nearly every interested collector. These haunting reminders of the ìpeculiar institutionî represent a remarkable opportunity for students of the history of the American South.

Superb 1816 Charleston Servant Hire Badge



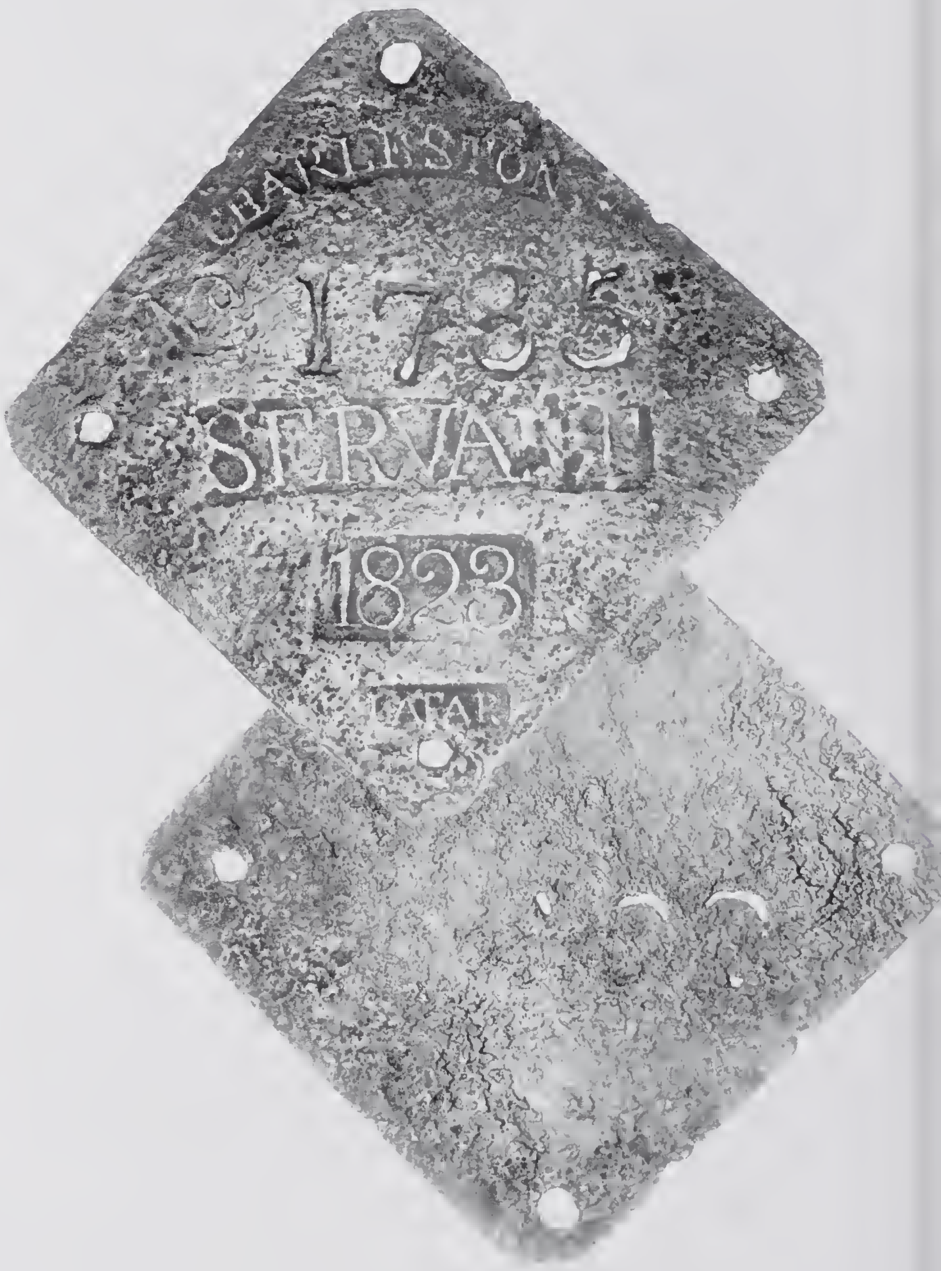
2143 1816 Charleston Slave Hire Badge. Servant. Extremely Fine. No. 284. Appealing and natural dark brown and light green patina. Mostly smooth with some roughness and stable corrosion on the obverse, while the reverse has light even corrosion over most of its surface area. Holed 4.4 mm below top edge for suspension. Obverse reads CHARLESTON * / 1816 / SERVANT / No 284, the first * of the city punch not fully struck up. Punches are bold and clear, including the LAFAR punch of John Joseph Lafar on reverse, located 7.7 mm below suspension hole. This is a remarkably early and visually pleasing slave hire badge, earlier than all but one badge in the Ford Collection (Stack's 9/93). Only four badges in Theresa Singleton's census ("The Slave Tag: an Artifact of Urban Slavery" in *South Carolina Antiquities* 16:1-2, 1984) of specimens in the ANS, Smithsonian, Charleston Museum, and South Carolina State Museum predate this one; 50 specimens were included in that important survey. Badges for servants predominate among known slave tags, not surprising considering the grand portion of all slaves in the city of Charleston were "domesticks." Any slave hire badge in this condition, though, is a rarity. The present badge has a unique combination of eye appeal and character that would make it a fine addition to any advanced cabinet.

Weight: 204.9 grains. Vertical axis: 50.4 mm. Horizontal axis: 49.8 mm.

"Many urban families hired rather than owned their domestic servants," says Kenneth Stampp in his study *The Peculiar Institution: Slavery in the Antebellum South*, and "[slaves] nearly monopolized the domestic services, for most free whites shunned them to avoid being degraded to the level of slaves." Enslaved servants not only worked in the homes of the urban rich, but also at hotels, restaurants, and in other service industries. Because of slave labor's monopoly on these kinds of positions and the minimal risk of enslaved servants affecting the white labor market, fees for "servant" slave badges were very low. They cost $1.00 per year in 1800 and had only increased to $2.00 by 1843, much less than occupations which traditionally competed with free white labor for jobs.

From World Exonumia's Sale 10, June 1999, Lot 3105.

Impressive 1823 Servant Hire Badge



2144 1823 Slave Hire Badge. Servant. About Very Fine. No. 1785. Dark brown with mottled brassy highlights. Evenly corroded from burial, but not so as to obscure detail. Metal corroded away at the deepest parts of the number punches 785, causing tiny integral separations of the planchet. Holed at each corner as if to be mounted on a piece of clothing rather than hung around the neck, the first seen as such. Punches CHARLESTON / No 1785 / SERVANT / 1823 with LAFAR punch of silversmith John Joseph Lafar below; each punch clear and detailed. A desirable specimen, impressive in size and with appealing character.

Singleton records one other 1823 badge, servant hire badge No. 309, and we can add no others to her census for this date. Badges from this early period are the most in demand due to their scarcity and grand size. The present example is a charming specimen, a hefty and chilling reminder of servitude in the antebellum South.

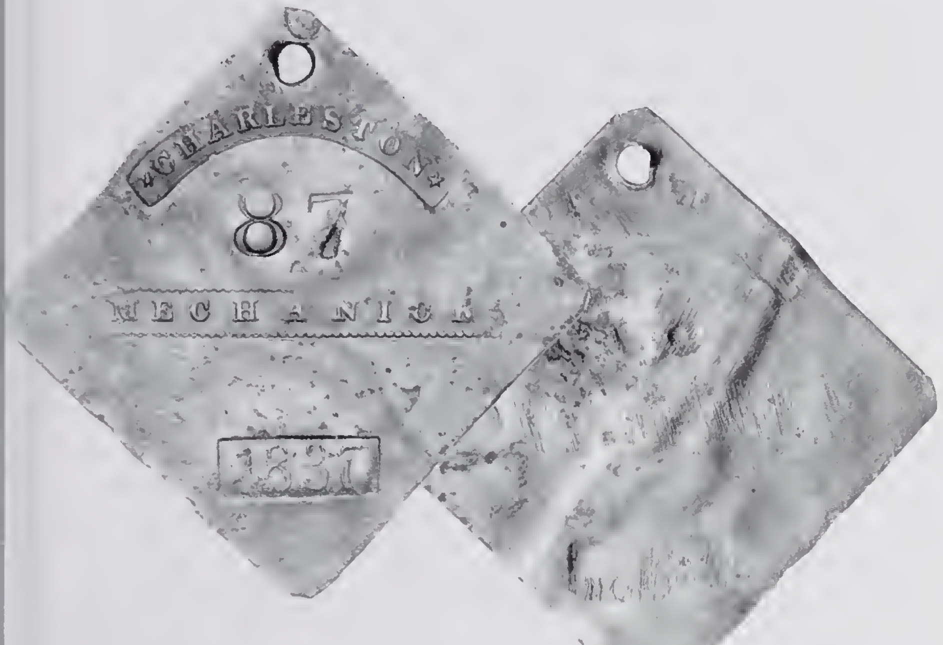
Weight: 163.3 grains. Vertical axis: 66.5 mm. Horizontal axis: 67.6 mm.

The year prior to the production of this badge saw one of the most infamous slave conspiracies foiled before any action was ever taken. Its leader was a free black man named Denmark Vesey, whose involvement led to limits on the amount of interaction free and enslaved blacks could have as well as improved treatment for most slaves. This improved treatment was tempered by greater suspicion; "we should always act as if we had an enemy in the very bosom of the state," was one warning from a citizens' group in Charleston soon after the conspiracy, cited by Stampp in *The Peculiar Institution*. Vesey had purchased his own freedom and involved "such leaders as Peter Poyas, a ship's carpenter, as well as a black overseer, house servants, and skilled mechanics," according to Eugene Genovese. He had incorporated nearly every class of enslaved laborer, skilled and unskilled, and thereby had struck fear in the hearts of the white power structure of Charleston.

The year 1823 is notable for the Charleston birth of Mary Boykin Miller Chesnut, a wealthy woman whose firsthand account of the Confederacy is an important historical source for students of the period.

This lot is accompanied by an ANAAB certificate of authenticity.

Outstanding 1837 "Mechanick" Hire Badge



2145 **1837 Slave Hire badge. Mechanick. Extremely Fine.** No. 87. Even smooth dark brown patinated surfaces with remarkable eye appeal. This badge was probably not dug. There is very little corrosion on the obverse, some tiny areas of green copper pest on the 7 of serial number and at 8:00 on the edge, and a small area of scale on the glossy reverse. Its state of preservation is truly superb. Holed 4.1 mm below top edge for suspension; another attempted hole is visible closer to the top edge. Punches * CHARLESTON * / 87 / MECHANICK / 1837; all are bold save some light weakness at the very ends of the occupation which lightly effect the first and final letters. The variant spelling "mechanick" is unusual and undoubtedly quite scarce. Singleton lists only one 1837 badge in her survey, a servant's badge in the Charleston Museum. We record no other specimens known to us.

The Panic of 1837 caused the agricultural market to collapse and, thereby, had a radical effect on slave prices. Skilled white workers in many cases found themselves unemployed in the marked economic downturn that followed; it is unclear if less expensive but equally talented "mechanic" slaves were used to replace the free journeymen or if their numbers likewise decreased. By 1843, it is recorded that the price for registering a slave hire badge for a mechanic had increased to $7.00, nearly double the cost of the next most expensive occupation. This may indicate an attempt to discourage replacement of free laborers with the enslaved by government price controls or, conversely, may represent the attempts of a cash poor city to take advantage of a booming economy in enslaved craftsmen. More research could undoubtedly elucidate this query of Charleston's unique economic history and, by extension, the true rarity of mechanics badges of the Panic of 1837 period. The sample of badges in our database and the Singleton survey is too small to make any generalizations on the mechanics hire badges of this period. This specimen is an important one, in exceptional condition, and is a highlight of the current offering.

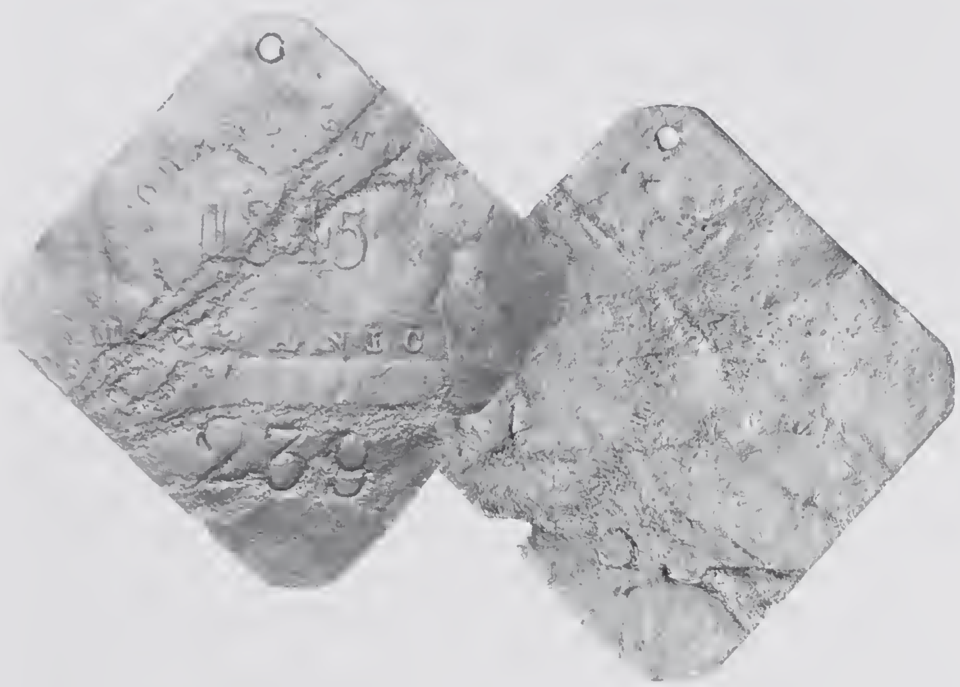
Weight: 159.3 grains. Vertical axis: 60.3 mm. Horizontal axis: 59.6 mm.

The term "mechanic" was used during this time period to describe a variety of different types of skilled laborers such as blacksmiths, cabinet makers, shoemakers, bricklayers, and similarly skilled artisans. The "Farmers and Mechanics" banks of this period did business with a certain middling class of skilled and unskilled laborers. Eugene Genovese, in his still standard *Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made*, cites an 1849 description of enslaved mechanics by J.H. Hammond before the South Carolina Institute: "Whenever a slave is made a mechanic, he is more than half freed, and soon becomes, as we well know, and as all history attests, with rare exceptions, the most corrupt and turbulent of his class." Another contemporary critic, writing in the magazine *DeBow's Review* in 1850 mimicked this sentiment, saying "whenever a slave is made a mechanic, he is more than half freed. Wherever slavery has decayed, the first step ... has been the elevation of slaves to the ranks of artisans and soldiers." Genovese modernizes the characterization of the significant amount of freedom enjoyed by skilled slaves in an urban environment, saying "the mechanics' and craftsmen's sturdy qualities of independence, pride, and defiance of the high and mighty paralleled those of the artisans of eighteenth-century America, England, and France." These skilled men competed for work on near equal footing with freemen, white and black, but could charge much less for the same quality of work. This enabled both master and servant to make a profit in the urban hiring system, and the servant was also able to take advantage of the social position to which their skills entitled them. "Prized mechanics often found themselves able to woo the prettiest and most sophisticated house servants," according to Genovese, and more substantively, could control their own time more than other types of slaves and occasionally earn cash tips "for good or fast work and could gamble and drink." Many white artisans also had slave mechanics as assistants who did a large quantity of their work but, in turn, were able to increase their skills and thereby earn more for themselves and their masters later in life. Singleton notes that white mechanics became increasingly distraught with this ability for slaves to surpass them in terms of skill and that by Charleston ordinance "owners of slave craftsmen had to keep one white apprentice or journeyman for every four slaves employed," though, notably, after 1830 these slave assistants did not have to wear badges.

Another practice that raised questions and fears among white mechanics and citizens-at-large was the practice of hiring one's own time, which allowed slaves all the freedoms of a free black man (few, if any, women were allowed to learn non-domestic skills). The interaction of slaves with free blacks and whites was thought to be a recipe for revolt by many, and most thought allowing a slave to live as a free man as long as the master profited by it was irresponsible of the master. Genovese describes slaves who could hire their own time as being able to "choose their own masters and make their own arrangements. In effect, they could live approximately as did the free blacks, except that they had to surrender a large part of their income to their owners. When they were particularly efficient or when the demand for their trade ran high, they could drive good bargains and pocket substantial earnings." A criticism of this system was published in the *Charleston Courier* of September 12, 1850: "No higher evidence can be furnished of its baneful effects than the unwillingness it produces in the slave, to return to the regular life and domestic control of the master." This difficulty, combined with the fear of white mechanics being displaced by skilled blacks, led to this practice basically disappearing in large centers like Charleston by the 1850s.

The archaic spelling "mechanick" was used throughout the nation during this period. An 1818 bank circular from Baltimore uses the spellings "mechanic" and "mechanicks" side by side. A Georgian in the late colonial period, writing of slave laborers, described the "many ingenious Mechanicks" and their "good abilities." Joseph Moxon's *Mechanick Exercises*, a woodworking manual published in 1678, was still in use in the early 19th century. Two banks of the period used the spelling "mechanick," Mechanicks Bank of Newburyport, MA (1812 to 1864) and Mechanicks Bank of Concord, NH (1834-1860s). It seems that this spelling was on the decline by the 19th century, but still acceptable if a bit uncommon.

Scarce 1845 Mechanic Hire Badge

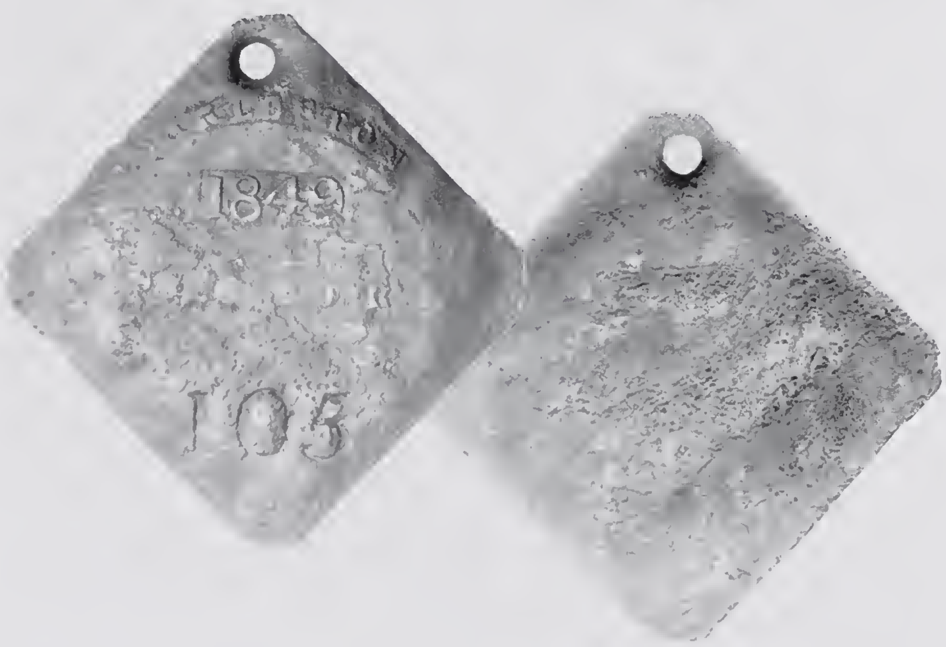


2146 **1845 Charleston Slave Hire Badge. Mechanic. About Fine.** No. 239. Glossy dark brown with even microscopic porosity. Some surface erosion in diagonal formation from 1:00 to 8:00 and near base of badge; minor metal loss at 4:30 and at serial number, where depth of punch and corrosion have conspired to produce a minor internal planchet split. Holed 2.3 mm below top edge for suspension. The badge is intact and the eye appeal is very nice for the grade, with most detail still legible. Punches are CHARLESTON / 1845 / MECHANIC / 239, the occupation punch the weakest among them. This is a very scarce badge in terms of both its year of issue and occupation; mechanic badges were among the most heavily controlled and are seen a distant third behind servant and porter badges. Singleton records no 1845 badges whatsoever in her survey, which includes three each from 1844 and 1846, all of them servants' badges. That survey includes only one mechanic's badge from the 1840s, an 1842 badge in the Charleston Museum, and we know additionally of a single 1847 mechanic badge, No. 223. An important slave hire badge.

Weight: 114.3 grains. Vertical axis: 57.4 mm. Horizontal axis: 56.7 mm.

From World Exonumia's Sale 10, June 1999, Lot 3106.

Desirable 1849 Porter Hire Badge



2147 **1849 Charleston Slave Hire Badge. Porter. Fine.** No. 105. Mottled light to medium brown patina with some high points bright from its excavation. Some central roughness, but surfaces are on the whole fairly well preserved. Holed 2.7 mm below top edge for suspension. Punches CHARLESTON / 1849 / PORTER / 105, the occupation punch partially obscured by corrosion. Still quite attractive for the grade with perfect edges and an intact planchet. Porter badges, while scarcer than servants, are fairly numerous among known of slave hire badges. On the Singleton census of 50 specimens, eight were porter hire badges. That census included one 1849 badge, a servant's badge numbered 1521. We know additionally of an 1849 servant badge, number 184, for Charleston Neck, a Charleston suburb, and the 1849 servant badge, no. 1964, from the Ford collection. The present specimen, better preserved than most porter badges found in the brackish dock areas of Charleston, would be perfect for the private or institutional collection seeking to own one nicely identifiable example of this important and tragic piece of our national history.

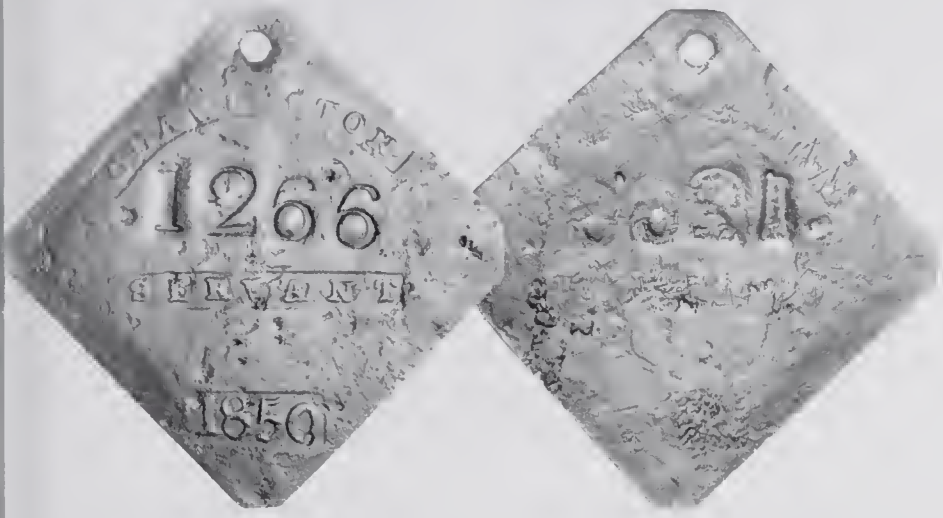
Weight: 80.0 grains. Vertical axis: 52.1 mm. Horizontal axis: 50.6 mm.

Porters were typically semiskilled laborers who worked at or near the Charleston docks as stevedores, moving loads of South Carolina's primary export of the period, rice, from vessel to dock to vessel. According to Eugene Genovese, "on the eastern seaboard and the Mississippi River slaves continued to excel in making, manning, and piloting boats and ships, and the rice and sugar plantations could not have remained in business without the effort of some skilled trunk minders [porters] and machine operators." Such dock workers were in high demand on and off shore; Stampp records that enslaved deck hands on the Houston to Galveston line in 1858 were hired out for $480 a year by their owners, nearly half their sale value. In Charleston, most hires were made on a much shorter term, but demand for these workers still pushed prices higher than their serving brethren.

In an 1862 autobiography by John Andrew Jackson, published in London as *The Experience of a Slave in South Carolina,* Jackson visits Charleston on the Christmas furlough that led to his eventual escape. He notes that upon entering Charleston from his home plantation, "It is the custom there, for the masters to send their slaves out in the morning to earn as much money as they can, how they like. So I joined a gang of Negroes working on the wharfs, and received a dollar-and-a-quarter per day, without arousing any suspicion. Those Negroes have to maintain themselves, and clothe themselves, and pay their masters two-and-a-half dollars per week out of this, which, if they fail to do, they receive a severe castigation with a cat-o'-nine-tails. One morning, as I was going to join a gang of Negroes working on board a vessel, one of them asked me if I had my badge? Every negro is expected to have a badge with his master's name and address inscribed on it. Every Negro unable to produce such badge when asked for, is liable to be put in jail." This first hand account of hired porter's work on the Charleston docks is important for a few reasons. First, it indicates the profit capability for master and enslaved by the slaves' "hiring their own time," which net the slave in this account five dollars per week. Second, it makes a unique reference to slave badges. That a working slave would be imprisoned for not wearing one indicates this is a reference to the Charleston slave hire badges like the one presently offered, but of the specimens known to us, none have any master's name or address on them. Perhaps this plantation slave, never before confronted with badge-wearing slaves, mistook the occupation and number for a master's name and address. No contemporary "slave name tags" are known from Charleston. This is the only contemporary literary account of badges we have located actually authored by a slave or former slave.

From World Exonumia's Sale 10, June 1999, Lot 3107. This lot is accompanied by an ANAAB certificate of authenticity.

Exceptional 1850 Servant Hire Badge



2148 1850 Charleston Slave Hire Badge. Servant. Very Fine. No. 1266. Even glossy dark brown patination with very little corrosion and a few tiny digs. Superb eye appeal with planchet voids from metal fatigue at the T of SERVANT and 0 of 1850; these are tiny and unobtrusive. Holed 3.0 mm from top edge for suspension. Punches CHARLESTON / 1266 / SERVANT / 1850, all of which are distinct with only minor weakness at center of CHARLESTON. Far above average in terms of quality and quite visually pleasing. Singleton lists four 1850 servant hire badges in her survey, including the Charleston Neck specimen in the ANS (no. 117) and three in the Charleston Museum collection (nos. 1188, 1282, and 1286). We have seen no other specimens. The possibility exists that all of these numerically proximate specimens are from a single centralized find of badges worn by slaves owned by a single master and hired out to the same location; Kenneth Stampp records a single owner from Virginia who hired out 104 slaves through an agent in Mobile in 1860. The present specimen is a superb representative of the type and perhaps the finest of the date in private hands.

Weight: 87.4 grains. Vertical axis: 51.2 mm. Horizontal axis: 50.6 mm.

Eleanor J. W. Baker of Massachusetts visited Charleston in 1848 and made observations about the house servants she saw there:

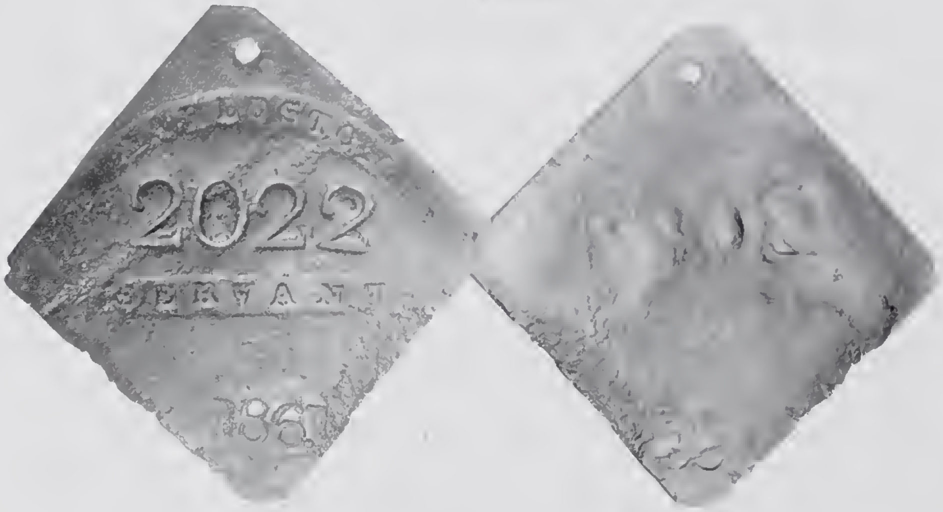
"They are mostly well fed and well dressed & well cared for, & the house servants of the rich are often-times a lazy, pampered set. I look with perfect wonder at the indulgence & patience of Southern housewives. The ladies take as much care of their slaves as if they were children & I am quite shocked to see the familiar way in which many are treated. Then again you see the reverse treatment."

The "reverse treatment" made negligible any benefit to be derived of being a house servant versus another occupation. The trade-off was between freedom and comfort; those in the house had less of the former in exchange for more of the latter, while field hands (on plantations) and skilled slaves (in urban settings) had more of the former and less of the latter. Most slaves with fine clothes sought an hour away from their master or mistress's watch, while those who hired their own time looked askance at the "advantaged" slaves inside the homes of the Charleston wealthy classes. Charleston bred this sort of divisive juxtaposition more than almost any other setting.

From World Exonumia's Sale 10, June 1999, Lot 3108.

Scarce Civil War Era Hire Badge

1861 Servant



2149 1861 Charleston Slave Hire Badge. Servant. Fine. No. 2022. Medium to dark brown with patches of dark mahogany near the lower right edge. Some corrosion is present, but not offensively so, and the bottom edges are a bit rough. Holed 3.7 mm below top edge for suspension. Punches CHARLESTON / 2022 / SERVANT / 1861 are mostly clear, with some weakness at beginning of CHARLESTON and end of SERVANT. The overall look is quite nice and all details are easily discernible. Singleton lists two 1861 badges in her census, both servant badges in the Charleston Museum, one of which is number 2015. We know of no other 1861 badges, and any badge in the Civil War period seems to be quite scarce. 1863 was the last year of slave hire badges before the Union Army left Charleston razed on August 21, 1863 after a 587-day siege. This remarkable badge was a witness to that historic siege, most likely from inside of a stately Charleston home. An important and scarce issue whose popularity underscores its historical value.

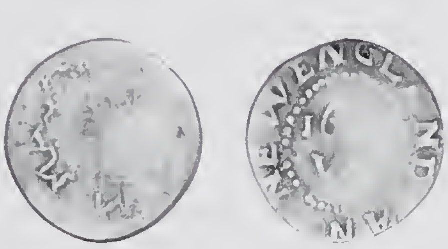
Weight: 83.0 grains. Vertical axis: 49.8 mm. Horizontal axis: 48.9 mm.

Charleston was finally taken by Union forces on February 17, 1865. As Union troops swept south, many slaves joined their number either willingly or by force. 5,400 blacks from South Carolina served among Union troops in the Civil War.

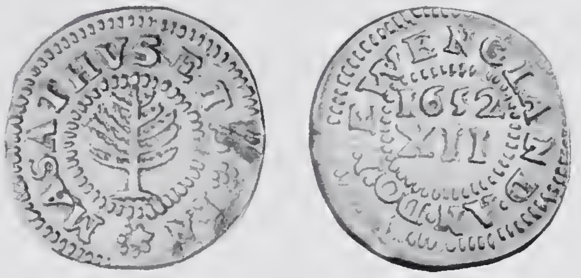
From World Exonumia's Sale 10, June 1999, Lot 3109. This lot is accompanied by an ANAAB certificate of authenticity.

COLONIAL AND EARLY AMERICAN COINS

Our offering of colonial and early American coins includes a large selection of pre-Confederation issues, perhaps fitting in connection with our just concluded offering of Betts medals. After that will be found many other interesting items including the ever popular 1776 Continental Currency dollar, various copper issues from the 1780s, and pieces relating to George Washington. Among the state coppers will be found Massachusetts half cents and cents of 1787 and 1788 by die varieties, a rich offering of Connecticut pieces of all years 1785-1788, pieces relating to the ever curious Machin's Mills, Nova Eborac (New York) issues of 1787, New Jersey coppers of 1786-1788, and many interesting Vermont pieces.



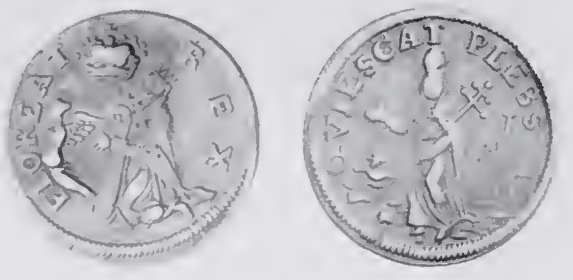
2150 **1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree sixpence. Noe-22. Rarity-5. VG-8.** Pleasing pewter gray with natural deep steel blue. Obverse weakness on right side of coin and central reverse weakness is a conspiracy of strike and wear, with N MASA clear on obverse and full legends on the reverse. Ancient reverse scratch at AN of ENGLAND noted but does not detract. A lovely circulated specimen of this very scarce sixpence variety.



2151 **1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. Noe-16. VF-20,** but cleaned to an unnatural brightness. Small planchet. Light silver gray. Well struck and centered on a broad unclipped planchet. Some light vestigial hairlines and a minor rim nick at 12:00 on obverse noted, but overall a very appealing and well preserved representative of this popular type.

Weight: 70.5 grains. Diameter: 25.5 mm.

Nice Saint Patrick "Farthing"



2152 **(1641-42) Saint Patrick of Mark Newby farthing. Breen-208 for type, nothing below king. EF-40.** Deep tan with lighter high points. Some faint porosity is present in areas, but the surfaces are still wholly acceptable for overall quality. Slightly off-center on the obverse toward 11:00, reverse nicely centered with nearly full dentils. A thoroughly attractive example of an issue that circulated in New Jersey during the early days of that colony. Numismatically pleasing and historically relevant.

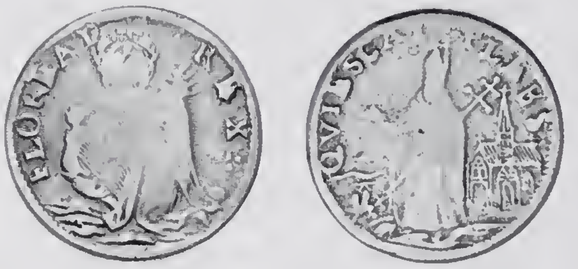
Weight: 103.8. Diameter: 25.3 mm.

Brass plug not evident. Central pearl on crown, four to each side, harp's "belly" virtually touches bottom of O in FLOREAT, face points to lower right serif of E, FLOREAT nicely spaced, R higher than E, both lean dramatically left, R of REX spaced distantly and leaning dramatically left, E and X evenly if somewhat widely spaced, 13 harp strings. QVIESCAT PLEBS nicely spaced on reverse, no punctuation present, Saint's hand points to center of I, Q slightly high, S smaller than other letter punches, T directly over and nearly touching top of mitre, P tilted to left, top of Metropolitan cross points between L and E, top of cross on highest steeple points just above lowest right ball of metropolitan cross and to lowest ball of S, closer to S than to ball of cross, bird, snake, dragon, and "pig" flee Saint Patrick. Full church details.

2153 (1641-42) Saint Patrick or Mark Newby farthing. Breen-208 for type, nothing below king. VG-8/VF-20. Deep golden brown with some faint, uniform porosity present. Well-worn on the obverse, punctuation there all but obliterated and not reportable, details much sharper on the reverse. Still a nice representative example of the type.

Weight: 90.8 grains. Diameter: 25.4 mm.

Brass obverse plug intact. Pearls on crown uncountable, harp's face points between E and A of FLOREAT, harp strings uncountable. QVIESCAT PLEBS evenly spaced on reverse, P very weak, all other letters strong, single period after PLEBS, Saint Patrick's hand points to inner right edge of I, T attached to top of mitre, bird, snake, dragon, and "pig" flee Saint Patrick, end of Metropolitan cross points to center of upright of E, top of cross on highest steeple equidistant between upper bottom ball of cross and lower right curve of B. Full church details.



2154 **(1641-42) Saint Patrick or Mark Newby farthing. Breen-212 for type, "sea beasts" below king. F-12.** Medium tan and attractive for the grade. A nice coin in all respects.

Weight: 76.0 grains. Diameter: 25.3 mm.

Brass obverse plug intact. Central pearl on crown with five pearls on each side, no punctuation at FLOREAT, : before REX, "masonic" punctuation (three dots in a triangle) after REX, top crossbar of F thin and attenuated, O large and thin, top of R broken, E broken and filled. QVIESCAT PLEBS nicely spaced, Q and E large, other letters smaller, I smallest, Saint's hand points to I, mitre with double peak between T and P, cross atop each peak on mitre, E punch from obverse, broken and filled, period before and after PLEBS, top of Metropolitan cross points to back edge of upright of E, top and highest right ball of cross frame top of cross on highest steeple, ball touches steeple just below cross. Full church details.

2155 (1641-42) Saint Patrick or Mark Newby halfpenny. Breen-199. VF-20. A pleasing tan specimen with deeper highlights in the protected areas. Nicely struck at the centers, with full facial details in the crowd below ECCE GREX. A nice coin for the grade.

Weight: 138.4 grains. Diameter: 28.0.

Brass splasher intact. Obverse legends divided FLORE (crown) AT (crown) REX, period after REX. F and L touch harp, harp's face virtually touches bottom of O. Clover in Saint's hand to bottom of E in ECCE.

2156 1688 American Plantation token. Breen-77. VF-30, but affected by tinpest which obscures peripheral obverse detail from 3:00 to 6:00. Golden highlights with lustrous residue and very nice overall detail and eye appeal. A pleasing specimen of this most unusual colonial coinage.

Weight: 139.7 grains. Diameter: 27.1 mm.

IACOBVS II D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX
VAL 24 PART REAL HISPAN

2157 **1688 American Plantation token. 1828 restrike by Matthew Young. Breen-78. AU-50.** Pewter gray with bright silvery lustre clinging to design elements and legends. Typical microscopic planchet roughness but remarkably choice. Excellent design definition and splendid visual appeal; a very nice example.

Weight: 145.0 grains. Diameter: 28.1 mm.

2158 Undated Rosa Americana twopence. Breen-88. F-12. Appealing light gold and deep brown hard glossy surfaces. Old abrasion and scratch well-hidden in hair, but still very nice for the grade. A delightful specimen of the type.

2159 A threesome of Rosa Americana halfpennies: ☆ 1722 Breen-134 (2). VF-25 and VG-8, porous. The first is a pleasing olive tone, the second deep brown ☆ 1723 Breen-140. VF-20. Medium olive with light verdigris and heavily disturbed rims. (Total: 3 pieces)

2160 A trio of Rosa Americana pennies: ☆ 1722 Breen-115, rosette after date. F-12. Glossy dark brown ☆ 1722 Breen-116, two reverse rosettes. Fine 12, cleaned. Unnatural bright gold with some minor pitting ☆ 1723 Breen-122, no stop after small 3. VF-20, cleaned. Mottled bright brass and dark mahogany with some heavy nicks. (Total: 3 pieces)

2161 Pair of popular issues by William Wood: ☆ Rosa Americana. 1722 penny. Breen-115, rosette after date. EF-40, a patch of obverse porosity at 11:00. Dark chocolate brown with brassy highlights. ☆ 1723 Hibernia farthing. Breen-172. VF-20, microscopically porous. (Total: 2 pieces)

2162 Two varieties of Rosa American twopence: ☆ 1722 Breen-90, no stop after X. F-12, cleaned long ago and retoned dark brown with ruddy highlights. Microscopic porosity and rim flaw near 7:00 obverse noted ☆ 1723 Breen 92, stop after X but not 3. VF-20. Brown with brassy highlights. Microscopically rough but still quite pleasing. (Total: 2 pieces)

ROSA AMERICANA 1723
UTILE DULCI

2163 **1723 Rosa Americana twopence. Breen 92, stop after X but not 3. EF-40.** Very pleasing medium brown with golden highlights. Typical microscopic roughness, but still very attractive. Planchet void affects one letter of legend at 12:00 on obverse and 6:00 on reverse. An excellent representative specimen of this popular type which saw widespread circulation in the American colonies.

Weight: 230.0 grains. Diameter: 31.2 mm.

2164 1723 Rosa Americana twopence. Breen 94, stops after X and 3. VF-30. Glossy chocolate brown with brassy highlights. Some peripheral roughness hidden in legend, mostly on reverse, and an ancient scratch below AM of AMERICANA into field noted for accuracy. This is a very nice specimen, with above average surfaces and an attractive visual effect. A worthy addition to any cabinet of colonial coins.

2165 1722 Wood's Hibernia halfpenny. Breen-144, harp to left. VF-30. Glossy chocolate brown with olive peripheral highlights. Smooth surfaces overall, with some planchet striations on reverse that do not affect design elements or eye appeal. A fine specimen of this popular type.

2166 A pair of 1722 Wood's Hibernia halfpenny types: ☆ Breen-144, harp to left. VF-20, light edge bruises. Medium brown and smooth with light verdigris in legend ☆ Breen-146, harp right. F-12. Medium brown with obverse planchet striation and some verdigris. (Total: 2 pieces)

2167 A Wood's Hibernia halfpenny foursome: ☆ 1722 Breen-146, harp right (2). F-15 and VG-8. The first is rough and has some nicks, the second is a bit dark and microscopically porous ☆ 1723 Breen-157, small 3 with no pellet after H (2). VF-20 and F-15. The former is retoning from an old cleaning with a reverse scratch noted, the latter is dark brown and glossy with some verdigris and a die break on reverse between IA of HIBERNIA. (Total: 4 pieces)

2168 1723 Wood's Hibernia farthing. Breen-172, normal legends. EF-40. Pleasing medium brown, perhaps cleaned generations ago. Choice eye appeal with only a tiny reverse dig in field worthy of mention. A very pleasing specimen of this less frequently seen denomination

Weight: 60.1 grains. Diameter: 21.5 mm.

2169 A 1723 Wood's Hibernia denomination set: ☆ Halfpenny. Breen-155, large 3 with no pellet after H. VF-30, cleaned. A bit bright but retoning to a dark brassy shade ☆ Farthing. Breen-172, normal legends. F-12. Dark brown and pleasing. (Total: 2 pieces)

2170 1723/2 Wood's Hibernia halfpenny. Breen-153, small overdate. F-12. Appealing dark brown and steel with very light porosity. Excellent eye appeal for the grade.

Weight: 105.6 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm

2171 Twin lightly circulated 1723 Wood's Hibernia halfpennies, both Breen-155: ☆ EF-40. Medium brown surfaces with a few faint scratches and a rim bruise at 5:00 ☆ EF-45. Ebony with microscopically rough surfaces. Tiny rim nick at 12:00. * (Total: 2 pieces)

2172 1724 Wood's Hibernia farthing. Breen-175, stop after date. EF-45. Superb glossy medium brown surfaces. Planchet striation on obverse from nose to A of GRATIA. A very attractive example of this scarce issue of William Wood.

2173 A trio of 1724 Wood's Hibernia issues: ☆ Farthing. Breen-175, stop after date. VG-8. Dark brown and porous with a few rim bruises ☆ Halfpenny. Breen-166, stop after date (2). VF-30 and VF-20. The first is medium brown with some planchet roughness on cheek, the second is dark brown and glossy despite some microscopic porosity and has a rim nick at 9:00. (Total: 3 pieces)

2174 **1773 Virginia halfpenny. Newman-22S. Period after GEORGIVS, 7 harp strings. MS-60 RD.** Full mint color only faded on high points. Lustrous and full of eye appeal with only a few tiny spots. Boldly struck; a very pleasing specimen from the Cohen hoard.

Weight: 118.0 grains. Diameter: 24.6 mm.

2175 **1773 Virginia halfpenny. Newman 22-S. Period after GEORGIVS, 7 harp strings. AU-58.** Superb lustrous chocolate brown with some mint color in intricacies of legends and devices. Choice eye appeal with only the most minor abrasions. A very desirable specimen of this truly "colonial" coin.

Weight: 111.6 grains. Diameter: 24.8 mm.

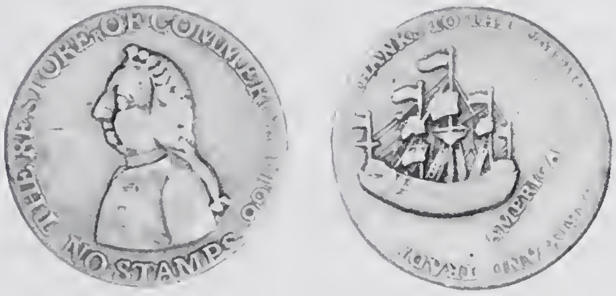
Virginia halfpence frequently appear in archaeological digs in Williamsburg and the vicinity.

2176 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Newman-8H. No period after GEORGIVS, 7 harp strings. EF-40. Glossy ebony and dark brown smooth surfaces. Some verdigris in protected areas of reverse devices. A very pleasing coin which saw actual circulation in colonial Virginia.

2177 A Virginia halfpence trio: ☆ F-12 ☆ VG-8. (2). Each is dark and microscopically rough, perhaps excavated long ago. (Total: 3 pieces)

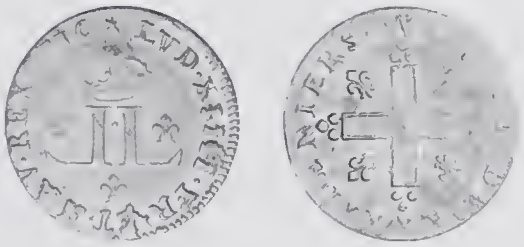
2178 Undated (ca. 1672-1694) Elephant token. GOD PRESERVE LONDON variety. Breen-186, Hodder-2B. VG-8. Medium brown with some brick red on the reverse. Surfaces mostly smooth with some light reverse scale; we note a few ancient digs and a bright spot on the elephant's head for accuracy. A wholly acceptable specimen of this popular yet enigmatic issue.

Weight: 225.5 grains. Diameter: 27.9 mm.



2179 **1766 Pitt token. Breen 252, Betts 519. Brass. VF-20.** Choice smooth glossy olive surfaces. Nearly flawless for the grade, with only a few ancient scratches visible under magnification and a tiny dig near Pitt's nose. A really superb specimen of this classic medalet that will appeal to enthusiasts of colonial numismatics with taste.

Weight: 73.3 grains. Diameter: 27.7 mm.



2180 **French Colonies. 1710-AA 30 deniers. Metz Mint. EF-40.** Pewter gray with with subtle rose highlights and a goodly amount of original silvering still present. Despite heavy die wear, legends are notably full and the strike is bold. A far above average specimen of this important issue.

Weight: 35.2 grains. Diameter: 23.0 mm.

2181 French Colonies. A date set of sous from the La Rochelle Mint: ☆ 1721 H. F-12. Medium to dark brown with microscopically porous surfaces ☆ 1722/1 H. VF-20. Smooth light brown with some central striking weakness. Mint clip at 4:00 on obverse. Very nice eye appeal. (Total: 2 pieces)

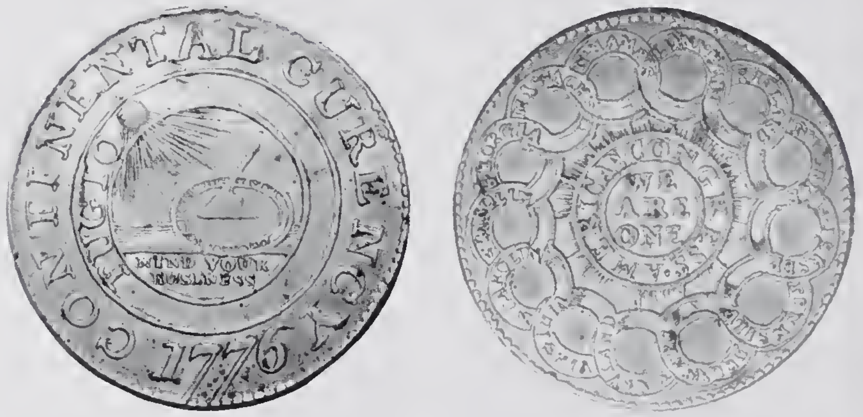
La Rochelle was a principal port of departure from the mainland in the French colonies trade. Many colonial and regal types from the mint in this town found their way to New France at the height of the fur trade.

2182 French Colonies. 1767 Sou. No Counterstamp. EF-40. Very attractive tan and light brown with smooth surfaces. Well struck and nicely detailed with choice eye appeal; we need mention only some light reverse scratches on the main device. Breen estimates that over 98% of this issue were counterstamped for reissue in 1793; while an exaggeration, the uncounterstamped pieces are many multiples scarcer than their countermarked brethren. These saw circulation anywhere the French West Indian trade dominated, so the port cities of New Orleans, Mobile, and Savannah probably saw a large number of these pieces in the last quarter of the 18th century. A very nice specimen of this popular Redbook type.

Weight: 187.4 grains. Diameter: 27.7 mm.

2183 A trio of French Colonies sous, all counterstamped RF for revaluation: ☆ VF-30 (2). First is medium brown and smooth with brassy highlights, the second is medium brown with some reddish surface corrosion. Both have nice eye appeal ☆ F-12. Evenly worn and retoning from an ancient cleaning. (Total: 3 pieces)

Choice 1776 Continental Dollar



2184 **1776 Continental Currency dollar or "unit." Newman-1C. Breen-1089. Rarity-3. Tin. EF-40.** Lovely light pewter gray with silvery lustre in protected areas of legends and devices. Some mottled toning near the top of the obverse and two old nicks at TA of CONTINENTAL, but the eye appeal is outstanding and the overall quality is first-rate. The strike is bold and even, with all states' names fully legible. This is a handsome specimen of this important issue, which retains an incomparable position among pre-federal issues and truly has no metallic kin. Many collectors of American and pre-federal issues have waited years for the right choice specimen to be offered. For those whose taste has forced them to be patient, both traits will be well rewarded with a winning bid on this impressive specimen.

Weight: 268.5 grains. Diameter: 39.5 mm. Die alignment: 5 . Typical die state with cud over GI of FUGIO.

2185 1783 Nova Constellatio copper. Breen-1107, Crosby-2B. Small US, Pointed Rays. VF-30. Medium brown with light iridescence. Smooth surfaces with just a few minor marks and a thin planchet fissure through the first L of CONSTELLATIO. A very pleasing specimen of the type.

Weight: 134.4 grains. Diameter: 26.5 mm.

2186 Two different varieties of 1783 Nova Constellatio coppers, both of the Small US type: ☆ Breen 1107, Crosby-2B. VF-30, lightly cleaned long ago and retoned a pleasant light brown. Some planchet roughness noted ☆ Breen 1109, Crosby-3C. VF-20, dark and microscopically porous with some reddish corrosion hidden in protected regions of obverse and reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

2187 A varied selection of colonial types: ☆ 1783 Nova Constellatio copper. Breen-1107, Crosby-2B. Small US, Pointed Rays. Fine-12. Pleasing light brown with only very minor planchet roughness in areas. Some central striking weakness noted, typical for the issue ☆ 1786 Vermont copper. Ryder-6, Bressett-4D. Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM. F-12, planchet roughness obscures date and some reverse legends ☆ (1860) William Idler storecard. Miller Pa 217. AU-58. Copper. Designs imitative of Maryland penny. Full red and prooflike. (Total: 3 pieces)

2188 **1783 Nova Constellatio copper. Breen 1106, Crosby-1A. Large US, Pointed Rays. VF-30.** Glossy medium brown with smooth hard surfaces. Excellent eye appeal and natural patination, with only a single old obverse scratch and two faint scratches hidden in reverse devices. Well struck for the issue with US still bold. Typical reverse die state. An excellent example of this Nova Constellatio variety.

Weight: 135.3 grains. Diameter: 28.4 mm.

2189 **1785 Nova Constellatio copper. Breen-1111, Crosby-3B. Script US, Pointed Rays. VF-30.** Even light brown with some subtle iridescence. Nice visual appeal with only a few old obverse nicks, mostly well hidden, and a faint obverse scratch between ET and JUSTITIA. Superb even strike despite crumbling reverse die state. An above average specimen befitting the collection of any colonial enthusiast.

Weight: 115.6 grains. Diameter: 27.5 mm.

2190 1785 Nova Constellatio copper. Breen 1113, Crosby-4D. Script US, Pointed Rays. VF-20. Medium brown and tan with an attractive two-tone appearance. Planchet shows some roughness under magnification, but still pleasing. Minor corrosion at first TI of JUSTITIA and AS of LIBERTAS noted. Boldly struck and a excellent representative specimen of this important pre-federal coinage.

Weight: 126.0 grains. Diameter: 27.0 mm.

2191 Massachusetts half cents in triplicate: ☆ 1787 Ryder-2A. F-15. Dark brown with some minor planchet roughness and a nick at H in MASSACHUSETTS ☆ 1788 Ryder-1B (2). Both are VF-25. One is medium brown with some surface iridescence and brightness on the high points, the other is dark and evenly rough. (Total: 3 pieces)

2192 **1787 Massachusetts half cent. Ryder-4B. EF-45.** Rarity-5. Medium brown with subtle golden iridescence. Attractive and well detailed, though there is some extraneous matter resembling solder barely visible above ET of MASSACHUSETTS. Still a very sharp and appealing specimen of this very scarce variety.

Weight: 79.6 grains. Diameter: 24.2 mm.

2193 1787 Massachusetts half cent. R-4C. VF-30. Glossy chocolate brown with smooth surfaces and excellent eye appeal. Bright spot on Indian's tunic and reverse shield from contact which will no doubt retone naturally. Supremely attractive; a choice specimen of the type.

Weight: 64.4 grains. Diameter: 23.9 mm.

2194 1787 Massachusetts cent. R-2bA. EF-40, cleaned. Iridescent steel blue and orange retoning from a cleaning a generation ago. Surfaces relatively smooth and free of problems, though we note a rim bump at 7:30 on obverse. A very sharp specimen that could be improved greatly by judicious retoning.

2195 1787 Massachusetts cent. R-2bA. VF-30. 5% off-center to 3:00 on obverse. Nearly fully retoned steel and medium brown from an old cleaning, though some bright vestiges remain at central reverse. Planchet mostly smooth and strike is sharp. Tops of USETTS on reverse somewhat off planchet due to off center strike. A neat example of an erroneously struck Massachusetts cent.

Weight: 161.8 grains. Diameter: 29.1 mm.

2196 A pair of 1787 Massachusetts cents, both of the R-2bA "horned bust" variety: ☆ VF-20. Dark brown with a few dents. Early die state ☆ VF-20. Hard smooth surfaces with faint obverse scratches and some verdigris. Late die state. (Total: 2 pieces)

2197 Massachusetts cents in triplicate. All are Ryder-2bA, the "Horned eagle" variety: ☆ VF-20. Lightly porous ☆ VF-20. Heavy obverse scratch ☆ VF-20. Obverse pits and rim nicks. (Total: 3 pieces)

2198 1787 Massachusetts cent. R-4D. VF-30. Attractive glossy medium brown surfaces. Some light ancient scratches and a few minor edge bruises noted, though none are serious or immediately noticeable. Eye appeal and definition is very nice, with a full denomination plain on the eagle's shield and a very natural look. A desirable specimen of the date or type.

Weight: 149.9 grains. Diameter: 28.6 mm.

2199 1787 Massachusetts cent. R-4D. F-12. Counterstamped T.A. DICKINSON boldly on obverse. Medium brown and steel with microscopically porous surfaces. Minor rim nick at 3:00 on reverse noted for accuracy. Counterstamped vertically in right obverse field. Dickinson is not listed in Brunk; the stamp looks to be of late 19th-century vintage. A very interesting Massachusetts cent that should appeal to the specialist.

Weight: 147.0 grains. Diameter: 29.0 mm.

Rich Hartzog has corresponded recently stated that Dr. Gregory Brunk is updating his excellent book on counterstamps, with a new issue to be produced within the next year or two.

2200 **1788 Massachusetts cent. R-2 B. EF-40.** Medium to deep tan, probably lightly cleaned decades ago and since naturally retoned. A faint and natural flan flaw on the obverse and a few stray marks noted for accuracy. A very pleasing Massachusetts cent.

Weight: 156.1 grains. Diameter: 28.8 mm.

2201 1788 Massachusetts copper. R-3A. With period. EF-40. Cleaned decades ago and retoned olive and steel. Two tiny reverse rim nicks do not detract. Surfaces are very nice for the issue. A well detailed and overall quite attractive specimen.

Weight: 150.2 grains. Diameter: 28.7 mm.

2202 1788 Massachusetts cent. R-7M. With period. VF-30. Perhaps worthy of a higher grade, but the surfaces are microscopically rough and a bit dark, likely from burial. We note a few ancient digs and rim nick near 6:00 on the obverse, but still sharp and appealing.

Weight: 151.7 grains. Diameter: 28.7 mm.

2203 A pair of Massachusetts cents with period, both R-10L and VF-20: ☆ Medium brown with some light roughness visible under magnification. Tiny rim nick at 11:00 on obverse and a bit of verdigris in the intricacies of the reverse design ☆ Light brown and glossy with some planchet fissures visible on the reverse. Perhaps cleaned decades ago but retoned nicely. (Total: 2 pieces)

2204 1785 Connecticut copper. Miller 3.4-F.2. Mailed Bust Right. F-15. Pleasing two-tone tan and medium brown with glossy surfaces. A very interesting technical specimen which bears the crescent vestige of a misstroke of the planchet cutter 2.5 mm distant from the right edge of the obverse at the center of the arc, also present on the reverse. Some minor roughness in non-focal areas of the reverse. A supremely pleasing specimen that should appeal to the advanced enthusiast of the Connecticut series.

Weight: 155.1 grains. Diameter: 29.1 mm.

2205 1785 Connecticut copper. M 5-F.5. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-4. VF-20, cleaned. Mostly retoned light brown and subtle pink. Some typical planchet flaws seen at base of obverse and top of reverse. Boldly struck toward the bottom of the planchet with a full date visible. Two tiny rim nicks noted near 6:00 on the reverse. An above average example of this variety.

Weight: 129.3 grains. Diameter: 28.5 mm.

2206 **1785 Connecticut copper. M 6.2-F.1. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-3. VF-35.** Light brown and steel, a bit glossy from an old cleaning. Struck on a choice planchet and very appealing, with only a very minor scratch atop head on obverse worthy of mention. An excellent example of this variety.

Weight: 140.4 grains. Diameter: 28.7 mm.

Choice EF 1785 Miller 6.3-G.1

Condition Census

2207 **1785 Connecticut copper. M 6.3-G.1. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-3. EF-40.** Medium tan with some deeper highlights in the protected areas. A significant and important example of the variety, a coin that makes its first appearance in the numismatic marketplace in decades; the Condition Census must now be rearranged to accommodate the present coin. Somewhat finer, both aesthetically and physically, than Perkins:204 (Stack's, 2000), that specimen deemed to be at or near the low end of the Condition Census for the variety. The obverse of the present specimen is in an earlier state than the previously mentioned Perkins coin; the peripheral legends of this specimen are not yet weakened and the swelling is just beginning at the bottom of the bust; the crack at the second N of CONNEC is present. The reverse is in an advanced state—evidently the reverse die failed long before the obverse die. The reverse shows sinking at the center and swelling elsewhere, with wave-like cracks horizontally at Liberty's head. Some microporosity is seen at the centers, but the overall design detail is still strong there. A spot of light green verdigris is seen at the first N in CONNEC, and is mentioned by way of general information. We anticipate serious bidding activity when specialists gather to vie for this prize; the present coin is a splendid piece, destined for inclusion in a world-class Connecticut copper cabinet.

Weight: 135.4 grains. Diameter: 28.3 mm.

2208 1785 Connecticut copper. M 6.4-I. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. Glossy light brown with smooth surfaces. Excellent visual appeal for the grade. Minor planchet flaw beneath bust and a pit at E of ET, none of which detract from this specimen's very pleasing look. A lovely piece.

Weight: 137.8 grains. Diameter: 28.7 mm.

Extraordinary 1786 Connecticut Copper

Miller 1-A

Condition Census Quality

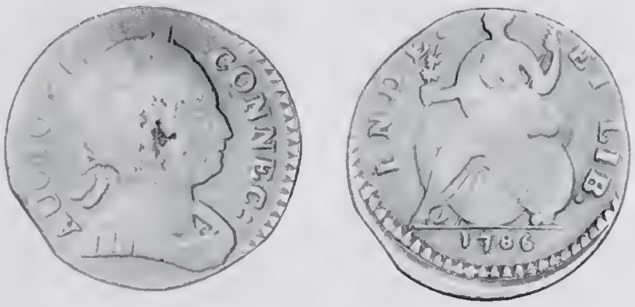
2209 **1786 Connecticut copper. M 1-A. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-4+. EF-40.** Medium brown with steel high points. Some minor planchet roughness visible under magnification, with a patch of very minor corrosion visible behind the obverse bust. Shallow planchet void at center of reverse noted for future identification. Remarkably well struck for this variety, with better definition than the EAC 1975:30 coin called "near full mint sharpness" by Breen. Finer than Perkins:213 (the Norweb coin) and Oechsner:1040, and of equivalent preservation with Tavlor:2236, though this specimen is better struck. A very important specimen of this Connecticut variety and unique type, with the typical die break beneath the chin. This is one of the finest examples of this interesting and scarce variety to be offered in recent memory, and as such sure to attract the attention of the specialists who currently pursue the Connecticut series.

Weight: 138.2 grains. Diameter: 28.4 mm. Die alignment: 160°.

2210 A trio of 1786 Connecticut coppers: ☆ M 2.1-A. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-3. F-12. Light brown and dark olive with faint scratches ☆ M 5.5-M. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-3. (2). Both are VG-8; the first is ruddy brown with a planchet crack, the other is dark brown and tan with moderate planchet roughness. (Total: 3 pieces)

Pleasing 1786 Miller 3-D.1

Rarity 5+



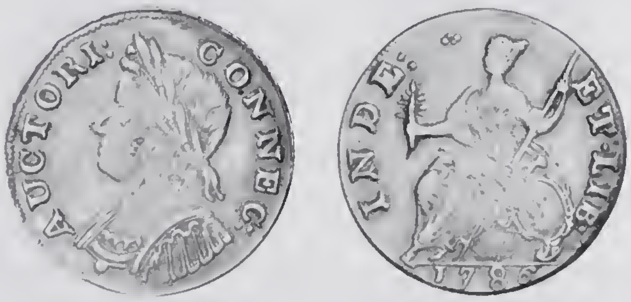
2211 **1786 Connecticut copper. Miller 3-D.1. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-5+. F-12.** Medium brown and steel with microscopically rough surfaces. Very nice eye appeal for the grade with only a planchet flaw at center of obverse and an ancient obverse scratch worthy of note. Mint clip at 7:30 on obverse; reverse struck misaligned towards 12:00. This specimen is at least equivalent to Perkins:216 with some details finer than that specimen; Taylor:2342 appears only slightly finer in obverse details. This variety is of extreme rarity in grades finer than Fine; this offering is a notable one for collectors of Connecticut coppers.

Weight: 133.9 grains. Vertical axis: 28.3 mm. Horizontal axis: 29.5 mm. Die alignment: 270°.

Superb 1786 Miller 5.2-I

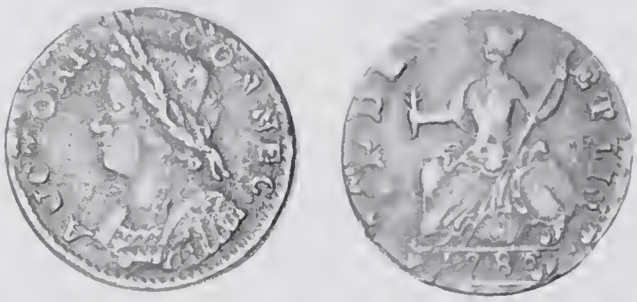
A New Addition to the Condition Census

Finer than Perkins:225



2212 **1786 Connecticut copper. M 5.2-I. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-3. EF-45,** cleaned long ago and now retoned a very attractive mingling of olive and light brown. A simply exceptional specimen of this variety, with only shallow central planchet flaws and some verdigris clinging to the letters worthy of mention. A minuscule rim bruise over the first N of CONNEC is noted for future identification. This specimen is among the sharpest known of this scarce variety, which the cataloguer of the Perkins collection suggests may be closer to Rarity-5 than Rarity-3. The Perkins:225 coin, graded Extremely Fine and called "one of the finest seen," has much weaker detail on both obverse and reverse in addition to heavy planchet flaws at the central obverse. The nearly Mint State Garrett coin only surpasses this coin by a small margin in terms of detail. A very important Connecticut copper, never before offered at public auction and worthy of inclusion in the finest advanced collection.

Weight: 129.1 grains. Diameter: 28.7 mm. Die alignment: 230°.



2213 **1786 Connecticut copper. M 5.4-G. Mailed Bust Left. VF-35. Double Struck.** Pleasant dark chocolate brown with medium brown highlights on lightly granular surfaces. Some faint obverse scratches are noted but blend in to the patina. Nicely double struck, with the first strike off center 10% or so to 11:00 in relation to the obverse. A splendid error and an above average specimen of the variety.

Weight: 136.9 grains. Diameter: 29.5 mm.

2214 1786 Connecticut copper. M 5.4-G. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. Dark brown and olive with glossy microscopically granular surfaces, undoubtedly buried for some length of time. Sharply struck with some shallow old obverse scratches and obverse planchet fissures typical of the issue. Well centered on the planchet with the date fully visible. A desirable specimen of the variety or type.

Weight: 128.9 grains. Diameter: 28.8 mm.

2215 **1786 Connecticut copper. M 5.4-O.1. Mailed Bust Left. EF-40.** Pleasing two-tone medium and dark chocolate brown with patches of raised corrosion in the left obverse field and at the reverse peripheries. Tiny rim nick noted at 11:00 on reverse. Despite its corrosion, this is a very high quality specimen of this variety, nearly as sharp as Perkins:234, and worthy of a premium bid from those to whom this represents a sizable upgrade.

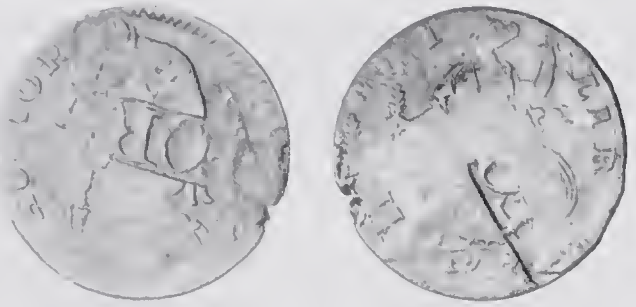
Weight: 153.1 grains. Diameter: 28.8 mm.

2216 1786 Connecticut copper. M 5.5-M. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-3. F-12. Medium brown with green patination. Obverse planchet fissures at laurel and at temple; reverse planchet fissures well-masked in lower left field. A visually pleasing specimen despite some minor granularity and some detail-obscuring die swelling near ORI of AUCTORI. Natural and attractive.

Weight: 118.4 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm.

2217 1787 Connecticut copper. M 1.1-A. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-3. VF-30. Very pleasing tan, though still a bit bright from a light cleaning long ago. Planchet shows some of the typical roughness for this variety, though it is quite remarkable insofar as it is completely round with no mint clips. Some mahogany scale near base of right reverse field and below LI of LIB. An above average and attractive specimen of this distinctive and popular variety.

Weight: 120.2 grains. Diameter: 27.0 mm.

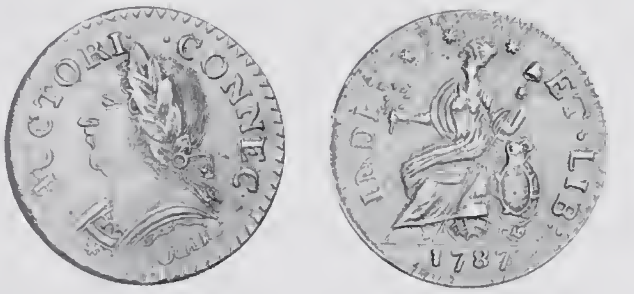


2218 1787 Connecticut copper. M 2-B. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-3. VF-20. Double Struck. Counterstamped A. FOR in prepared punch. Glossy medium brown with tan highlights. Some minor planchet fissures typical of the type, the largest of which is below the obverse center on bust. Double struck 5-10% toward 3:00 relative to obverse. To further complicate and add interest to this already interesting coin, it has been counterstamped on both the obverse and reverse with a very early style mark A. FOR. The mark is rather weak on the reverse and was probably the first one accomplished. An intriguing coin with excellent eye appeal.

Weight: 128.4 grains. Diameter: 28.8 mm.

2219 A Horned Bust twosome. Both pieces are 1787 Connecticut coppers, M 4-L, Mailed Bust Left: ☆ VF-20. Two tone medium and dark brown with light planchet roughness and a pit in upper left reverse field. Late die state with well pronounced horn ☆ F-12. Light brown with some tiny rim nicks and reverse pitting. Medium die state with horn not yet connected to bust. An interesting pair that should appeal to die state enthusiasts. (Total: 2 pieces)

2220 A 1787 Connecticut copper trio, all of the Mailed Bust Left type: ☆ M 4-L. F-12, but dark and rough. Full late state horn ☆ M 6.1-M. VF-20 with pits and some ancient obverse scratches. The popular Laughing Head variety. ☆ M 11.2-K. G-7 with some planchet fissures typical of the issue. (Total: 3 pieces)

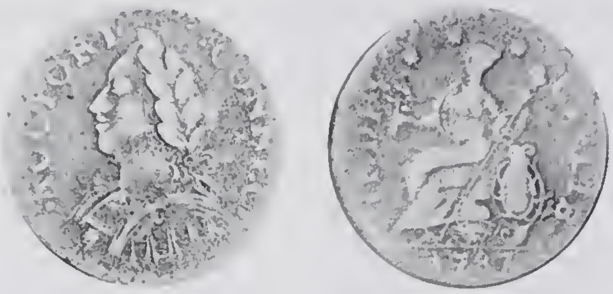


2221 1787 Connecticut copper. M 6.1-M. Mailed Bust Left. AU-50. Laughing Head. Very attractive glossy chocolate brown with some steel visible on high points. Struck on a choice planchet with no splits or fissures and well centered thereupon. Late die state with obverse die cracked through AUCT to rim and reverse die cracked from 9:30 into field and 4:00 to date. A superb specimen, sharper than Taylor:2405 and boasting choice visual appeal.

Weight: 11.6 grains. Diameter: 27.5 mm.

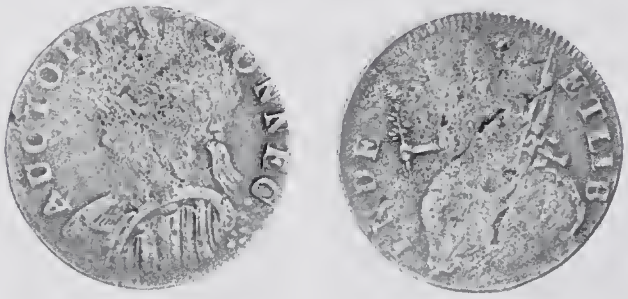
2222 1787 Connecticut copper. M 6.1-M. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. Laughing Head. Attractive light brown, still a bit bright from a brushing long ago. A few very minor planchet fissures noted, but quite pleasing in terms of overall visual appeal. Late die state, the obverse die broken at AU of AUCTORI. A nice example of this popular issue.

Weight: 121.9 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm.



2223 1787 Connecticut copper. M 6.2-M. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-4. VF-20/F-12. Second Laughing Head. Medium brown and tan highlights on microscopically rough surfaces. Patch of corrosion blends into base of bust. Reverse is weaker than obverse, typical of this second marriage with the M reverse. A pleasing and relatively problem-free specimen of this very scarce variety.

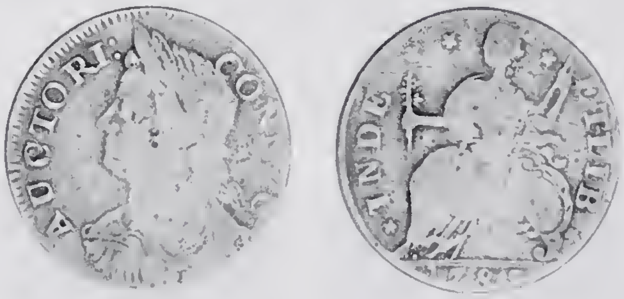
Weight: 109.9 grains. Diameter: 27.9 mm.



2224 1787 Connecticut copper. M 8-N. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-6. VF-20. Medium chocolate brown on finely granular and textured surfaces. Planchet fissures obscure detail below RI of AUCTORI and effect face of bust; a single more major planchet fissure is visible at chest of reverse device. Not fully struck, typical of the variety, and as a consequence difficult to accurately grade. Some details are as sharp as the Taylor:2410 coin, called Fine, and finer than the EAC 1975:84 coin; other details are weaker than those on either of those coins. Overall, the coin has charming eye appeal and excellent detail for this very scarce variety, and should attract the notice of Connecticut copper enthusiasts.

Weight: 125.5 grains. Diameter: 28.1 mm.

2225 1787 Connecticut copper. M 14-H. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-3. F-12. Medium brown and steel with glossy surfaces. Well struck and appealing; the reverse has lost some detail due to its late die state and swelling from 10:00 to 1:00. Some scattered minor pitting, but overall on a fairly nice planchet. A worthy specimen.



2226 1787 Connecticut copper. M 16.1-m. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-5+. VF-20. Choice glossy light brown on mostly smooth surfaces. Excellent eye appeal, though we note a few scratches in the left obverse field and a dig inside the C of AUCTORI. Sharply struck for the issue and well centered with full legends and date on planchet. Sharper overall than Oechsner:1084 but not as sharp at the Taylor, Perkins, or EAC 1975 coins. A notable specimen of this rare variety, with a combination of strike and eye appeal that should reckon this a decidedly above average example.

Weight: 141.0 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm. Die alignment: 270°.

2227 **1787 Connecticut copper. M 20-a.2. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-6. VF-30.** Medium brown and steel on evenly granular surfaces. Lightly cleaned long ago. A memorable specimen of this rare variety, with the reverse misaligned 5% to 11:00 and struck with a planchet indent on obverse at 12:00. A few old scratches in left obverse field are noted in addition to a dig in the left reverse field. Very scarce in this state of preservation; a difficult to locate variety represented by an unusual specimen.

Weight: 152.2 grains. Diameter: 29.7 mm.

2228 **1787 Connecticut copper M 21-DD. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-6. F-12.** Dark chocolate brown on microscopically granular surfaces. Visually quite pleasing with a bold and well centered strike. Nearly imperceptible mint clip at 7:30 on the obverse. A scarce variety in all grades, the present representative is above average in preservation among extant specimens. Lacking in many collections, including Oechsner, and worthy of a premium bid.

Weight: 139.3 grains. Diameter: 28.6 mm.

Possible Condition Census 1787 M 25-m

2229 **1787 Connecticut copper. M 25-m. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-6. F-15.** Mottled light brown with surfaces that show some granularity under magnification. Full of eye appeal with only a minor abrasion below N of INDE noted in addition to some inborn planchet flaws that do not effect the design in a substantial way. Struck slightly off-center toward 7:00 relative to the obverse, similar to the Perkins:302 coin. This piece is equivalent to that Perkins coin in terms of detail, which may place it within the Condition Census for the variety. An important and very scarce Connecticut copper.

Weight: 129.9 grains. Diameter: 28.8 mm.

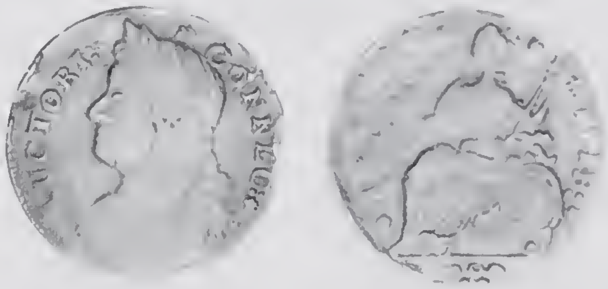
2230 1787 Connecticut copper. M 32.1-X.3. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-3+. F-15. Appealing light brown with smooth surfaces. A few ancient obverse scratches are mentioned in the absence of something more egregious; remarkably choice for the grade. While not an incredibly rare variety, it would be difficult to surpass the visual appeal of this specimen.

Weight: 136.6 grains. Diameter: 28.6 mm

2231 1787 Connecticut copper. M 32.3-X.4. Draped Bust Left. VF-30. Lovely medium chocolate brown with steel highlights. Planchet is mostly smooth and strike is centered and bold. Obverse is dented on neck and at truncation of bust; the latter is the worst of these and has affected a small bulge at the top of the reverse. A few digs in the left obverse field are mentioned for accuracy. Despite its problems, a very sharp and attractive coin.

Weight: 136.6 grains. Diameter: 29.1 mm.

Notable Late Die State 1787 M 33.1-Z.13



2232 **1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.1-Z.13. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-5. VF-20.** Glossy dark brown and olive with microscopically granular surfaces. Visually pleasing, though the rims have been unfortunately victimized at 9:00 and 3:00 on the obverse, with a negligible rim bump at 12:00. Despite these issues, this specimen is among the sharpest known of this extremely late die state. The obverse die is swollen in the left obverse field and cracked from I of AUCTORI through colon and cinquefoil to center of hair. Die is also broken at O of CONNEC to back of head. Nearly the entire left side of the reverse is sunken, with all details beside IN of INDE obscured. Very similar states to Perkins:338, and the sharpness is also nearly congruent. A technically interesting specimen of this very scarce variety.

Weight: 118.9 grains. Diameter: 27.8 mm.

Lovely 1787 M 33.3-W.1

2233 **1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.3-W.1. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-5. VF-30.** Choice glossy tan with moderate roughness visible under magnification. Boldly struck on a slightly oblong planchet with no central weakness typical of the variety. A few minor planchet striations do not detract from the extremely pleasing look of the present specimen; two ancient scratches in the left obverse field are of negligible impact. In terms of overall sharpness, this piece ranks with the Condition Census specimens. In terms of eye appeal, this specimen would be difficult to surpass. An extremely desirable and rare Connecticut copper.

Weight: 159.1 grains. Vertical axis: 28.0 mm. Horizontal axis: 29.2 mm.

2234 **1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.5-T.2. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-5+. F-12.** Attractive light brown on a microscopically striated planchet. Choice for the grade, with only inborn problems to note such as a planchet flaw which obscures the E of INDE and a few other planchet striations reserved to the reverse. A pleasant and evenly worn specimen of this so-called "Skeleton Hand" variety, very difficult to locate in grades higher than that of the present offering.

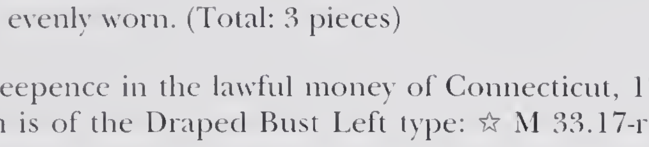
Weight: 122.3 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm.

It is interesting to note that of the three varieties that used the "Skeleton Hand" reverse (T.2), this rare combination is actually the second scarcest, exceeded in rarity by the 33.16-T.2, a high Rarity-7 variety.

2235 Three 1787 Draped Bust Left Connecticut coppers, all from the obverse 33 family: ☆ M 33.7-r.2. VF-20. Glossy ebony patina and very attractive, with a shallow dent at top of obverse and center of reverse ☆ M 33.17-r.1. VF-30. Mottled dark brown and mahogany; pleasing despite some corrosion ☆ M 33.28-Z.16. Rarity-5. "The Snipe Nose." VF-20. Porous and cleaned, retoned to a pink and light brown. Edge bent at 9:00 on obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

2236 Another trio of 1787 Draped Bust Left Connecticut coppers, all from the 33 obverse family: ☆ M 33.15-r.1. F-12. Light olive with some mahogany corrosion. Still attractive ☆ M 33.17-r.1. F-15. Glossy ebony patina with microscopically granular surfaces ☆ M 33.28-Z.16. Rarity-5. "The Snipe Nose." VG-8. Tan and evenly worn. (Total: 3 pieces)

2237 Threepence in the lawful money of Connecticut, 1787. Each coin is of the Draped Bust Left type: ☆ M 33.17-r.1. VF-20. Two-toned light brown and olive, straight clip at 5:00 on obverse probably not mint-made ☆ M 37.4-k.1. Rarity-3. F-12. Dark brown and evenly granular, but still quite attractive ☆ M 43.1-Y. CONNFC variety. F-12. Brown and steel with even granularity and fire damage. (Total: 3 pieces)



2238 **1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.33-z.3. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-6. VF-20.** Dark brown and olive with microscopically granular surfaces. Boldly struck and well centered on a somewhat oblong planchet with all punctuation and all four digits of the date visible, though the date is at the edge of the planchet. Besides the somewhat rough planchet stock, there are no other problems worthy of note. Slightly finer that the Taylor:2584 coin with some reverse details as sharp as those on the "EF/VF" Perkins:414 coin, though that coin's obverse is clearly finer. A sharp and important specimen of this rare variety, with intact rims and no internal planchet defects to obscure details. Sure to improve many advanced assemblages of Connecticut coppers.

Weight: 132.1 grains. Diameter: 28.8 mm.

2239 **1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.39-s.1. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-4. EF-40.** Pleasing and glossy light brown with some brightness in the fields residual from a light cleaning long ago. Some typical striations in the planchet; roughness at the center of the planchet obscures some device details. Very visually appealing and sharp besides, in fact sharper than the Perkins:430 coin where fully struck up. An excellent example of the variety.

Weight: 145.9 grains. Diameter: 28.1 mm.

2240 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.39-s.1. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-4. VF-20. Medium brown and olive with some gloss on a microscopically granular planchet. Planchet flaw at NE of CONNEC. A charming and nicely detailed specimen.

Weight: 144.4 grains. Diameter: 28.3 mm.

2241 1787 Connecticut copper. M 36-I.1. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-6. VF-20. Mottled medium brown on a rough planchet. Obverse is granular and rather pleasing with full legends and punctuation. Reverse is rougher with much of the detail in both legends and design elements lost to this specimen's unfortunate planchet. A meritorious filler of this very scarce variety.

Weight: 139.1 grains. Diameter: 28.1 mm.

2242 **1787 Connecticut copper. M 37.5-e. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-3. VF-30.** Medium brown with steel high points, a bit bright from a cleaning last century. Well struck and perfectly centered on a nice planchet; a few thin striations in the obverse drapery are the only ones worthy of individual note. Shallow dig near chin in left obverse field noted for accuracy. An attractive Connecticut copper worthy of inclusion in a variety collection or a type set of colonial coppers.

Weight: 139.0 grains. Diameter: 28.6 mm.

2243 1787 Connecticut copper. M 37.5-e. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-3. F-15. Glossy two tone dark brown and olive. Struck on a relatively smooth planchet with most of its roughness consigned to the extreme periphery. Two tiny reverse rim nicks at 3:00 and 7:00 and a thin scratch in the left obverse field noted. This is an extremely interesting example from a technical standpoint, struck on a chunky planchet weighing an almost-unheard of 165.4 grains and measuring 2.0 mm thick. A coin that will fascinate the specialist.

Weight: 165.4 grains. Diameter: 28.4 mm.

2244 1787 Connecticut copper. M 37.9-e. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-6. VF-20. Mottled medium brown, ebony, and tan on glossy but microscopically granular surfaces. Struck a bit off center toward 6:00 relative to the obverse. Tiny rim nick at 4:30 on reverse noted. Excellent detail for this variety despite its surfaces, and a worthy inclusion in an advanced collection.

Weight: 144.2 grains. Diameter: 28.5 mm.

2245 1787 Connecticut copper. M 37.13-HH. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-5. F-12. Attractive tan and dark brown with microscopically granular surfaces. Nick on the chest of reverse device noted for accuracy. Well struck with good detail for the grade. A fine specimen of the variety.

Weight: 152.7 grains. Diameter: 28.3 mm.

2246 A 1788 Connecticut copper trio: ☆ M 2-D. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. Rim cuts and heavy digs ☆ M 11-G. Mailed Bust Left. F-12. Rim bent at 12:00 on obverse ☆ M 16.1-H. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-4. F-12. Dark and porous. (Total: 3 pieces)

2247 **1787 Connecticut copper. M 11-G. Mailed Bust Left. EF-40.** Ebony, light tan, and steel with some microscopic granularity. A bit bright from an ancient brushing but very attractive and supremely well detailed. Tiny obverse rim nick and nearby pit at 3:00 and a few shallow scratches noted for accuracy. An exceptionally sharp specimen of the variety or type.

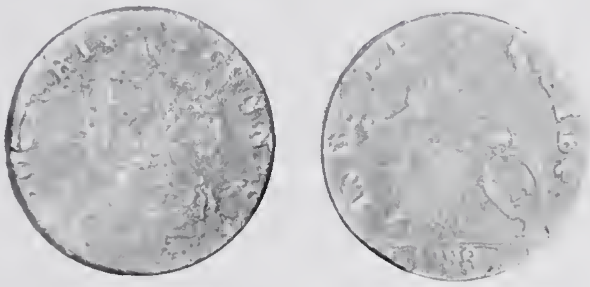
Weight: 117.6 grains. Diameter: 27.7 mm.

2248 1788 Connecticut copper. M 11-G. Mailed Bust Left. VG-8. Flip-over Double Struck. Light to medium brown and evenly porous. Reverse legend LIB visible at forehead of obverse figure. Struck on a remarkably thin 68.9 grain planchet. An interesting and desirable Connecticut copper error.

Weight: 68.8 grains. Diameter: 27.7 mm.

2249 **1788 Connecticut copper. M 12.2-C. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-5. VG-8. Overstruck on a Nova Constellatio copper.** Medium to dark chocolate brown with relatively smooth surfaces. A few ancient scratches and almost imperceptible rim nicks noted for accuracy. Splendidly overstruck on a Nova Constellatio copper with vestiges of the wreath visible in left obverse field and a few spare cinquefoils visible on the reverse, typical of the variety. A low-grade but very pleasing specimen of this scarce variety.

Weight: 113.6 grains. Diameter: 28.9 mm.



2250 **1788 Connecticut copper M 12.2-E. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-6+. VG-8.** Mottled medium brown and ebony on granular surfaces. Some shallow scratches and tiny rim nicks noted in addition to a few insubstantial pits. Decent detail for the grade, stronger in places (and weaker in others) than the Perkins:514 coin. A remarkable specimen on a very thick planchet of 169.0 grains, almost certainly the heaviest of this variety known. The planchet is 2.3 mm thick and, near 7:00 relative to the obverse, has a natural seam on the edge inherent in the copper stock. A rare variety in nearly unimproveable condition.

Weight: 169.0 grains. Diameter: 26.9 mm.

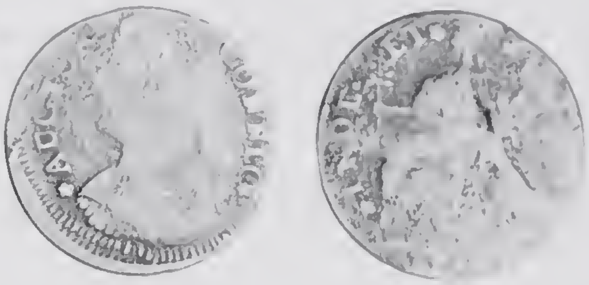
VF 1788 M 13-A.1 Connecticut

2251 **1788 Connecticut copper. M 13-A.1. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-5. VF-30. CONNLC variety.** Pleasing medium chocolate on a striated planchet. Unevenly struck, typical for the variety. Striations primarily affect the southwest quadrant of the obverse and reverse, with an extra flaw noted at NL of CONNLC. Tiny mint clip at 11:00 on obverse. Supremely attractive and very well detailed, this coin surpasses the Taylor:2715 coin and is virtually equivalent to Perkins:515. This piece is easily finer than the Perkins:516 duplicate. An important specimen of this very scarce variety, and possibly a candidate for the Condition Census.

Weight: 138.8 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm. Die alignment: 270°.

1788 M 14-L.2

"The Fatal Flaw"



2252 **1788 Connecticut copper. M 14-L.2. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-6. F-12/VG-8.** Pleasing light brown with variously smooth and striated surfaces. Obverse misaligned toward 1:00 as often seen for this variety. Tiny rim nick above I of AUCTORI and small rim bruise below date only problems worthy of mention besides the typical planchet. The rarity of this variety can be placed squarely at the feet of the reverse die, which is incorrigibly damaged and broken on this specimen. States just before Taylor:2718, with the impressive break on reverse easily apparent, and the sharpness is nearly as fine in that specimen where unaffected by planchet striations. Detail is finer than the Perkins:518 duplicate. A very pleasing specimen of this very rare and popular variety, with a sharpness that rivals the specimens in many advanced collections.

Weight: 103.3 grains. Diameter: 27.0 mm. Die alignment: 0°.

2253 1788 Connecticut copper. M 16.1-D. Draped Bust Left. Rarity-3. VF-25. Attractive medium brown and steel with microscopically granular surfaces. Choice in appearance despite the minor roughness and a few thin scratches here and there. A bit of easily removable verdigris clings to reverse cud. Struck from a late state of the dies with a massive cud at 7:30 on reverse, small break on E of ET, crack and break at I of LIB, and crack descending through B of LIB to reverse device. This is not the latest die state seen, as the cud stops neatly at the exergual line and the E of ET is not yet obscured by its break. A very pleasing specimen of this interesting variety and a nice example of the 1788 Draped Bust Left type.

Weight: 109.3 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm.

Extraordinary "1747" Machin's Mills Halfpenny

2254 **"1747" Machin's Mills halfpenny. Vlack 1-47A. Rarity-5. VF-25.** Appealing deep olive-brown on evenly microscopically granular surfaces. Planchet flaw hidden in George's head and nearly imperceptible rim bruise at 3:00 on reverse noted for accuracy; neither is offensive. This is a truly exceptional specimen of this avidly sought Machin's Mills type, the only George II date in the series. This piece is the virtual equal in terms of sharpness of the Ringo specimen, C4 2000:48, on a very similar planchet without the sizeable flaw of that specimen. As such, it is a very important specimen of this series which has seen a revitalization of interest in recent years and a piece that would represent an upgrade for even very advanced collectors of American-made imitation halfpence.

Weight: 125.9 grains. Diameter: 27.8 mm.

2255 **"1771" Machin's Mills halfpenny. V2-71A. Rarity-4. F-12.** Pleasing chocolate brown with glossy microscopically granular surfaces. Superb eye appeal; we must note only two shallow parallel planchet flaws near central reverse and a small splash of reddish verdigris on the hip of Britannia. First G of GEORGIVS not struck up. A splendid example of this popular and scarce type.

Weight: 108.0 grains. Diameter: 27.0 mm.

2256 1788 Machin's Mills halfpenny. V23-88A. F-12. Mottled tan and dark brown with light surface roughness. Planchet pit at central obverse and some insubstantial scratches noted. Tiny bright spot on cheekbone. All legends and design elements are plain. A presentable specimen of this American imitation.

Weight: 84.3 grains. Diameter: 27.2 mm.

The date on this coin, 1788, almost certainly denotes the actual date of striking of this variety, unlike the previous two specimens which were purposefully backdated. Some specimens may have been struck into 1789. No genuine British halfpence were struck with this design after 1775.

2257 1787 Nova Eborac copper. Breen-987. Figure Seated Right. VF-30, holed. Pleasing dark brown with lighter highlights. Surfaces a bit bright from a cleaning generations ago. Small neat hole at 1:00 on obverse. Reverse cud from 3:00 to 4:30. A visually appealing and sharp specimen of this popular state coinage issue.

Weight: 104.9 grains. Diameter: 27.5 mm.

2258 1787 Nova Eborac copper. Breen-986. Figure Seated Left. VF-30. Light brown and steel a trifle bright from a long ago cleaning. An impressively attractive specimen with only two small rim nicks at 7:00 and 11:00 on obverse worthy of note. Nice for the type.

Weight: 136.2 grains. Diameter: 27.9 mm.

2259 1787 Nova Eborac copper. Breen-986. Figure Seated Left. VF-20. Glossy dark brown with steel high points on the reverse. Light scratch on reverse near ET is barely noticeable. Another pleasing example of the type.

Weight: 138.8 grains. Diameter: 28.0 grains.

2260 1787 New Jersey copper. Maris 6-D. F-12/VF-20. Dark chocolate brown with lightly granular surfaces. Minor planchet depression at central reverse and tiny rim nick at 3:00 on obverse noted. Typical die break at base of reverse. A more than acceptable specimen of this popular New Jersey variety.

Weight: 139.8 grains. Diameter: 29.0 mm.

2261 **1786 New Jersey copper. M 18-M. VF-30.** Bridle variety. Light brown and olive retoning from an old cleaning. Well struck on a relatively smooth planchet, though a planchet void at 9:00 on reverse rim affects P of PLURIBUS. Some minor scratches at central reverse. Virtually identical sharpness as the Griffee:33-O'Donnell:112 example and a fine specimen of this variety.

Weight: 150.6 grains. Diameter: 28.0 mm.

2262 1786 New Jersey copper. M 18-M. VF-20. Bridle variety. Medium steel brown and mahogany on microscopically granular surfaces. A bit of green verdigris apparent on reverse device and individual denticles, in addition to a minuscule area at mane. Quite sharp and generally rather pleasing.

2263 1786 New Jersey copper. M 20-N. Rarity-4. VG-8/F-12. Glossy medium to dark chocolate brown. Manifold tiny marks on obverse and reverse and some peripheral reverse fire exposure. Still a specimen with nice eye appeal.

Weight: 147.0 grains. Diameter: 27.9 mm.

2264 A New Jersey copper quartette: ☆ 1786 M 23-P. Rarity-4. F-12/VG-8. Tan and pleasing, but graffitied "XVII." ☆ 1787 M 46-e (2). The first is VG-8 , olive and pleasant with usual obverse swelling. The second is G-4, dark and corroded ☆ 1787 M 48-g. F-12. Mottled light to medium brown with microscopically granular surfaces and some green corrosion. (Total: 4 pieces)

2265 1786 New Jersey copper. M 23-R. VF-20. Deep brown and olive with glossy microscopically granular surfaces. Very nice eye appeal with only two tiny pinpricks of verdigris on reverse rim worth mentioning. Well struck with excellent detail. A nice specimen for the variety or type collector.

Weight: 148.3 grains. Diameter: 28.0 grains.

2266 1787 New Jersey copper. M 32-T. VF-20. Splendid two-tone dark brown with light brown devices and legends. Glossy and evenly granular. Tiny mint clip at 11:00 on obverse. A sharply struck and very attractive New Jersey copper.

Weight: 143.8 grains. Diameter: 27.2 mm.

2267 1787 New Jersey copper. M 34-J. F-15. Overstruck on a Connecticut copper. Mottled medium to dark brown with some surface roughness. Heavy rim nick at 12:00 on obverse has bent the rim somewhat; another small pit on plow handle is the only other defect worth mentioning. Boldly overstruck on a Connecticut copper with all legends of the undertype legible. The planchet is slightly ovoid. Despite its flaw, a pleasing specimen of this popular "deer head" variety.

Weight: 139.5 grains. Vertical axis: 30.7. Horizontal axis: 29.9.

Possible Condition Census Maris 43-Y

2268 **1787 New Jersey copper. M 43-Y. Rarity-5. VF-20.** Mottled tan to medium brown with some surface roughness. Two reverse planchet cracks at 10:00 and 2:00. Nice eye appeal despite some very minor obverse scale and old scratches at central reverse. Tiny bright spot in patina on shield noted. This is a superb example of this very scarce variety, easily the equal of O'Donnell:139 and probably slightly sharper. It is also equivalent or slightly finer than the Taylor:2225 and Griffee:71 coins. An important opportunity for the New Jersey copper specialist.

Weight: 149.3 grains. Diameter: 27.0 mm.

2269 1787 New Jersey copper. M 43-d. F-12. Brassy tan and mahogany with microscopically granular surfaces. Planchet flaw effects base of reverse shield and C of CÆSAREA. Some minor verdigris at 9:00 on reverse rim. A nice specimen of the variety or small planchet type.

Weight: 151.5 grains. Diameter: 27.1 mm.

2270 1787 New Jersey copper. M 48-g. EF-40 (PCGS). Mottled mahogany and dark olive with minor surface roughness. Some light obverse scratches and two rim bumps at 4:00 on obverse. Excellent sharpness; a perfect coin for the type collector.

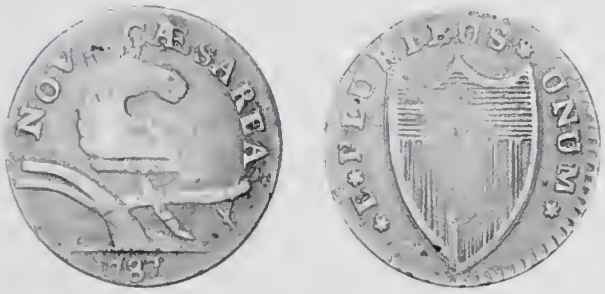
2271 1787 New Jersey copper. M 52-1. Rarity-3. VF-20. Light brown with some surface iridescence remaining from an old cleaning. A few minor obverse scratches noted; a thin planchet striation affects top of reverse shield. Well struck and quite pleasing.

Weight: 142.9 grains. Diameter: 27.3 mm.

2272 1787 New Jersey copper. M 52-1. Rarity-3. F-15. Mottled medium brown with light brown and mahogany highlights. Slightly off-center to 3:00 relative to the obverse, effecting tops of REA of CÆSAREA AND US UNUM on reverse. Planchet shows some striations and microscopic granularity, but the coin retains excellent visual appeal for the grade.

Weight: 130.3 grains. Diameter: 27.1 mm.

Exciting Maris 56-n Overstruck on Vermont

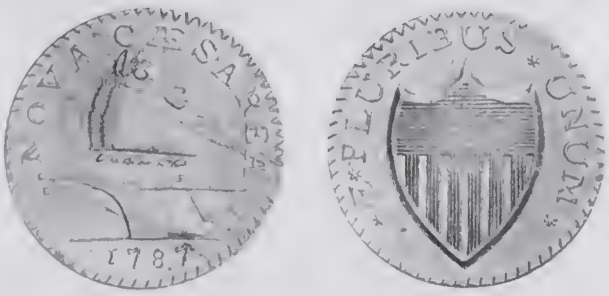


2273 1787 New Jersey copper. M 56-n. VF-30. Overstruck on Vermont copper. Choice glossy medium brown with mostly smooth surfaces. Shallow pits at A of NOVA and last A of CÆSAREA noted for accuracy, but choice and very pleasing overall. Boldly overstruck on a Bust Right 1787 or 1788 Vermont copper, whose legends are still legible at the top and bottom of obverse. While AUCTORI is quite frequently seen hiding in the fields or legends of a Maris 56-n, finding VERMON at the date of this specimen is a pleasant surprise. On this popular variety frequently collected by its undertype, a Vermont copper undertype is rather scarce and worthy of a premium. A delightfully attractive New Jersey that should excite specialists in the series.

Weight: 113.4 grains. Diameter: 27.9 mm.

Extraordinary Maris 64-t

Among the Finest Known



2274 1787 New Jersey copper. M 64-t. AU-55. Beautiful lustrous medium brown with brighter lustre and faded mint color in protected areas of legends and devices. This is a truly remarkable coin, perhaps technically Uncirculated and without question very choice. A tiny mahogany spot is noted behind mane and a thin planchet striation is visible in the right obverse field. Reverse shield center is nearly fully struck up with some of the usual planchet marks at absolute center. This specimen is a candidate for finest known of the variety, every bit the technical equal of O'Donnell:163 and Frontenac:218 while perhaps beating them in eye appeal. An important and Condition Census specimen by any reckoning, and certain to interest advanced collectors of the New Jersey series.

Weight: 138.5 grains. Diameter: 27.8 mm.

2275 1787 New Jersey copper. M 64-t. F-12. Dark brown and steel with finely granular surfaces. A bit bright from a long ago cleaning but still very sharp and visually pleasing. Well struck with nearly full shield detail, something unusual for even high grade specimens, as in previous lot. A worthy example for any assemblage of New Jersey coppers or colonial coinage.

Weight: 136.2 grains. Diameter: 28.0 mm.

2276 1788 New Jersey copper. M 67-v. VF-20. Dark brown and steel with even microscopic surface granularity. High points bright from an overzealous brushing long ago but not offensively so. Straight mint clip at 12:00 on obverse. Old scratch in shield and tiny pit left of date noted for accuracy. A perfect specimen for the New Jersey date collector or a fine addition to the cabinet of the specialist.

Weight: 138.7 grains. Diameter: 28.9 mm.

2277 1785 Vermont copper. Ryder-3, Bressett-2B. Landscape, VERMONTS. Rarity-5. EF-40, corroded. Dark brown with green scale adhering to most legend and design elements. The sharpness is no less than exceptional, with every letter of the legend completely bold and the design elements perfectly depicted. This piece most likely was lost soon after its mintage and spent some time in the ground, which effectively began a patination process that was left incomplete with much of the natural chocolate brown still visible. While the surfaces are far from perfect, with much microscopic pitting, the overall appeal is great and the sharpness may rank this specimen with the top dozen or so of the variety. An important Vermont that has seen very little, if any, actual circulation.

Weight: 81.9 grains. Diameter: 27.7 mm.

2278 1785 Vermont copper. R-3, B-2B. Landscape, VERMONTS. Rarity-5. VF-30. Pleasing tan with areas of microscopic pitting. The sharpness is very nice with fully legible legends and clear design elements on both obverse and reverse. A few dents have left this piece slightly bent, the heaviest of which is just over the obverse plow with a few smaller digs at RES at the top of the obverse. Still a very attractive and sharp specimen of this very scarce Landscape variety.

Weight: 85.4 grains. Diameter: 27.8 mm.

2279 1785 Vermont copper. R-4, B-3C. Landscape, VERMONTIS. Rarity-4. EF-40. Very attractive glossy light brown on a relatively smooth planchet. Exceptionally sharp and well struck, just a trifle misaligned toward 9:00 relative to the obverse. Unfortunately, a deep punch near the all-seeing eye at central reverse has left a raised area near central reverse in the form of a dense and perfectly circular mound. This piece has near perfect color and surfaces, an extremely unusual situation for a Vermont copper. Without this punch damage, this piece could be the star of any advanced collection; the way it is, it is still a very detailed and remarkably attractive specimen of this popular pre-federal coinage.

Weight: 147.5 grains. Diameter: 28.0 mm.

2280 **1786 Vermont copper. R-6, B-4D. Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM. VF-20.** Glossy medium chocolate brown with mostly smooth surfaces. Some minor planchet striations are noted at the top and bottom of the reverse and a misshapen burr that evaded the planchet cutter is visible on the edge at 12:00 on the obverse. Superb eye appeal and very natural appearance. The southwest quadrant of the obverse is not fully struck up, causing VERMON to be weak. The same area on the reverse was also poorly struck and DECIMA was largely lost in the process. Where fully struck, this piece has very nice sharpness, including the primary devices and the date. A most appealing Vermont copper ideal for inclusion in a well-selected advanced collection.

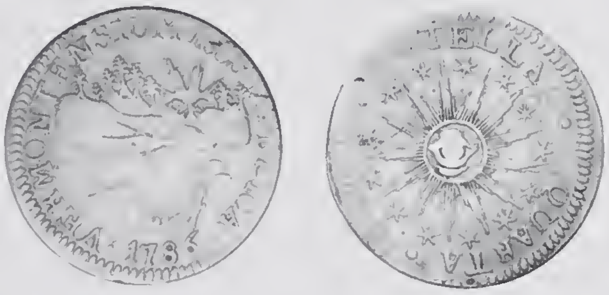
Weight: 126.4 grains. Diameter: 26.2 mm.

2281 **1786 Vermont copper. R-6, B-4D. Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM. VF-20.** Glossy medium chocolate brown on a relatively smooth planchet. A few areas of subtle planchet roughness noted for accuracy, though the only one worthy of mention is on the reverse from center to rim near 1:30. A few shallow scratches are insubstantial. Typical striking weakness on this specimen, causing loss of legends VERMONTE on the obverse and DECIMA on the reverse. Excellent eye appeal and sharpness where fully struck; a worthy representative of the variety or type.

Weight: 121.3 grains. Diameter: 27.2 mm.

Beautiful 1786 Vermont Landscape

R-7



2282 **1786 Vermont copper. R-7, B-5E. Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM. Rarity-3. EF-40.** Beautiful glossy light brown with hard and mostly smooth surfaces. This is a Vermont copper of exceptional beauty, a delightfully well-struck and marvelously preserved specimen. Full legends are legible, though the last few letters of DECIMA are a bit weak. The central design elements are very well detailed. A short scratch in the obverse field and a few shallow reverse scratches are noted, though none disturb the splendid eye appeal. A tiny lamination under MON of VERMONTENSIUM is noted; other planchet issues are negligible and do not merit remark. Obverse die bulge as often seen on this variety. An exquisite specimen of this variety and a potential centerpiece in an advanced collection of Vermont copper varieties or pre-federal types.

Weight: 118.9 grains. Diameter: 27.2 mm.

2283 **1786 Vermont copper. R-7, B-5E. Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM. Rarity-3. VF-35.** Light brown with brassy highlights still bright from a century old cleaning. Very well struck with complete legends and only a few denticles shy of a full complement. A couple of minor planchet striations are seen, typical of the issue. Tiny rim bump at 3:00 on obverse and a pair of intersecting scratches near central reverse noted. Obverse die bulge in an advanced state, weakening top of plow a trifle. A very sharp and quite attractive Vermont copper.

Weight: 122.7 grains. Diameter: 27.6 mm.

2284 **1786 Vermont copper. R-7, B-5E. Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM. Rarity-3. VF-30.** Dark olive patination on microscopically granular surfaces. While a bit rough, this piece shows very nice detail with full legends on obverse and reverse and well-defined central design elements. A few ancient obverse scratches do not detract. Most advanced state of the obverse die with swelling to the right edge of mountains and sunface, with crack through U of PUBLICA to rim at 3:00. An important and detailed specimen for the specialist.

Weight: 116.3 grains. Diameter: 27.0 mm.

2285 **1786 Vermont copper. R-8, B-6E. Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM. Rarity-4-. VF-20.** Dark chocolate brown and ebony on microscopically granular surfaces. Planchet void obscures last two letters of PUBLICA on obverse; another planchet flaw at 9:00 on reverse affects nothing. Well struck and quite sharp. Some old scratches near the top of the obverse. A pleasing specimen for the Vermont enthusiast of this scarcest VERMONTENSIUM variety.

Weight: 116.7 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm.

2286 A Vermont copper quartette: ☆ 1786 R-9, B-7F. Baby Head. Rarity-3. F-12. Brassy appearance with some dark scale on finely granular surfaces ☆ 1787 R-13, B-17V. BRITANNIA. (2). Both are F-12/G-4 with typical reverse weakness and rough planchets ☆ 1787 R-14, B-10K. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-3. F-15. Dark brown with porous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

Remarkable 1786 Vermont R-10

Among the Finest Known

2287 **1786 Vermont copper. R-10, B-8G. Mailed Bust Left. Rarity-4. EF-40.** Choice glossy mottled dark chocolate brown with hard and relatively smooth surfaces. Some light scattered pitting, typical of the type, with the only sizable planchet defect well-hidden just atop the shoulder. This is a very choice and beautiful specimen of this scarce variety, finer than the Carlotto plate coin, last sold as Frontenac:86. In that sale, the Carlotto plate piece was described as "High Condition Census

... exceeded only by the Guth and Picker coins." The present specimen shows excellent detail in the bust and nice hair detail on the obverse and some detail on the reverse as well. Die crack noted from rim through E of VERMON into field. A very important Vermont copper, almost certainly well within the Condition Census for the variety, and certain to excite enthusiasm among Vermont enthusiasts.

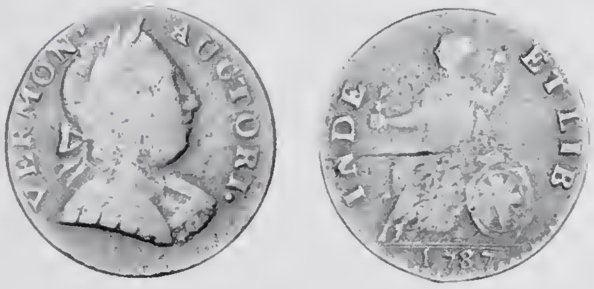
Weight: 126.9 grains. Diameter: 27.5 mm.

This is among the heaviest specimens of this variety on record; Carlotto notes a range of weights from 92 to 125 grains while this specimen tips the scales at 126.9 grains. The specimen in our March 1991 sale of the Marvin P. Matlock Collection, Lot 1058, weighed 127.8 grains and is probably the heaviest on record.

2288 1787 Vermont copper. R-12, B-11K. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-3+. VF-30. Overstruck on a Nova Constellatio copper, with script U.S. and portions of the wreath of the host coin design plainly visible at the center of the Vermont obverse design, while the all-seeing eye of the host coin and several surrounding stars are plainly seen at the center of Liberty on the reverse. Pleasing tan surfaces with a hint of roughness in places; that roughness, of course, was on the host coin. Nice design elements present, and altogether aesthetically appealing. A few scattered patches of patination are noted on the obverse.

Weight: 132.9 grains. Diameter: 27.6 mm.

2289 Pair of 1787 Vermont coppers, both the Britannia variety, R-13, B-17V. Both VF-20/VG-8, one uniformly porous. Both are fairly typical for the issue. (Total: 2 pieces)



2290 **1787 Vermont copper. R-14, B-10K. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-3. VF-20.** Dark brown surfaces with medium brown high points. A few faint, old scratches are noted, particularly on the reverse at Liberty's waist. Still a fairly sharp and attractive example of this perennial favorite in the Vermont copper series.

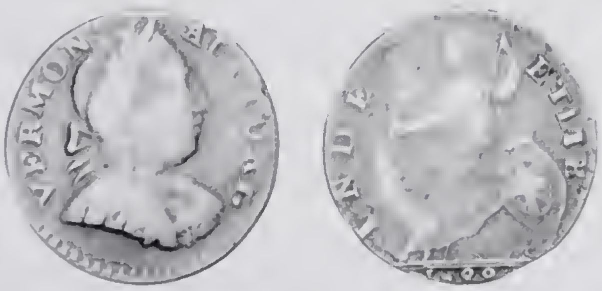
Weight: 117.3 grains. Diameter: 27.0 mm.

2291 1788 Vermont copper. R-16, B-15S. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-1. F-12. Medium tan with old, black scale in areas. Still in decent overall condition, with a certain appeal that may be peculiar only to specialists in the series.

Weight: 115.6 grains. Diameter: 27.3 mm.

2292 1788 Vermont copper. R-19, B-13L. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-5. F-12. Dark olive brown with light tan high points. On a typical flan for the variety, somewhat porous and striated, and of typical low quality. This scarce variety is nearly impossible to find on a problem-free flan. Strong design detail remains, and indeed this coin can be considered fairly nice overall.

Weight: 116.4 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm.



2293 **1788 Vermont copper. R-22, B-10Q. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-5-. F-15.** Chocolate brown with light tan high points, glossy in areas, faintly porous in other places. Some faint scratches are seen on both sides, but the overall quality of the present specimen is decidedly choice where the variety is concerned. A very scarce variety, one that was lacking in such sales as Taylor, Roper, and Picker. Norweb had a VF example, a remarkable occurrence, as this variety is seldom found above Fine. Late reverse die state, with cracks from 1 in date upward through IN of INDE. Large, horn-shaped swelling underlines IND; other swelling occurs at Liberty's upper torso. Definitely a choice example of this rare variety, a coin that should create serious interest among specialists in the Vermont copper series.

Weight: 108.4 grains. Diameter: 27.1 mm.

2294 1788 Vermont copper. R-22, B-10Q. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-5-. F-12. Medium tan with some olive detritus on both sides. Faint uniform porosity as well, but still an attractive example of this issue. Same die state as the preceding lot.

Weight: 108.2 grains. Diameter: 27.6 mm.

2295 1788 Vermont copper. R-24, B-16S. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-3. VF-30. Medium brown and uniformly porous, but with design details that certainly warrant the assigned grade (if not slightly finer). Nicely centered on both sides, with full dentils present. Some faint spots of green patina appear on the obverse, and a sizeable wedge-shaped area of patination affects ET LIB on the reverse.

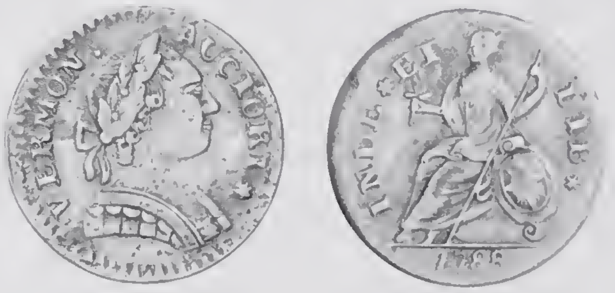
Weight: 113.2 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm.

2296 1788 Vermont copper. R-25, B-16U. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-2+. F-12. Early die state, with crack across obverse effigy's bust visible. Steel brown with areas of mahogany. Uniform microgranularity on both sides, with some larger areas of pitting, undoubtedly as struck. All things considered, not a bad Vermont copper.

Weight: 129.1 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm.

2297 1788 Vermont copper. R-25, B-16U. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-2+. F-12. Same die state as preceding lot. Olive-brown with lighter tan high points. Uniform, faint granularity on both sides, not an unusual occurrence for this issue. A few faint old marks are noted, but still a fairly decent example of the variety.

Weight: 117.8 grains. Diameter: 26.8 mm.



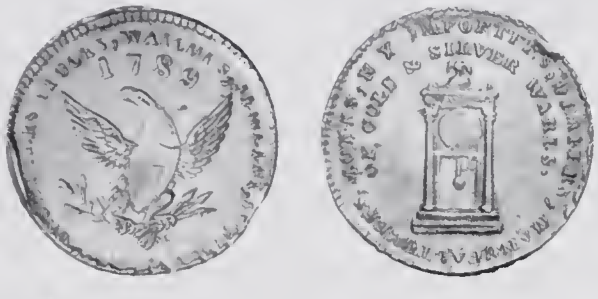
2298 **1788 Vermont copper. R-27, B-18W. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-1. EF-40.** A thoroughly delightful and impressive example of the variety. Medium golden brown with attractive chocolate highlights. Nicely centered and well struck, with strong details present on both sides. Some minor surface roughness is noted, but the overall appeal is extraordinary for a Vermont copper. An early state of the obverse die, without trace of crack that develops from the effigy's bust to star following AUCTORI. Finer overall than the Carlotto plate coin (Frontenac:401), and highly desirable as such.

Weight: 126.6 grains. Diameter: 27.9 mm.

2299 Trio of 1788 Vermont coppers, all R-27, B-18W for variety. This includes F-15, dark brown and lightly granular, F-12, lightly porous with an edge clip, and F-12, uniform granularity. (Total: 3 pieces)

2300 1781 North American Token. Copper. Breen-1144. VF-20. Medium brown with lighter tan on the high points. Problem free and attractive for the grade.

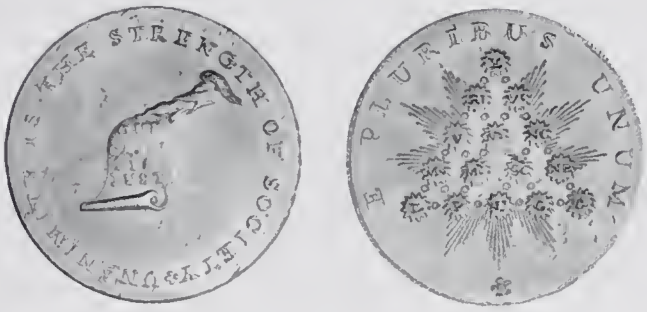
Weight: 110.0 grains. Diameter: 28.1mm.



2301 **"1789" Mott token. Ornamental edge, thin flan. Breen-1025. AU-55.** Medium brown with some red detritus among the legends, perhaps a touch of a jeweler's rouge from an early cleaning. Surfaces somewhat hard and glossy in areas, lightly porous in other places. Strong central details on the regulator (clock), and at the eagle on the obverse. A pleasing coin overall.

Weight: 105.1 grains. Diameter: 26.6 mm.

2302 Pair of popular colonial issues: ☆ "1789" Mott token. Plain edge, thick flan. Breen-1020. VF-20. Cleaned long ago, now naturally retoned to deep gray-brown ☆ (1792) Kentucky token. Plain edge. EF-40. Medium brown. (Total: 2 pieces)



2303 **(1792) Kentucky token. Lancaster edge. Breen-1157. MS-63 BN.** Deep tan with lustre in the protected areas. Some faint flan fissures on the obverse, as struck, do little to detract from the overall appeal. Sharp in all places, with CAUSE on the obverse scroll distinct.

Weight: 153.9 grains. Diameter: 29.0 mm.

2304 (1792) Kentucky token. Plain edge. Breen-1155. EF-45. Medium tan with some deeper highlights in the protected design areas.

Weight: 147.9 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm.

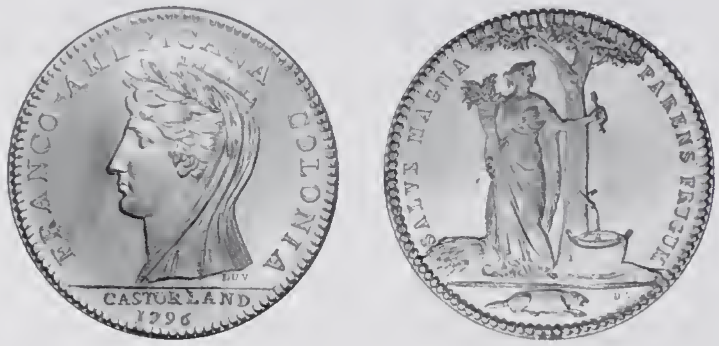
2305 (1792) Kentucky token. Plain edge. Breen-1155. EF-45. Deep chocolate brown with pale blue and rose iridescence, perhaps the result of a cleaning some time ago. Still attractive overall.

Weight: 146.7 grains. Diameter: 29.4 mm.

Lovely 1796 Castorland Gold Restrike

Bee Edge Privy Mark

The Garrett Specimen



2306 **"1796" Castorland jeton. Gold restrike, bee privy mark on edge. Breen-1069, OR on edge near bee. Proof-63.** Bright yellow gold with sharp and frosted motifs that stand boldly out from satiny, prooflike fields. From early copy dies, somewhat similar to the "original" dies. Walter Breen places the bee privy mark in the 1860 to 1879 date range. A thoroughly pleasing specimen despite its restrike status, a rarity in gold that will see substantial bidding activity. A noted prize from the Garrett Collection.

Weight: 302.6 grains. Diameter: 32.2 mm.

2307 Pair of 1783 Georgivs Triumpho coppers, both late reverse die state specimens. VF-20, cleaned, and F-12, dark and patinated. (Total: 2 pieces)

2308 Trio of Washington-related issues: ☆ 1783 Washington & Independence. Large Military Bust. Breen-1203. Baker-4. EF-40 ☆ 1783 Washington & Independence. Draped Bust, No Button. Breen-1189, Baker-2. EF-40 ☆ 1783 Washington & Independence. UNITY STATES cent. Breen-1188. VF-30, reverse scratches. (Total: 3 pieces)

2309 1783 Washington & Independence. UNITY STATES cent. Breen-1188. EF-45. Medium tan. Typical flan striations noted.

Weight: 117.5 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm.

2310 Trio of Washington pieces: ☆ 1783 Washington & Independence. UNITY STATES. Breen-1188. VF-30 ☆ Undated Double Headed cent. Breen-1205. VF-30 ☆ Washington President. 1793/2 Ship halfpenny. Breen-1225. VF-25. Usual state of the reverse, clashed and swollen. (Total: 3 pieces)

2311 1791 Washington President Cent. Large Eagle. Breen-1206. EF-40. Pleasing dark brown. A perennial favorite.

Weight: 197.1 grains. Diameter: 29.7 mm.

2312 1791 Washington President cent. Small Eagle. Breen-1218. AU-58 (PCGS). Tobacco brown with some deeper tan highlights. Lustrous. Nicely struck for the issue. A pleasing coin for the grade.

2313 1791 Washington President cent. Small Eagle. Breen-1217. EF-45. Glossy deep tan surfaces with some orange and red highlights. Nicely struck. A pleasing coin for the grade.

Weight: 192.2 grains. Diameter: 30.0 mm.

2314 1795 Liberty and Security halfpenny. London edge. Breen-1260. VF-25. Medium olive-brown, perhaps lightly cleaned long ago and since naturally retoned. Some striking weakness at Washington's shoulder and, correspondingly, at the eagle on the reverse. A few stray marks are present.

Weight: 120.9 grains. Diameter: 29.5 mm.

2315 (1795) Liberty and Security penny. Breen-1254. EF-40, faint obverse scratch is present. Medium brown with lighter areas in the recessed portions of the design.

Weight: 293.4 grains. Diameter: 33.5 mm.

2316 Undated Washington Success token. Large planchet. Brass. Breen-1286. Reeded edge. EF-45. Attractive olive gold. Sharply struck with strong details in most places; the all-seeing eye on the reverse is somewhat light, typical for the issue. Problem free and fairly choice overall. Usual die crack across Washington's portrait, extending from the tip of his nose through the N in WASHINGTON.

Weight: 63.2 grains. Diameter: 25.4 mm.

2317 Undated Washington Success token. Large planchet. Brass. Breen-1287. Plain edge. EF-45. Cleaned long ago to an unnatural brightness, now retoning. Slightly more advanced die state than the token in the previous lot.

Weight: 64.0 grains. Diameter: 25.0 mm.

2318 Undated Washington Success token. Small planchet. Brass. Breen-1289. Reeded edge. EF-40. Deep golden brown with strong design details for the grade. A few stray marks do little to disturb the overall appeal of this attractive token.

Weight: 33.6 grains. Diameter: 19.4 mm.

2319 Pair of undated North Wales halfpenny tokens, both Breen-1294. F-15, and F-12. Both are medium brown. (Total: 2 pieces)

2320 1787 Fugio copper. Kessler Newman-4E. Club Rays, UNITED STATES. Rarity-3. VF-20, but cleaned long ago, now retoning. Some unnatural brightness still remains on the high points. A suitable "filler" example of this scarce and popular variety.

Weight: 134.8 grains. Diameter: 28.1 mm.

2321 1787 Fugio copper. KN-6W. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-5. EF-40 for overall sharpness, uniformly lightly porous. Still sharp and well-defined. An altogether suitable example of this fairly scarce variety.

Weight: 157.7 grains. Diameter: 28.6 mm.

2322 1787 Fugio copper. KN-7T. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-5. VF-25. Some natural flan flaws are seen on both sides, but the overall appeal is substantial for the assigned grade. Pleasing medium brown.

Weight: 141.0 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm.

Mint State 1787 KN-8B

2323 **1787 Fugio copper. KN-8B. Pointed Rays, UNITED STATES. MS-63 RB (PCGS).** Bright red lustre on satiny medium brown surfaces. An area of dark brown is noted on the reverse from 3:00 to 6:00. Some faintness of strike at the top of the obverse and correspondingly at the bottom of the reverse.

2324 1787 Fugio copper. KN-8B. Pointed Rays, UNITED STATES. EF-40. Medium brown with strong design details for the assigned grade. A natural edge flaw, as struck, appears just above the 8 in the date. A popular variety and grade combination.

Weight: 147.7 grains. Diameter: 28.0 mm.

2325 1787 Fugio copper. KN-9P. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-4. F-12. Medium to deep tan, with some faint, uniform porosity on both sides. A few stray marks are also noted. A fairly scarce variety.

Weight: 153.8 grains. Diameter: 28.1 mm.

2326 **1787 Fugio copper. KN-10G. Pointed Rays, UNITED STATES. Rarity-6. VF-20.** The rare and desirable 1 over Horizontal 1. Medium brown with lighter brown high points. A natural edge clip is noted at FU on the obverse. One for the specialists!

Weight: 144.7 grains. Diameter: 28.1 mm.

2327 1787 Fugio copper. KN-15Y. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-3. EF-40 for sharpness, faint, uniform porosity on both sides. Steel brown with lighter high points. A few stray marks are present. The variety with eight-pointed stars on reverse label (rather than the standard cinquefoils).

Weight: 149.0 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm.

2328 1787 Fugio copper. KN-15Y. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-3. VF-30. Deep rose and tan surfaces with a touch of faint porosity and a few stray marks. Another example of the popular eight-pointed star on label reverse.

Weight: 141.6 grains. Diameter: 28.3 mm.

2329 1787 Fugio copper. KN-16N. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-5. F-15. Sharpness marginally finer in areas, but some faint, old vertical obverse scratches are noted. Medium tan, although perhaps lightly cleaned long ago. Still, a thoroughly acceptable example of this scarce variety.

Weight: 155.3 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm.

2330 1787 Fugio copper. KN-18U. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-4. VF-35. Pleasing medium tan with some darker highlights in the protected areas. Essentially free of extraneous marks, and fairly choice as such.

Weight: 155.3 grains. Diameter: 28.3 mm.

2331 1787 Fugio copper. KN-16N. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. Rarity-5. VF-20. Medium tan with some olive highlights. The reverse is deep olive with lighter high points. Some faint porosity, but handling marks are at an absolute minimum for the grade.

Weight: 140.9 grains. Diameter: 28.2 mm.

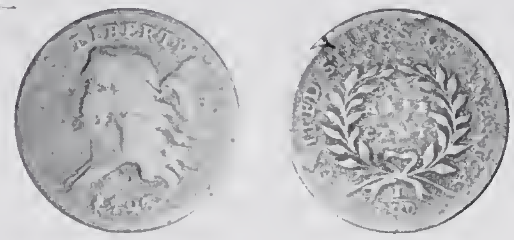
HALF CENTS

Our presentation of half cents begins with three different specimens of the first year of issue, 1793, a date remarkable for its elusive quality as well as for its distinction of the only year of its design type. From there the catalogue is rich in other early years, absent the 1796, after which Draped Bust Classic Head and Braided Hair varieties will be found.

Year in and year out, half cents have been rock-solid in their popularity and market demand. Such pieces evoke a special nostalgic, numismatic charm, and relationship with history. It is always a pleasure to contemplate and catalogue an interesting group as here.

2332 **1793 Breen-2, Cohen-2. Rarity-3. Flowing Hair. G-6.** Attractive medium brown surfaces despite numerous dents and marks on obverse and reverse, including a rim bruise at 9:00. Both date and LIBERTY are sharp. The reverse is rotated clockwise.

Die alignment: 225°.



2333 **1793 B-4, C-4. Rarity-3. Flowing Hair. Net VG-8;** sharpness of F-12 with light corrosion. Dark brown is blended with lighter tan, with a few minor abrasions and rim bruises.

2334 1793 B-4, C-4. Rarity-3. Flowing Hair. AG-3. Light tan surfaces with pit marks on the obverse and a few minor rim bruises. Very slightly bent. A hole filler for the date or type collector.

The term "hole filler" was first used many years ago when collectors actually put coins into albums.

2335 **1794 B-1a, C-1a. Rarity-3. Large Edge Letters. VG-10.** Very dark brown surfaces with lighter tan highlights. This is a nicely centered impression with pleasing surfaces displaying only a few very minor abrasions. The reverse is rotated counterclockwise. This is the only readily collectible variety with Large Edge Letters.

Die alignment: 150°.

Usual late die state with obverse and reverse clash marks.

2336 **1794 B-2b, C-2a. Small Edge Letters. VF-20.** Deep steel brown surfaces with considerable aesthetic appeal. A few minor rim and edge bruises are noted, especially over TE of UNITED.

Late die state with very heavy clash marks.

2337 **1794 B-3b, C-5. Rarity-4. Small Edge Letters. F-15.** A scarce variety with olive-brown surfaces and minor corrosion, heavier on the reverse. Perhaps 100 examples survive or have been identified, most in lower grades. The reverse is rotated clockwise.

Die alignment: 225°.

Light obverse clash marks are visible at Liberty's throat.

2338 **1794 B-6b, C-4. Small Edge Letters. F-12.** Dark olive-brown surfaces are pleasing for the grade. Very slight roughness is visible on the reverse with magnification. This is one of the common 1794 varieties, yet still elusive when of pleasing quality.

Intermediate die state with a distinct bulge left of the date, however, with no evidence of a reverse crack that later appears between TE of UNITED.

2339 **Selection of half cents:** ☆ 1794 B-6b, C-4. Plain Edge, No Pole. Net G-5; sharpness of F-15 ☆ 1795 B-1, C-1. Lettered Edge, With Pole. (2). Net G-5; sharpness of F-15; AG-3 ☆ 1797 B-1, C-1. Rarity-4. 1 Over 1. G-5. Obverse scratch ☆ 1797 B-2, C-2. Plain Edge. Net G-5; sharpness of VG-10 ☆ 1800 B-1, C-1. (3). VG-8 (2), VG-10 ☆ 1802/0 B-2, C-2. Rarity-3. Reverse of 1802. Net AG-3; sharpness of G-7 ☆ 1803 B-1, C-1. (2). G-4; AG-3. A few display minor problems such as corrosion or cleaning. All have medium to medium dark brown surfaces. (Total: 11 pieces)

2340 **1794 B-9, C-9. High Relief Head. VF-25.** Mottled light tan and deep brown with hints of mahogany. A pleasing example of the High Relief hair style common to three die varieties of this year. Some consider this a distinct subtype of the Liberty Cap design. Very minor porosity in the right obverse field.

Late die state.

2341 1795 B-4, C-4. Rarity-3. Plain Edge, Punctuated Date. G-7. Cleaned and recolored light tan with traces of bluish green. A few minor surface marks are visible.

2342 **1795 B-6, C-6. Plain Edge, No Pole. VF-25.** Struck over a Talbot, Allum and Lee token, with ERT from LIBERTY & COMMERCE visible right of the fraction. Very pleasing surfaces with mottled tan, olive, and dark brown. A few very minor abrasions are visible. A large quantity of Talbot, Allum and Lee coppers were purchased by the Mint, rolled out to half cent thickness, and cut down to form planchets for these coins. An interesting aspect of Mint history was the difficulty in obtaining copper for the small coinage and also for alloy purposes.

Weight: 84.1 grains.

2343 **1795 B-6, C-6. Plain Edge, No Pole. F-15.** Attractive mahogany with minor rim bruises and scratches. This thin planchet example has no evidence of undertype. Most known examples of this variety are, indeed, on thin planchets. Dr. Ronald Manley, author of *The Half Cent Die State Book*, noted a weight range from 76 to 93 grains.

Weight: 84.3 grains.

2344 1795 B-6, C-6. Plain Edge, No Pole. VG-8. Another example without traces of undertype. This has several very light obverse and reverse scratches, along with an obverse planchet lamination from border to cap and hair curls.

Weight: 88.0 grains.

2345 1797 B-1, C-1. 1 Above 1. F-12. Pleasing dark brown with splashes of lighter tan and traces of very minor corrosion. A light scratch crosses the central reverse.

Intermediate die state with several light die cracks and die bulges.

2346 **1797 B-2, C-2. Rarity-3. Normal Date. VF-20.** Exceptional color with very few minor abrasions, among these are a couple rim bruises, however, the surfaces are still so close to choice. Golden tan fields with darker brown devices. This Normal Date variety has Miss Liberty centered between date and LIBERTY.

Normal die state with prominent reverse crack from border below 2 to tops of UN and border over 1.

2347 **1797 B-2, C-2. Rarity-3. Normal Date. F-12.** Olive and steel brown with splashes of mahogany. A pleasant example of the Normal Date variety.

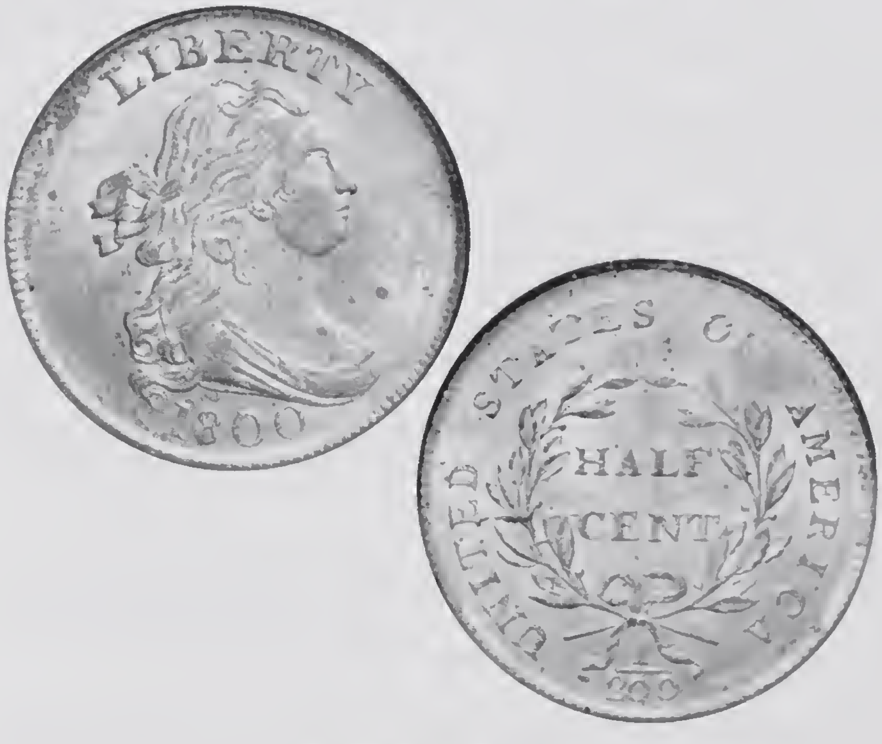
Usual die state.

2348 1797 B-2, C-2. Rarity-3. Normal Date. G-5. Deep steel-brown with very faint porosity. Extensively worn, especially evident on the reverse which is complete but very flat.

Weight: 66.7 grains, although this light weight is no doubt due in part to extensive wear.

Impressive 1800 Half Cent

Fully Lustrous Mint State



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2349 **1800 B-1, C-1. MS-64 RD (NGC).** This is an exceptional example of the first Draped Bust half cent issue featuring full orange lustre on both surfaces. The obverse has a trace of brown toning on the very highest points and along the upper left border with a few dark toning spots. The reverse is similar, however, with even brighter orange lustre. This example is typical of Mint State survivors that reached numismatic circulation through two different hoards discovered in the early 20th century.

In *American Coin Treasures and Hoards*, Q. David Bowers describes the discovery of two different hoards of 1800-dated half cents, the source for nearly all Mint State survivors of this issue:

"In the 1930s a hoard of several dozen or more 1800 half cents (the variety known today as Breen-1b, Cohen-1) turned up in Boston. Specimens from this holding display mint red, but are usually spotted. Estimates of 30 to 100 pieces have reached print. Where had they been hidden? Who found them? No one knows.

"Other 1800-dated half cents of the same variety, typically with lustrous brown surfaces, are said to have come from another hoard discovered in New England. This other cache is believed to have been found before 1910 and to have contained 'hundreds of pieces.' "

Lovely Mint State 1800 Half Cent

2350 **1800 B-1, C-1. MS-62 RB (PCGS).** A delightful example with so very nearly full red surfaces. A trace of light brown toning is noted on the high points of Miss Liberty and in the right obverse field. The balance of the obverse and all of the reverse have brilliant orange lustre. A popular example, probably from one of the hoards mentioned above.

2351 **1800 B-1, C-1. AU-50.** Olive-brown with traces of bluish green. Very light abrasions are noted on obverse and reverse. First year of the Draped Bust design and available in higher quality due to hoards found in New England.

Usual late die state of most known survivors.

2352 **Grouping of early half cents:** ☆ 1800 B-1, C-1. VF-25 ☆ 1804 B-7, C-8. Spiked Chin. VF-20 ☆ 1805 B-1, C-1. Small 5, Stemless. VF-20 ☆ 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. G-6 ☆ 1807 B-1, C-1. VF-20 (2). A nice grouping, light brown to medium dark. (Total: 6 pieces)

2353 **Grouping of half cents:** ☆ 1800 B-1, C-1. G-6 ☆ 1803 B-1, C-1. G-7 ☆ 1803 B-3, C-3. G-7 ☆ 1804 B-6, C-6. Spiked Chin. G-6 ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. F-12 ☆ 1805 B-4, C-4. Large 5, Stems. VF-25 ☆ 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. VF-25 ☆ 1807 B-1, C-1. VF-30 ☆ 1808/7 B-2, C-2. G-7. An attractive group of early half cents. (Total: 9 pieces)

2354 1800 B-1, C-1. G-5. This is an extremely important opportunity for the specialist. Olive-brown with a few minor scratches and abrasions. Considerably over standard weight and with an arc of dentils visible in the upper left obverse field, probably from an error large cent.

Weight: 99.4 grains.

Early die state with complete lowest curl and only a trace of rust on the reverse. In fact, nearly all of the berry below E in UNITED remains visible. Refer to Ron Manley's reference, *The Half Cent Die State Book*, for more information regarding early die states.

2355 **Half dozen half cents:** ☆ 1800 B-1b, C-1. EF-40. Smooth dark brown surfaces ☆ 1806 B-3. Small 6, Stemless. VG-8. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1811 B-2, C-2. Close Date. AG-4. Rough dark surfaces ☆ 1849 B-4, C-1. VF-20. Rough medium to dark brown surfaces ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Light to medium brown ☆ 1857 B-1, C-1. VF-20. Medium tan with darker toning at the devices. (Total: 6 pieces)

2356 Selection of half cents: ☆ 1800 B-1b, C-1. VG-8 ☆ 1803 B-1, C-1. VG-8 ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. VF-8 ☆ 1805 B-1, C-1. Medium 5, Stemless. (2). F-12; VG-8 ☆ 1806 B-3 C-1. Small 6, Stemless. (3). VF-20 (2); F-12 ☆ 1807 B-1, C-1. VF-20 ☆ 1809 B-6, C-6. Normal Date. VF-30. Die alignment 225°. Each having dark surfaces. (Total: 10 pieces)

2357 **1802/0 B-2, C-2. Overdate. Net VG-10;** sharpness of VF-35; heavily corroded. Deep olive and steel-brown surfaces with corrosion heaviest at left obverse and reverse. This is a scarce date half cent and is considered the key date among Draped Bust issues.

2358 1802/0 B-2, C-2. Rarity-4. Reverse of 1802. G-4. Light brown surfaces with a few minor rim bruises and other imperfections. A very pleasing 1802 half cent, as most are dark and porous.

2359 **Selection of half cents:** ☆ 1803 B-1, C-1. VG-8 ☆ 1803 B-3, C-3. VG-10 ☆ 1804 B-6, C-6. Spiked Chin. F-15 ☆ 1804 B-9, C-10. Crosslet 4, Stems. F-15 ☆ 1805 B-1, C-1. Small 5, Stemless. F-12 ☆ 1806 B-4, C-4. Large 6, Stems. VG-8 ☆ 1807 B-1, C-1. G-7 ☆ 1808 B-3, C-3. G-6. A nice grouping. (Total: 8 pieces)

2360 **Selection of half cents:** ☆ 1803 B-1, C-1. G-4 ☆ 1803 B-3, C-3. G-5 ☆ 1804 B-6, C-6. Spiked Chin. (4). VF-20 (2), F-15, VG-10 ☆ 1804 B-11, C-12. Crosslet 4, Stems. AG-3 ☆ 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. G-6 ☆ 1807 B-1, C-1. G-5 ☆ 1809/6 B-5, C-5. "9 Over 6." F-12 ☆ 1809 B-6, C-6. Normal Date. VG-8 ☆ 1809 B-6, C-6. G-4 ☆ 1810 B-1, C-1. F-15 ☆ 1825 B-2, C-2. G-5 ☆ 1828 B-3, C-3. 13 Stars. F-15 ☆ 1828 B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. F-12 ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. F-12. A nicely matched group. (Total: 17 pieces)

2361 **1803 B-2, C-2. Rarity-4+. VG-10.** An important opportunity to acquire an early die state of this scarce variety. The majority of survivors from this die pair have a heavy rim break on the reverse. Golden tan with splashes of darker brown. Very choice surfaces for the grade.

Early die state with very light cracks through the tops of most letters in the legend.

2362 1804 B-4a, C-5. Rarity-4. Spiked Chin. Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-40, cleaned and recolored with hairlined surfaces. A scarce variety that was once considered extremely rare.

Usual late die state with bisecting reverse crack and other die cracks.

2363 **1804 B-6, C-6. Spiked Chin. AU-55.** Smooth olive-brown is blended with steel brown and splashes of mahogany. This is an exceptional, sharply detailed example of arguably the single most popular half cent variety. This Spiked Chin half cent is famous for its reverse die cracks and rim breaks, which range from very light to extremely heavy. Several specialists have collected and studied the die states of this variety for many years, even writing articles about the progression. Walter Breen, in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, identified 16 different die states. In *The Half Cent Die State Book*, Ron Manley described 20 different die states and illustrated each of these with an actual photograph. Going a step further, collector Gene Braig submitted an article in the May 1990 issue of *Penny Wise*, where he illustrated 19 die states with computer-aided line drawings, however, described details of 44 progressions in the die state sequence. Some collectors have reported as many as 60 or 70 distinct die states.

Breen state 10. Braig state 5.5. Manley state 8.0.

Rim breaks over from below the left edge of final 0 to right top of N and space right, and from right top of M to left curve of C.

2364 1804 B-6, C-6. Spiked Chin. VF-35. Pleasing olive and light tan surfaces with very minor abrasions.

Breen state 10. Braig state 5.5. Manley state 8.0.

Virtually identical die state to the last, however, perhaps a touch later; maybe the very next coin struck! Rim breaks over from below the left edge of final 0 to right top of N and space right, and from right top of M to left curve of C.

2365 1804 B-6, C-6. Spiked Chin. VF-30. Attractive mottled tan and dark brown. This is an extremely rare state of the progression.

Breen state 13. Braig state 7.8. Manley state 10.8.

The rim break over MERICA is complete except for a tiny hole above the left side of M. The other rim break below the fraction extends to cover all of UNI.

2366 1804 B-6, C-6. Spiked Chin. VF-25. Pleasing light tan with trivial surface marks consistent with the grade. Slightly earlier than the previous lot, and considered a rare stage of the progression.

Breen state 13. Braig state 7.2. Manley state 10.2.

The rim break over MERICA is complete from the right side of M with chips over the left upright of this letter. The other rim break below the fraction extends to cover all of UNI.

2367 1804 B-7, C-8. Spiked Chin. AU-50. A pleasing example of this intriguing variety with mottled tan and steel brown, exhibiting splashes of orangish corrosion on the obverse. Very light scratches are seen across most of the reverse.

2368 1804 B-7, C-8. Spiked Chin. Net VF-30; sharpness of AU-50 with light scratches. Light golden brown obverse with splashes of ebony. The reverse is olive, also with ebony splashes.

2369 Quintette of half cents: ☆ 1804 B-7, C-8. Spiked Chin. VF-30. Medium to dark brown surfaces ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. VF-30. Rose and blue highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1809/6 B-5, C-5. "9 Over 6" EF-40. Soft medium brown with a touch of red at the devices ☆ 1828 B-3, C-3. 13 Stars. EF-45. Lustrous with a hint of golden bluish green highlights on the high points ☆ 1832 B-2, C-2. VF-35. Medium reddish brown surfaces with dark toning on the devices. (Total: 5 pieces)

2370 Quartette of half cents: ☆ 1804 B-7, C-8. Spiked Chin. VF-30. Dark surfaces ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. VF-30. Smooth dark surfaces ☆ 1805 B-4, C-4. Medium 5, Stems. VF-30. Medium reddish brown ☆ 1806 B-4, C-4. Large 6, Stems. EF-40. Medium to light brown surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

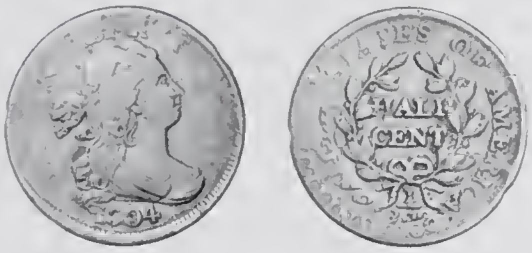
2371 Quartette of 1804 half cent types: ☆ B-7, C-8. Spiked Chin. VF-25 ☆ B-8, C-9. Crosslet 4, Stems. VF-20 ☆ B-9, C-10. Crosslet 4, Stems. VF-25 ☆ B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. VF-25. Each displays smooth dark surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

2372 1804 B-8, C-9. Crosslet 4, Stems. VF-35. Pleasing dark brown with minor abrasions and rim bruises. Rare late die state for the specialist.

A rim break joins the tops of RTY.

2373 Pair of 1804 half cents: ☆ B-8, C-9. Crosslet 4, Stems. VF-35. Medium brown surfaces ☆ B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. EF-45. Smooth dark surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

More than any other single date in the half cent series, the 1804 issues provide a veritable playground for the study of die varieties and die states.



2374 1804 B-9, C-10. Crosslet 4, Stems. Double Struck. F-15. Medium olive-brown with darker splashes. A few very minor abrasions are present. Sharply double struck as illustrated, with both impressions more or less centered on the planchet. An interesting example for the half cent specialist.

2375 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. AU-53. Attractive tan and dark brown with splashes of mahogany. Traces of lustre remain on the reverse. A lovely example for the date or type collector.

2376 Grouping of half cents: ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. VF-25. Light brown surfaces ☆ 1805 B-4, C-4. Medium 5, Stems. VF-25. Medium to dark surfaces ☆ 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. VF-30. Smooth surfaces ☆ 1809/6 B-5, C-5. "9 Over 6" VF-30. Medium surfaces with darker devices ☆ 1825 B-2, C-2. VF-30. Golden and soft blue iridescent highlights ☆ 1828 B-1, C-1. 13 Stars. VF-35. Medium tan surfaces ☆ 1832 B-2, C-2. VF-30. Dark rich surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)

2377 Selection half cents, some with minor problems: ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4 Stemless. (2) Net F-12; Net VG-10 ☆ 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. (2). Net F-15; VG-8 ☆ 1807 B-1, C-1. Net G-6 ☆ 1809/6 B-5, C-5. Overdate. Net F-12 ☆ 1810 B-1, C-1. Net VG-8 ☆ 1811 B-2, C-2. Close Date. Net VG-10 ☆ 1825 B-2, C-2. Net F-15 ☆ 1826 B-1, C-1. Net VG-10 ☆ 1828 B-1, C-1. 13 Stars Net VF-25 ☆ 1828 B-3, C-3. 13 Stars. (2). Net VF-30; Net VF-25 ☆ 1832 B-1, C-1. (2). EF-40. Medium reddish brown surfaces, Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-35, cleaned ☆ 1833 B-1, C-1. Net F-12 ☆ 1834 B-1, C-1. Net VF-20 ☆ 1835 B-1, C-1. Net F-12 ☆ 1850 B-1, C-1. Net VF-20 ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. Net G-7 ☆ 1856 B-2, C-1. Net VF-20. All are finer for sharpness with most displaying corrosion and cleaned. (Total: 21 pieces)

Another interesting group with many resale possibilities—not to dyed-in-the-wool specialists, but to bargain hunters and people with casual interest.

2378 Selection of half cents with some displaying minor problems: ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. Net G-10 ☆ 1805 B-1, C-1. Small 5, Stemless. G-7 ☆ 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. Net G-5 ☆ 1807 B-1, C-1. Net AG-4 ☆ 1808 B-3, C-3. Net G-4 ☆ 1809/6 B-5, C-5. "9 Over 6" Net VG-10 ☆ 1811 B-1, C-1. Wide Date. Net AG-3 ☆ 1825 B-2, C-2. (2). Net VF-20; Net G-4 ☆ 1828 B-2, C-3. 13 Stars. Net F-15 ☆ 1828 B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. Net F-12 ☆ 1832 B-1, C-1. (2). VF-30; Net VG-10 ☆ 1832 B-3, C-3. (2). VF-30; Net VF-20 ☆ 1834 B-1, C-1. Net VF-25 ☆ 1849 B-4, C-1. Large Date. Net VG-8 ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. Net VG-8 ☆ 1856 B-2, C-1. (2). Net VF-25; Net F-15. All are finer for sharpness. (Total: 20 pieces)

An ideal group for someone selling on the Internet or at antique shows or other places where purchasers desire rare coins at "bargain" prices.

2379 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. AU-55. Very slightly rotated reverse. Lustrous light golden tan with splashes of deeper olive. A few trivial abrasions and rim nicks are noted.

Die alignment: 170°.

A tiny reverse rim break is noted below the right ribbon end.

2380 Pair of half cents dated 1806: ☆ B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. EF-45. Smooth dark surfaces ☆ B-4, C-4. Large 6, Stems. AU-50. Soft reddish brown surfaces with splashes of darker toning. Both pieces have a rotated reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

2381 Selection of half cents, each with minor problems: ☆ 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. Net VF-20 ☆ 1809/6 B-5, C-5. Overdate. Net VG-10 ☆ 1826 B-1, C-1. Net VF-20. Rotated reverse ☆ 1826 B-2, C-2. Rarity-3. Net VF-25 ☆ 1828 B-1, C-1. 13 Star. Net F-15 ☆ 1828 B-3, C-3. 13 Stars. Net F-15 ☆ 1832 B-1, C-1. Net F-15 ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. (2). Net VF-30 another Net F-12 ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. Net VF-35 ☆ 1855 B-1, C-1. Net AU-50. All are finer for sharpness, with most having been cleaned with a few having been brushed or scrubbed. (Total: 11 pieces)

2382 Dozen half cents: ☆ 1806 B-4, C-4. Large 6, Stems. Net VF-30 ☆ 1808 B-3, C-3. Normal Date. Net F-12 ☆ 1811 B-2, C-2. Close Date. Net AG-3 ☆ 1826 B-1, C-1. Net VF-20 ☆ 1828 B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. Net VF-20 ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. Net F-25 ☆ 1832 B-3, C-3. Net VF-20 ☆ 1834 B-1, C-1. Net VF-25 ☆ 1850 B-1, C-1. Net AU-50 ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. Net F-15 ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. Net VF-30 ☆ 1856 B-2, C-1 Net EF-40. All are finer for sharpness, but have cleaned or have scratches or corrosion visible. (Total: 12 pieces)

2383 1808/7 B-2, C-2. Rarity-3. Overdate. Net VG-8; sharpness of F-15, obverse and reverse corrosion, some removed long ago. Medium olive-brown with mahogany on the reverse. A relatively pleasing example of this variety and important for the specialist seeking die states.

Intermediate die state with a rim break over TY. Manley state 3.0.

2384 1808 B-3, C-3. Normal Date. EF-45. An exceptional example of this final Draped Bust issue featuring smooth light tan surfaces with splashes and hints of olive and mahogany. Nicely centered with complete dentilation on both obverse and reverse. Not an unusual die state, however, important for quality.

2385 Quintette of half cents: ☆ 1809/6 B-5, C-5. Overdate. EF-45. Medium golden brown toning ☆ 1828 B-1, C-1. 13 Stars. EF-40. Smooth dark surfaces ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Some mint lustre remaining. Rotated reverse ☆ 1832 B-1, C-1. EF-40. Medium brown with splashes of darker toning and pale red ☆ 1832 B-2, C-2. EF-40. Pale golden brown surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

2386 Selection of half cents: ☆ 1809/6 B-5, C-5. Overdate. VF-25. Medium to dark surfaces ☆ 1809 B-4, C-3. Rarity 3. Normal Date. VF-20. Medium with darker toning at the devices ☆ 1810 B-1, C-1. G-6 ☆ 1826 B-1, C-1. VF-25. Pale reddish brown surfaces ☆ 1828 B-1, C-1. 13 Stars. VF-20. Smooth dark surfaces ☆ 1828 B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. VF-20. Olive-brown surfaces ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. VF-25. Smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1834 B-1, C-1. (2). VF-25. Reddish brown with splashes of richer toning; VF-20. Medium olive-brown ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. VF-20. Medium brown surfaces. (Total: 10 pieces)

2387 1811 B-1, C-1. Rarity-4+. Wide Date. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-25, scratches and corrosion. Reverse is rotated very slightly clockwise. Medium brown with above average surfaces, despite the impairments. This Wide Date variety is scarcer than Close Date examples. Early die state as usual.

2388 **1811 B-2, C-2. Close Date. VF-30 BN (NGC).** A wonderful example of this very scarce issue with attractive steel brown and mahogany surfaces. Although a few very minor abrasions are noted, this is a wonderful smooth example with considerable aesthetic appeal. A delight for the next owner. This issue is the key date among Classic Head half cents other than 1831 and 1836.

2389 **1811 B-2, C-2. Close Date. VF-25.** A lovely example with considerable detail and very few impairments aside from a few trivial abrasions consistent with the grade.

Very lightly cracked through tops of OF and AMER.

Quick attribution note: While both obverse dies of 1811 are quite similar in appearance, all that is needed to attribute these is a quick glance at star 13. This star is centered between border and curl on the Wide Date obverse and almost touches a dentil on this Close Date variety.

2390 Pair of 1811 B-2, C-2. Close date half cents. Both grading VG-8. One displays rich dark surfaces, one displays medium to dark brown. (Total: 2 pieces)

2391 Trio of half cents: ☆ 1825 B-1, C-1. EF-40 ☆ 1832 B-1, C-1. AU-55. Lustrous smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. AU-55. Lustrous medium brown with splashes of darker brown on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

2392 Trio of half cents: ☆ 1826 B-1, C-1. AU-50. Smooth dark surfaces ☆ 1828 B-3, C-3. 13 Stars. AU-53. Lustrous soft brown surfaces ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. AU-55. Lustrous medium brown surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

2393 Half dozen later-date half cent issues: ☆ 1828 B-2, C-3. EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. AU-58 ☆ 1834 B-1, C-1. EF-40 ☆ 1837 token. Low-49. EF-40, cleaned. ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. EF-45 ☆ 1855 B-1, C-1. EF-40. (Total: 6 pieces)

2394 Trio of half cents grading MS-62: ☆ 1832 B-3, C-3. BN. Lustrous ☆ 1833 B-1, C-1. RB. Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1857 B-1, C-1. BN. Lustrous with greenish brown highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

Half cents of the year 1857 are much scarcer than the low mintage figure indicates, as according to Mint Director James Ross Snowden, most pieces were held at the Mint and melted.

2395 **Half dozen half cents:** ☆ 1832 B-3, C-3. AU-55. Light brown surfaces ☆ 1834 B-1, C-1. AU-50. Medium brown with bluish green highlights on the high points ☆ 1849 B-4, C-1. Large Date. AU-55. Lustrous ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. AU-55. Lustrous with a hint of iridescent highlights ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. AU-58. Medium brown surfaces with bluish green at the devices ☆ 1857 B-1, C-1. AU-55. Medium soft brown surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

A nice grouping that will give a running start on a date set of circulation strikes of Braided Hair half cents, with a couple of Classic Head included for good measure.

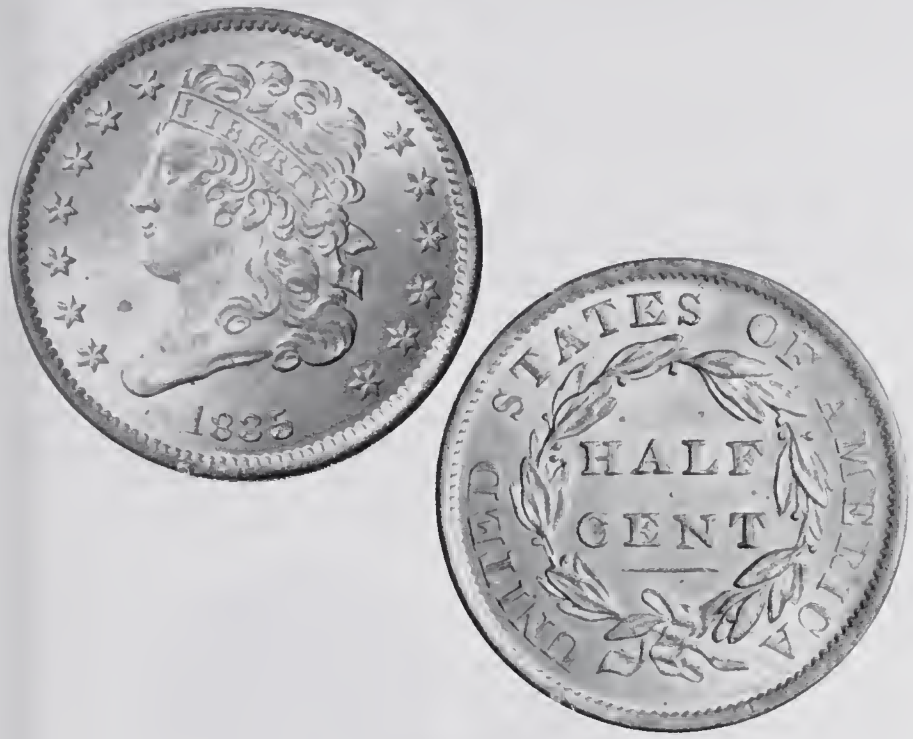
2396 **Half dozen half cents:** ☆ 1832 B-3, C-3. AU-55 ☆ 1835 B-2, C-2. AU-55 ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. AU-50 ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. AU-50 ☆ 1855 B-1, C-1. AU-55 ☆ 1857 B-1, C-1. AU-55. An attractive grouping. (Total: 6 pieces)

2397 **Half dozen half cents:** ☆ 1833 B-1, C-1. AU-50. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1835 B-1, C-1. AU-50. Medium brown with some verdigris noted on both surfaces ☆ 1849 B-1, C-1. Large Date. AU-55. Minor spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. AU-55. Lustrous with soft magenta and blue highlights ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. AU-58. Lustrous smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1855 B-1, C-1. AU-58. Lustrous with intermingled magenta and lavender highlights. (Total: 6 pieces)

2398 Grouping of half cents: ☆ 1833 B-1, C-1. EF-40. Medium to dark brown surfaces with dark toning at the rims ☆ 1835 B-2, C-2. EF-45. Iridescent highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1849 B-4, C-1. EF-40. Rich olive-brown surfaces ☆ 1850 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Soft brown surfaces ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. EF-40. Splashes of rich toning on both surfaces ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Brown surfaces with some lustre remaining ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1856 B-2, C-1. EF-45. Pale brown surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

2399 Fascinating selection of half cents: ☆ 1833 B-1, C-1. VF-35. Smooth dark surfaces ☆ 1835 B-1, C-1. EF-45 (2). One displays pale brown surfaces, while the other displays dark rich surfaces ☆ 1849 B-4, C-1. EF-40. Medium reddish brown surfaces with a minute rim nick on the reverse ☆ 1850 B-1, C-1. EF-40. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. (2) EF-45. Brown with splashes of darker at the rims; EF-40. Iridescent highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. VF-35. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1856 B-2, C-1. EF-40. Pale medium brown surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)

Outstanding Gem 1835 Half Cent



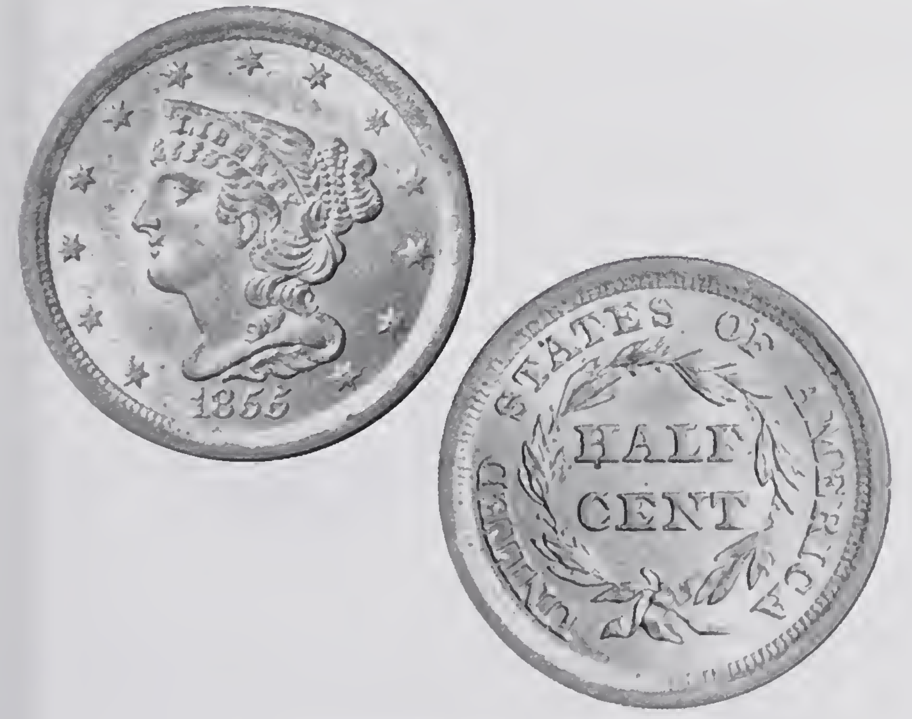
(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2400 **1835 B-1, C-1. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Fully lustrous mellow orange just beginning to display light brown on the very highest points; however, still qualifying as a fully "red" example. A few tiny spots are visible on the obverse and reverse.

Both obverse and reverse display very light clash marks.

Most likely from the Elmer Sears hoard of the 1930s. The 1835 half cent hoard has been stated to contain as many as 1,000 or more pieces, all spotty mint red examples. Dave Bowers discussed this issue in conjunction with other half cents dated 1833, found also in the 1930s. "The total for both half cent dates was in the thousands of coins. Most were bright red, usually with some tiny black flecks. During the 1930s these sold for about 25¢ each on the market. In the mid-1950s the remainder coins were distributed in New York and sold for several dollars apiece. Some of the 1833 half cents were prooflike and were offered as Proofs. For several years thereafter, half cents of these two dates were fairly plentiful in dealers' stocks, but with a great boom in numismatics that took place in the 1960s, most became widely scattered."

Gem Mint State 1855 Half Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2401 **1855 B-1, C-1. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A fully lustrous and sharply struck gem example with bright orange surfaces and hints of light bluish toning on the highest points. Most Mint State 1855 half cents survive from another hoard, this located in the 1940s by Mr. and Mrs. Charles French of Troy, New York. This hoard of 1855 half cents apparently contained 500 coins which were then held very quietly by Mr. and Mrs. French as they feared the possibility of the market value declining due to the existence of these coins. Over the next 20 years the hoard was quietly parceled out, a few coins at a time.

2402 **1855 B-1, C-1. MS-64 RD.** A wonderful example with full orange lustre and faint brown mellowing on the highest points. Although a few very minor spots are present, most examples from the same hoard as this feature numerous spots.

2403 Trio of half cents grading MS-60: ☆ 1855 B-1, C-1. BN ☆ 1856 B-2, C-1. RB ☆ 1857 B-1, C-1. BN. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

We reiterate that half cents as a class are fairly difficult to find. Our present sale offers many interesting opportunities to acquire small runs and groups. Study each listing carefully and take advantage!

LARGE CENTS

Gather together a group of old-time numismatists, and it is dollars to doughnuts that they will agree that few pleasures in the hobby exceed that of viewing a large group of 1793-dated copper cents. Somehow, the individual die characteristics, the different experiences each piece displays in terms of its grade and surface quality, the artistry, the rarity, and other aspects all meet to create a special aura that is difficult to describe in print. The cents of 1793 occur in three main styles, the Chain, Wreath and Liberty Cap formats, the last being by far the rarest. All are represented here.

Large cents of 1794 include several different varieties, quickly followed by 1795, 1796, and other dates in sequence, including the rare and highly prized 1799 (of which there are three specimens offered). Draped Bust, Classic Head, and Coronet styles follow, concluded by Braided Hair examples. Many of the following pieces are from an old-time New England collection gathered over a period of many years and kept off the market until now.

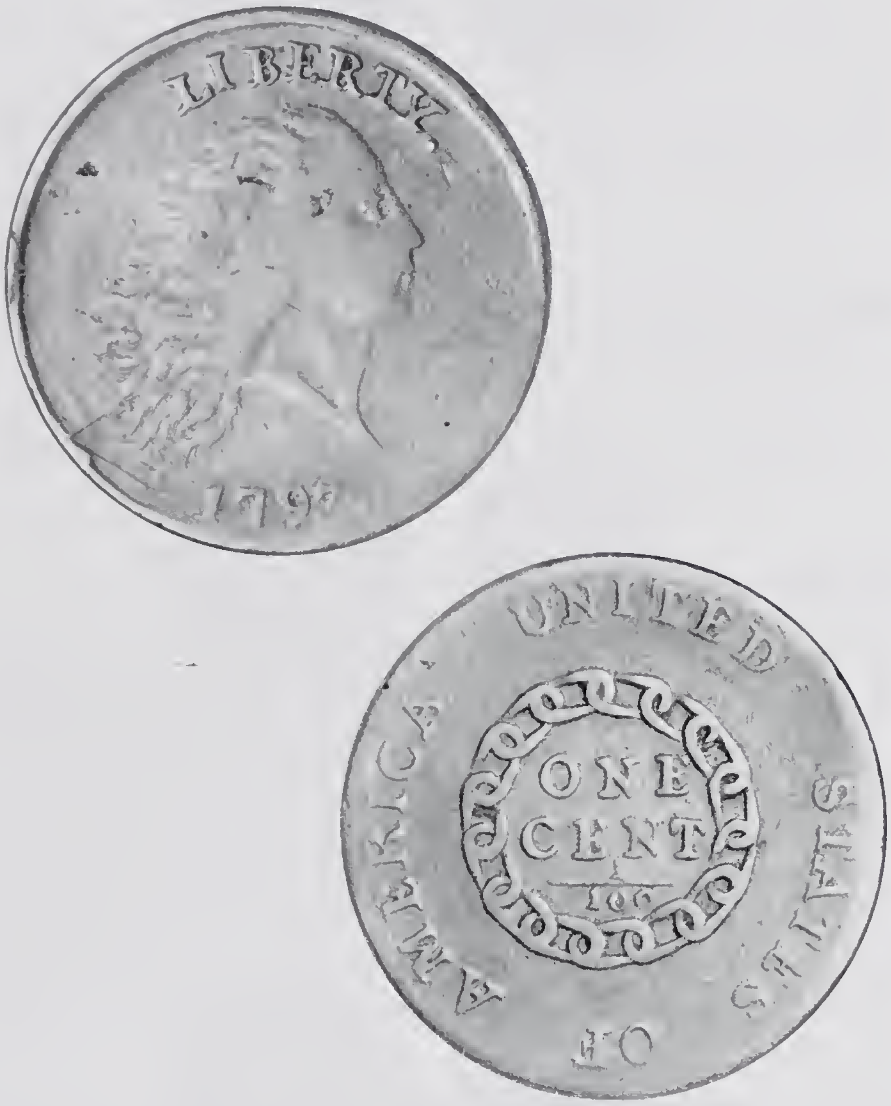
2404 **Pair of extensively worn large cent rarities:** ☆ 1793 Sheldon-1. Poor-1 ☆ 1799 S-189. Fair-2 with fully legible date. (Total: 2 pieces)

2405 **1793 S-3, Breen-4. Rarity-3. Chain AMERICA. G-4.** Pleasing olive-brown surfaces with few very minor abrasions. This is much more attractive than most examples at this grade level

The date is complete and bold with most letters of LIBERTY fully defined. The reverse has the legend visible with only the tops of letters merged into the rim.

2406 1793 S-3, B-4. Rarity-3-. Chain, AMERICA. Net Fair-2; sharpness of G-4, reverse damage. The obverse is pleasing with full date and LIBERTY. Smooth dark brown with a few minor scratches and heavy dents on the reverse.

Pleasing 1793 Chain Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2407 **1793 S-4, B-5. Rarity-3+. Chain, Periods. VF-20 BN (NGC).** Smooth light tan surfaces with a few minor depressions and other slight abrasions, mostly on the obverse. A few minor rim bruises are visible. Unusual surface quality, most Chain cents are found darker and somewhat porous. This variety receives its name from periods after the date and LIBERTY.

Later die state with a small rim break at the junction of two obverse cracks at 7:30.

2408 **1793 S-6, B-7. Rarity-3. Wreath, Vine and Bars. Net VF-12;** sharpness of VF-20, obverse tooled. Porous dark brown with moderate rim bruises. Hair details have been finely re-engraved.

2409 1793 S-9, B-12. Wreath, Vine and Bars edge. Net VG-8; sharpness of VF-20 with ebony surfaces and heavy corrosion.

2410 **1793 S-11a, B-16a. Rarity-4. Wreath, Lettered Edge. Net VG-10;** sharpness of F-15, pitting and corrosion on both surfaces. Otherwise, pleasing olive-brown.

2411 1793 S-11b, B-16b. Rarity-4. Wreath, Lettered Edge. AG-3. Although well worn, the surfaces are actually very lovely medium brown with a small rim bruise below the date and few other very minor imperfections. The date is virtually full and is certainly readable.

Attractive 1793 Wreath Cent

Lettered Edge

2412 **1793 S-11c, B-16c. Rarity-3. Wreath, Lettered Edge. Net F-15 (ANACS);** sharpness of VF-20 or finer, corroded with dark brown surfaces and lighter tan devices. Specific attribution as lettered edge is based on a note from our consignor, however, is not indicated on the certified holder.

2413 **1793 S-13, B-20. Rarity-4-. Liberty Cap. AG-3.** Very nearly worn smooth thus rendering this an affordable example, with the obverse much sharper than the reverse. The date is fully legible! Hard tan surfaces with considerable aesthetic appeal for the grade.

2414 **1793 S-14, B-17. Rarity-5-. Liberty Cap. Net G-4;** sharpness of G-7, corroded dark brown surfaces. The all important bisecting obverse die crack remains plainly visible. The date is readable, however, it is obscured by the corrosion. Minor rim bruises are mostly visible on the reverse.

2415 **1794 S-18b, B-2b. Rarity-4. Head of 1793. Net AG-3;** sharpness of VG-10, heavy corrosion. Deep steel brown surfaces with corrosion evenly distributed across the obverse and reverse surfaces. This is a very typical example of the variety. Virtually all 1794 Head of 1793 cents are corroded or otherwise have rough surfaces. Attractive chestnut and steel brown are intermingled on smooth surfaces with few very minor abrasions. A small rim bruise is visible behind the cap and another over Y. Otherwise very pleasing. This variety is sometimes recognized by the name Long Fraction Bar. A quick glance at the reverse of this example will explain why.

2416 Pair of 1794 Head of '94 cents: ☆ S-22. F-15. A very light reverse rim nick is noted. Otherwise attractive medium brown surfaces. ☆ S-24. VG-10 with microscopic porosity. (Total: 2 pieces)

2417 **Delightful assortment of 18th-century issues,** each net graded with very minor defects: ☆ 1794 Head of 1794. S-24. Net VG-7 ☆ 1794 Head of 1794. S-26. Net VG-7 ☆ 1794 Head of 1794. S-42. Net VG-10 ☆ 1795 Lettered edge. S-74. Net F-12 ☆ 1796 Liberty Cap. S-84. Net VG-8 ☆ 1797 Reverse of 1797. S-130. Net VF-20 ☆ 1797 Reverse of 1797. S-139. Net F-15. (Total: 7 pieces)

2418 **Half dozen net graded 18th-century cents:** ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-25. Net VG-10 ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-31. VG-8 ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-43. VG-10 ☆ 1795 Plain edge. S-76b. G-5, minor clipped planchet ☆ 1797 Reverse of '97. S-123. Net F-12 ☆ 1797 Reverse of '97. S-134. F-15. (Total: 6 pieces)

2419 1794 S-26, B-16. F-15. Pleasing olive-brown surfaces with splashes of darker steel on both obverse and reverse. The surfaces are not perfectly smooth, exhibiting very light granularity and minor scratches with magnification. At first glance however, this is a very lovely cent and is certain to be enjoyed by the new owner.

2420 Trio of 18th-century issues: ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-26. Net VG-10; sharpness of F-12 with obverse damage ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-69. G-7 ☆ 1796 Liberty Cap. S-89. Net VG-6; sharpness of VG-8 with obverse scratches. (Total: 3 pieces)

2421 1794 S-28, B-10. Head of 1794. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-30, obverse and reverse nicks and other imperfections. A small patch of reddish corrosion is visible at 7:00 on the reverse.

Attribution note: This reverse is known as the "Single Leaf" reverse, with only one outer leaf on the branch beneath I in AMERICA, overlapping the stem. Sheldon-28 and 29, which shared this reverse, are the only two varieties with this particular feature.

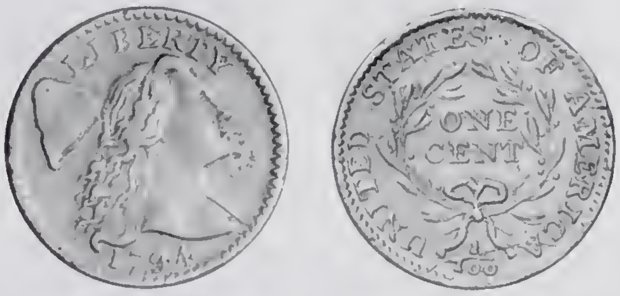
2422 Assorted 18th-century issues, each net graded, most with minor imperfections: ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-30. AG-3 ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-31. G-4 ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-57. VG-8, sharpness much finer ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-65. G-6 ☆ 1794 Head of 94. S-69. G-4 ☆ 1795 Plain edge. S-76b. G-5, planchet clip at 7:00 ☆ 1795 Plain edge. S-78. G-6 ☆ 1796 Liberty Cap. S-83. G-7 ☆ 1796 Liberty Cap. S-84. AG-3 ☆ 1796 Liberty Cap. S-89. G-7, two minor clips at 4:00 and 8:00 ☆ 1797 Reverse of '97. S-127. G-7. (Total: 11 pieces)

2423 **1794 S-31, B-13. Head of '94. VF-20.** An attractive example with pleasing medium brown surfaces and lighter olive in the protected areas around the devices. This attractive specimen is nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders. This is the so-called Marred Field obverse with large die chips in the field left of the hair curls.

2424 1794 S-21, B-13. Head of '94. VG-8.

2425 1794 S-44, B-33. Head of '94. VG-10. Light tan surfaces with splashes of bluish steel.

2426 Trio of Liberty Cap varieties: ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-44. G-7 ☆ 1795 Plain edge. S-76b. G-7 ☆ 1796 Liberty Cap. S-89. G-7. (Total: 3 pieces)



2427 **1794 S-59, B-57. Rarity-3. Head of '94. VF-35.** A lovely example with light tan surfaces and splashes of maroon. Very minor corrosion is visible in the right obverse field near Liberty's chin.

This is a late die state with die cracks from the rim right of the 9 to the bust, from rim through final S to top leaf, and at lower reverse from the border through final A, right ribbon end, and fraction.

2428 1794 S-59, B-57. Rarity-3-. Head of '94. VG-10 (ANACS). Deep brown surfaces with ebony toning. A pleasing example with very few abrasions or other imperfections.

2429 1794 S-59, B-57. Rarity-3-. Head of '94. VG-10. An attractive example with chestnut brown and darker steel intermingled on pleasing surfaces. A small rim bruise at 3:00 resembles a clipped planchet at first glance.

2430 1794 S-59, B-57. Rarity-3. Head of '94. VG-10. Light brown surfaces with several small rim bumps and other abrasions.

2431 1790s quartette: ☆ 1794 Head of '94. S-63. G-7 ☆ 1795 Plain edge. S-76b. G-4 ☆ 1797 Gripped edge. S-121b. G-6 ☆ 1797 Reverse of '97. S-130. F-15. Extremely late die state. (Total: 4 pieces)

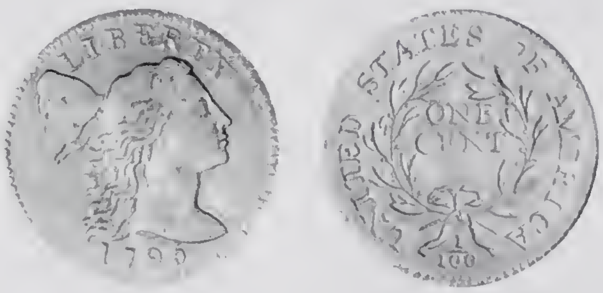
2432 1794 S-65, B-51. Head of '94. F-12. A pleasing example with dark brown and mahogany surfaces. This is the Shielded Hair variety with the lower left obverse border extremely strong.

Later die state with the reverse crack from 12:00 especially heavy. The final S in STATES is completely obliterated.

2433 1794 S-70, B-62. Head of '94. Net F-12; sharpness of F-15, old cleaning. Pleasing chestnut brown with faint blue and iridescent highlights. A few minor surface marks are visible on the reverse.

A prominent die crack extends from the border between TY to Liberty's forehead.

2434 1795 S-74, B-2. Rarity-4-. Lettered Edge. Net F-12; sharpness of F-15, rim bumps, corrosion, and other minor impairments. Dark brown surfaces. 1795 large cents with lettered edge are much scarcer than those with plain edge.



2435 **1795 S-76b, B-4b. Plain Edge. AU-50 (PCGS).** Olive-brown and lighter tan with coppery orange highlights. We suggest careful examination prior to bidding. The single most common variety of 1795 large cent and one of the most plentiful among all Liberty Cap cents, thus a candidate for the date or type collector.

Purchased from Murray Stamp Shop, Edinburgh, Scotland as EF according to our consignor.

2436 Quintette of 18th-century cents: ☆ 1795 Plain edge. S-76b. G-6 ☆ 1795 Plain edge. S-78. G-7 ☆ 1797 Reverse of '97. S-128. VG-8 ☆ 1797 Stemless. S-131. G-5 ☆ 1797 Reverse of '97. S-137. G-7. (Total: 5 pieces)

2437 1795 S-77, B-6. Rarity-3+. Plain Edge. G-5. Exceptional light tan obverse and slightly deeper reverse. Very slightly out of round. An important opportunity for the die state specialist.

From a very late die state with advanced obverse and reverse die bulges affecting the obverse from 6:00 to 9:00 and the reverse through TED STA and AMERI.

Wonderful 1795 Cent

Plain Edge

2438 **1795 S-78, B-8. Plain Edge. AU-50 (PCGS).** Although one of the most plentiful varieties in the Liberty Cap series, very few remain in quality such as this. Pleasing chestnut brown. Highly attractive with smooth surfaces. This lovely example is ideal for a high quality type collection or to add to the date collector's cabinet.

2439 1795 S-78, B-8. Plain Edge. VF-20. This is a pleasing example with deep mahogany brown surfaces and traces of brighter reddish patina. Well centered with broad obverse and reverse borders, on a slightly overweight and large planchet.

179.0 grains. 29.4 mm. Standard weight for the issue was 168 grains. This is not enough overweight to constitute a mint error, however, it is certainly still significant.

2440 1795 S-78, B-8. Plain edge. F-12. Olive-brown surfaces with splashes of ebony and steel. Very lightly corroded with a minor rim bruise at 11:00.

2441 **1796 S-81, B-2. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. Net VF-20;** sharpness of VF-30, burnished. Minor surface marks and rim bruises are present. Although burnished, this has an exceptional "look" and may serve nicely for the date collector looking for an appealing example.

2442 **1796 S-81, B-2. Rarity-3-. Liberty Cap. F-12.** Dark olive and steel fields with lighter golden tan devices. A few hairlines, rim bruises, and other imperfections are noted, however, none of these are serious. A pleasing example of the 1796 Liberty Cap cent coinage.

2443 **1796 S-84, B-5. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. Net VF-20;** sharpness of VF-30, cleaned. This is an absolutely delightful example it has been cleaned and retoned. Exceptional light tan and mahogany give way to deeper brown at the borders. The surfaces are smooth and pleasing.

2444 **1796 S-84, B-5. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. Net VF-20;** sharpness of VF-25, cleaned, with an obverse rim nick. A highly attractive example with light brown surfaces and iridescent toning. The small rim nick below the date is minor. Two insignificant spots of corrosion are located in the right obverse field. An exception to the rule that most 1796 large cents are dark and porous.

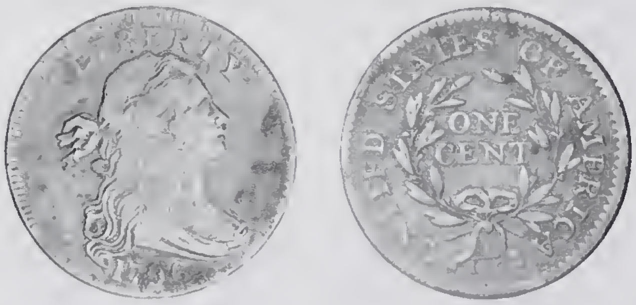
2445 **1796 S-84, B-5. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. VF-20.** Smooth medium brown surfaces with full borders and a few very minor abrasions. An attractive example of this variety, ideal for the date for the date or type collector.

2446 1796 S-90, B-11. Rarity-5+. Liberty Cap. Net Fair-2; sharpness of G-4 with several small rim nicks and a patch of porosity on the obverse. This is a scarce variety. The reverse is rotated with nearly medal alignment.

Die alignment: 10°.

2447 Collection of 1796 Draped Bust cents: ☆ Reverse of '96. S-92. G-7 ☆ Reverse of '96. S-93. VG-8 ☆ Reverse of '96. S-99. Fair-2 ☆ LIHERTY. S-104. G-5 ☆ Reverse of '94. S-108. G-5 ☆ Reverse of 94. S-109. G-7 ☆ Reverse of '94. S-109. F-15. (Total: 7 pieces)

2448 **1796 S-94, B-30. Rarity-5+. Reverse of '97. Net VG-10;** sharpness of VF-20, corrosion. Deep mahogany brown highlights with ebony fields and moderate corrosion, especially on the obverse. An important opportunity for the variety specialist to pick up an example of this rarity. The presently offered specimen ranks among the top dozen for this variety. An intriguing appearance with the obverse edge sharp and squared, the reverse border rounded into the edge of the coin. Walter Breen referred to these as "concavo-convex blanks."

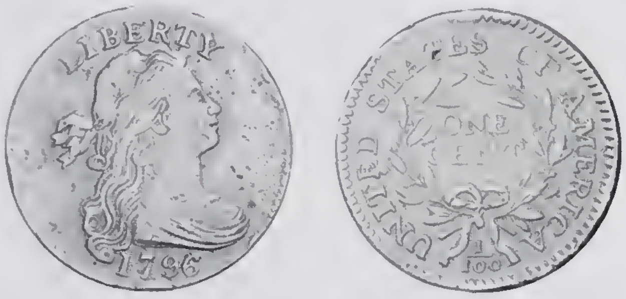


2449 **1796 S-101, B-25. Rarity-5-. Reverse of '97. Net F-12;** sharpness of F-15, corroded. A scarce variety generally found in low grades. This example has medium brown surfaces with slightly lighter devices. Minor corrosion and numerous other small imperfections are present including a patch of corrosion through the date.

2450 1796 S-103, B-27. Rarity-4+. LIHERTY. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-30, corroded. Olive-brown with darker splashes and moderate surface corrosion on both obverse and reverse. A few minute rim bruises and other minor imperfections are visible. This blundered obverse die has B in LIBERTY punched over an I according to one theory. Another theory suggests this letter was first entered in the die inverted and then corrected.

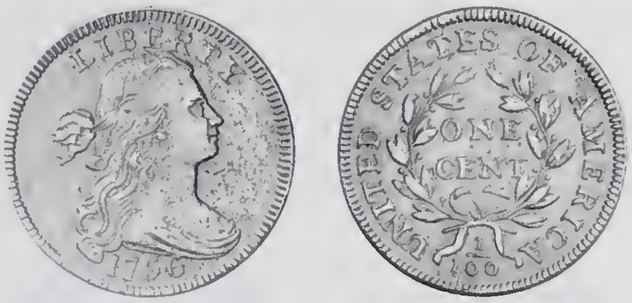
2451 1796 S-103, B-27. Rarity-4+. LIHERTY. G-7. Pleasing light tan and olive-brown. The obverse shows evidence of light cleaning long ago.

2452 **1796 S-109, B-15. Rarity-3+. Reverse 1797. F-12.** Smooth, dark steel brown with slightly lighter brown on the high points of Liberty and the wreath. An appealing example despite light surface roughness on both obverse and reverse. This is a relatively common variety with possibly as many as 300 examples surviving.



2453 **1796 S-110, B-16. Rarity-3. Reverse 1797. Net F-12;** sharpness of VF-25, corroded. Sharply defined with light tan surfaces and a few minor rim bruises on the obverse. This remains a pleasing example of the variety, one of the few plentiful varieties of this 1796 Draped Bust issue.

2454 1796 S-110, B-16. Reverse of 1794. Net VG-10; sharpness of F-15 with very light obverse corrosion and heavier reverse corrosion. A few minor rim bruises and other imperfections are visible on otherwise attractive chestnut brown surfaces. This variety is often found on very dark and heavily corroded planchets. Therefore, this example is actually finer than many.



2455 **1796 S-114, B-42. Rarity-5. Reverse of '97. Net F-15;** sharpness of EF-40, corroded. Very sharply struck with deep mahogany brown fields and lighter devices. Light corrosion across both surfaces with a minor vertical scratch and other insignificant imperfections. This is an attractive example despite the imperfections mentioned.

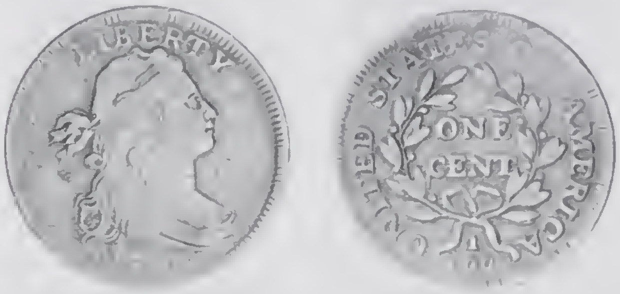
Early die state without cracks or rim breaks often seen on this obverse.

2456 1797 S-126, B-16. Rarity-3. Reverse of '97, Stems. F-12. A well centered impression with light tan and olive surfaces. A few very minor abrasions and other imperfections are noted, however, this is a highly attractive example for the grade. A few very faint hairline scratches are visible below the right end of the bust.

Very early die state with only faint traces of the obverse crack that develops from the border at 3:00.

2457 1797 S-128, B-23. Rarity-3-. Reverse 1797. VF-25. Smooth olive-brown surfaces with a small patch of corrosion on the reverse and other minor imperfections.

Note: minor cracks are visible at lower right obverse; however, this is an early die state for the marriage.



2458 **1797 S-132, B-28. Rarity-5+. Stemless. F-12.** An important opportunity for the variety specialist to acquire an attractive example of this rare die marriage. Lightly abraded dark steel brown surfaces. This is actually a very pleasing quality example of a variety that Walter Breen noted often comes "banged up or even mutilated." The present example just misses the Condition Census for this rarity and probably qualifies as one of the top 15 examples known.

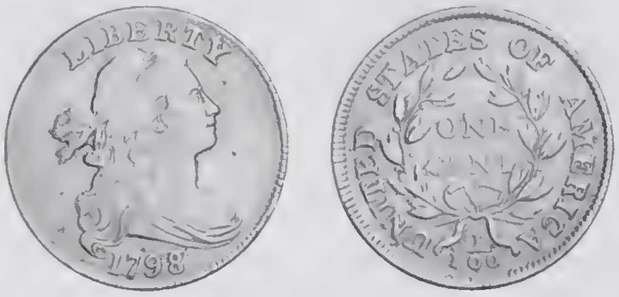
2459 1797 S-139, B-21. Reverse of '97, Stems. VF-20. Pleasing olive-brown with darker steel. Minor abrasions are noted along with very light corrosion at upper left obverse. An attractive example of the variety.

A die crack extends from the obverse border at 8:00 to the central hair curls.

2460 Pair of large cents: ☆ 1797 S-140. Reverse of 1797. VG-8 BN (NGC) ☆ 1842 N-7. Rarity-3+. AU-58 (PCGS). Smooth brown surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

2461 Half dozen Draped Bust cents: ☆ 1797 S-140. F-15 ☆ 1798 S-166. F-15 ☆ 1798 S-184. F-15 ☆ 1800 S-212, terminal die state. G-6 ☆ 1801 S-216. VF-20 ☆ 1802 S-230. F-12. (Total: 6 pieces)

2462 Another half dozen Draped Bust cents: ☆ 1798 S-161. F-15 ☆ 1798 S-179. F-15 ☆ 1798 S-187. F-15 ☆ 1800 S-200. F-15 ☆ 1802 S-227. VG-10 ☆ 1802 S-228. F-15. (Total: 6 pieces)



2463 **1798 S-163, B-19. Rarity-4-. 1st Hair Style. VF-20.** An important opportunity for the specialist to acquire a late die state example of this very scarce variety. Pleasing example of olive and maroon surfaces with a few very minor abrasions. This example just misses the low end of the Condition Census and likely ranks as ninth or tenth finest known.

A late die state with extensive obverse and reverse cracks.

2464 Draped Bust hoardlet: ☆ 1798 S-164. F-12 ☆ 1798 S-172. F-15 ☆ 1798 S-175. G-7 ☆ 1798 S-187. F-12 ☆ 1800/79 S-192. F-15 ☆ 1801 S-213. F-12 ☆ 1802 S-230. VF-20 ☆ 1802 Stemless. S-231. F-12. (Total: 8 pieces)

2465 1798 S-167. 2nd Hair Style. VF-20 (ANACS). Medium brown with considerable abrasions. Large 8 subtype.

2466 **1798 S-169, B-28. Rarity-3-. 2nd Hair Style. EF-45 BN (NGC).** Reddish brown surfaces with pale gray-brown highlights. Optimistically graded EF-45 by NGC, and conservatively graded VF-30 by Del Bland who comments in a letter accompanying this coin: "This is a nice cent but nowhere near the EF-45 it is graded by NGC. They [NGC] are usually a little better than this. This piece is more desirable than the other 30-coin in the CC which was downgraded from a 40-coin. A tough variety to find this nice." Tenth finest in the Condition Census.

2467 **1798 S-179, B-37. Rarity-3. 2nd Hair Style. VF-30.** Attractive dark olive surfaces with very minor impairments as expected. The reverse die has E of AMERICA first inverted, then corrected. The upright of the inverted E passes through the crossbar of the corrected version.

2468 1798 S-181, B-42. 2nd Hair Style. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-25 with very minor rim marks. Pleasing chestnut brown and olive surfaces.

Die alignment: 150°. The reverse has fraction doubled with 00 plainly recut inside. Late die state with several obverse cracks and a narrow rim break above LI. The area between cracks at lower right obverse, along edge of the drapery is sinking, just prior to forming a rim break in the terminal die state.

2469 **1798 S-184, B-45. 2nd Hair Style. VF-35 BN (NGC).** Dark olive-brown with a splash of light gold representing an impurity in the planchet, strictly as struck. A relatively common variety, although very nice quality.

Desirable 1799 Cent

2470 **1799 S-189, B-3. Normal Date. Net F-12 (ANACS);** sharpness of VF-20, corroded and cleaned. Although far from perfect, this light brown example will certainly delight its new owner. The corrosion mentioned by ANACS is not readily apparent. Visible traces are limited to a small area left of the fraction. This key date is clearly the most famous of all large cents with the exception of 1793. Examples are in constant demand regardless of quality.

2471 **1799 S-189, B-3. Normal Date. Net G-4;** sharpness of G-6 with lightly corroded surfaces. A small rim nick is noted at 8:00. Olive and steel brown with sharp date and LIBERTY. This is an important opportunity to acquire an average quality example of the issue.

2472 **1799 S-189, B-3. Normal Date. AG-3.** A further opportunity to acquire an example of this famous issue. The obverse of this has full date and LIBERTY and grades fully Good while the reverse is somewhat weak. Surface quality is absolutely choice given the grade.

2473 **1800 S-190, B-5. Rarity-3. Overdate, 1st Hair. Net VF-25;** sharpness of EF-45, cleaned and recolored. Lustre remains faintly visible on the reverse. A few moderate rim bruises are visible on the obverse. This example has sharpness equivalent to fourth finest known, however, this probably ranks around 12th finest. Still an important opportunity to acquire this 1st Hair variety.

This example has been graded by others as "Sharpness of EF-40, net VF-20." Grading remains an art and not a science, and each person will arrive at a different independent grade. In the Pine Tree sale of 1975, this lot was described as "Better than Extremely Fine, obverse with evidence of old cleaning, reverse with partly iridescent light golden olive faded from mint color; several rim dents smoothed down on obverse. Nice enough that it was obtained as 'AU-50, fourth finest,' but it is still in the Condition Census."

From Superior's sale of the Robert Matthews Collection, May 1989, Lot 359. Earlier from Pine Tree Auction Company's 1975 EAC Sale, February 1975, Lot 727.

2474 Quintette of large cents: ☆ 1800/79 Overdate. S-196. Net VG-8; sharpness of VF-20, porosity and patina ☆ 1805 S-269. Net VG-8; sharpness of VF-20, porosity and patina ☆ 1812 S-289. F-12 ☆ 1817 N-8. VF-20. Mahogany surfaces with a reverse patina spot. Mouse die break ☆ 1828 N-10. Small Date. VF-30. Dark surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

2475 **1800 S-211, B-13. Rarity-3-. Normal Date. Net VF-25;** sharpness of VF-30, finely porous over very dark olive and steel brown surfaces. Traces of deep lime green corrosion are visible, appearing very stable.

Intermediate die state with light die cracks at date and moderate swelling in the obverse fields.

2476 **1800 S-211, B-13. Rarity-3-. Normal Date. VF-20.** Dark steel brown with slightly lighter highlights. A few trivial abrasions and very faint scratches are noted, however, they are barely worth mentioning. Very late die state and hard to grade due to the extensive swelling in the obverse fields. Probably among the top 20 known for this variety.

Cracked at base of date with extensive swelling or bulging in the obverse fields.

2477 **1800 S-212, B-20. Rarity-3-. Normal Date. Net VF-25;** sharpness of VF-30, recolored. Light olive surfaces with a few minor abrasions and a reverse rim nick at 10:00. A patch of dark maroon and steel in the right obverse field is the result of corrosion once removed from the surface.

2478 1801 S-219, B-11. Three Errors. VG-8. A pleasing example of this very popular and unusual blundered die. Very slightly bent although this is hardly noticeable. Dark olive with lighter tan devices. Several minor abrasions are noted in the fields, consistent with the grade. A few rim bruises are also present.

2479 **1801 S-222, B-16. Normal Dies. EF-40 (ANACS).** Smooth surfaces with delightful dark brown highlighted by lighter tan on the devices. For the date or type collector, this die marriage is quite plentiful in numismatic circulation. The current example still qualifies as one of the top 20 for this variety.

2480 1801 S-224, B-13. Normal Dies. VF-30. A lovely example with pleasing tan surfaces highlighted by pale blue. Reddish patina is noted on the reverse. Several very minor scratches and imperfections may be seen.

2481 **1802 S-225, B-1. Normal Dies. AU-50.** A sharply defined example with deep steel and olive surfaces retaining considerable lustre. Very minor surfaces disturbances are noted through STATES. A tiny planchet flaw is visible on the obverse border at 10:00 and opposing reverse border. This specimen has a similar appearance to many of this die marriage with mottled toning. This example is among the top two dozen finest for the die marriage.

Early die state with clashed dentils at lower right obverse, the reverse with light cracks and clash marks.

2482 Quartette of Draped Bust issues: ☆ 1802 Stemless. S-231. F-15 ☆ 1803 S-245. VF-20 ☆ 1805 S-267. VF-35 ☆ 1807 S-276. F-15. (Total: 4 pieces)

2483 Interesting quartette of Draped Bust issues: ☆ 1802 Stemless. S-231. F-15 ☆ 1803 S-258. VF-20 ☆ 1805 S-269. F-15 ☆ 1807 S-276. VF-25. (Total: 4 pieces)

2484 Half dozen interesting Draped Bust varieties: ☆ 1802 S-232. F-15 ☆ 1803 Stemless. S-243. G-7 ☆ 1804 S-266a. AG-3, sharpness much finer with corrosion ☆ 1805 S-267. VG-10 ☆ 1806 S-270. VF-30 ☆ 1807/6 Large 7. S-273. F-15. (Total: 6 pieces)

2485 Quartette of Draped Bust cents: ☆ 1802 S-236. F-12 ☆ 1803 S-258. VF-25 ☆ 1806 S-270. F-15 ☆ 1807/6 Large 7. S-273. VF-20. (Total: 4 pieces)

2486 Half dozen different Draped Bust dates: ☆ 1802 Stemless. S-241. F-15 ☆ 1803 S-247. VG-10 ☆ 1804 S-266a. Fair-2 ☆ 1805 S-267. VG-10 ☆ 1806 S-270. VG-10 ☆ 1807 S-276. F-12. (Total: 6 pieces)

2487 Quintette of large cent design types: ☆ 1803 Stemless. S-243. F-12 ☆ 1806 S-270. F-12 ☆ 1808 S-279. VG-8 ☆ 1812 S-291. F-12 ☆ 1818 N-3. VF-30. (Total: 5 pieces)

2488 1803 S-244, B-3. Rarity-3+. Small Date, Small Fraction. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-35 with ebony surfaces, very light corrosion, and a few minute rim bruises. Very sharp detail.

A later die state with prominent clash marks at Liberty's throat.

2489 **1803 S-245, B-2. Rarity-3. Small Date, Small Fraction. EF-40.** Olive-brown with splashes of darker toning, and small areas of very light corrosion. A few minor rim bruises are noted on the obverse, especially at 4:00. This is an attractive example of the so-called Unicorn variety, with a distinct clash mark sticking out of Liberty's forehead.

2490 Selection of 1803 Draped Bust cents: ☆ S-246. VG-10 ☆ S-254. F-12, counterstamped ☆ S-254. F-12 ☆ S-257. G-6 ☆ S-260 (3). VF-20, VG-10, and VG-8. (Total: 7 pieces)

2491 **1803 S-247, B-5. Rarity-3. Small Date, Small Fraction. EF-40 (NGC).** Attractive olive-brown with traces of faded light tan lustre. Very lightly abraded surfaces, not unusual for this grade. A pleasing example of this slightly scarcer variety. The obverse has a small die chip at Liberty's throat and is sometimes called the Mumps Obverse. Although not Condition Census quality, this is among the finer known examples, probably within the top two dozen.

Always seen with clash marks through the denominator, from obverse dentils, appearing as a saw-tooth pattern.

2492 1803 S-255, B-14. Small Date, Small Fraction. Net EF-40 (ANACS). sharpness of AU-50, corroded and tooled. Attractive despite the description.

2493 1803 S-258. Small Date, Large Fraction. Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned and retoned with a minor rim bruise. Rich mahogany surfaces with a few very minor imperfections.

Typical arcing die crack at left obverse.

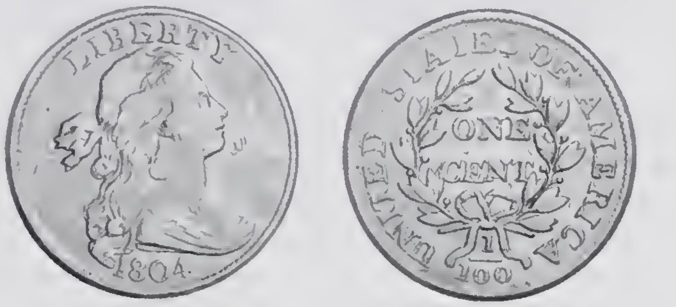
2494 Trio of large cents: ☆ 1803 S-258. Small Date Large Fraction. F-15. Medium reddish brown surfaces. Light arc crack on the obverse ☆ 1813 S-292. F-12. Dark surfaces with the devices slightly lighter. Rim clip at 1:30 ☆ 1853 N-6. MS-60 BN. Attractive surfaces with mint red at the devices. Obverse spot noted at 9:00. (Total: 3 pieces)

2495 1803 S-260, B-19. Small Date, Large Fraction. EF-45. Pleasing medium brown surfaces with lighter tan and hints of lustre on the reverse. A few minor abrasions are noted, as well as light defects on the obverse rim.

1803 Large Date, Small Fraction Cent

2496 **1803 S-264, B-24. Rarity-5. Large Date, Small Fraction. Net G-4 (ANACS);** sharpness of F-15, corroded. Actual existing de tails are probably much finer, however, the corrosion is very heavy, and we agree with the ANACS assigned net grade for this rarity. Although more have been found in recent years, this variety remains one of the so-called "Big Four" among early large cents alongside the 1794 Starred Reverse, 1795 Jefferson Head, and 1807 Small 7 over 6. Each of these four are now rated Rarity-5. Perhaps 45 to 50 examples of this variety are known today.

Latest die state with STA completely obliterated from die failure resulting from die cracks at upper left reverse.



2497 **1804 S-266a, B-1. Original. Net F-12;** sharpness of VF-20 with lightly abraded surfaces. Dark steel and chestnut brown. Nicely centered and quite appealing, despite the imperfections discussed. This is one of the key dates among early large cents, actually the rarest individual issue of the 19th century, and is on countless want lists. The desirability of the present specimen is further enhanced by its being the scarce early die state without rim breaks.

Early die state with a fine die crack through tops of ERTY, but without obverse or reverse rim breaks. This is the scarcest of three die states.

From our sale of the Paul S. Mory Collection, June 2000, Lot 153. Earlier purchased from Del Bland, April 15, 1989.

2498 1804 S-266a, B-1. Net G-5; sharpness of VG-8. Counterstamped "R. Hathaway." This counterstamp is identified as Brunk-18720. Unfortunately, some misguided soul attempted to fill the counterstamp with a lighter brown material, however, the mark is still readable. The result is an affordable 1804 cent for the collector on a budget.

Gregory G. Brunk produced "American and Canadian Countermarked Coins," Rockford, IL, 1987.

2499 **1804 S-266c, B-1. Net VG-8;** sharpness of F-15, small pit marks. Olive-brown and steel are intermingled with numerous very light pitmarks on both surfaces. A pleasing example of this popular key date issue.

Late die state with heavy obverse and reverse rim breaks.

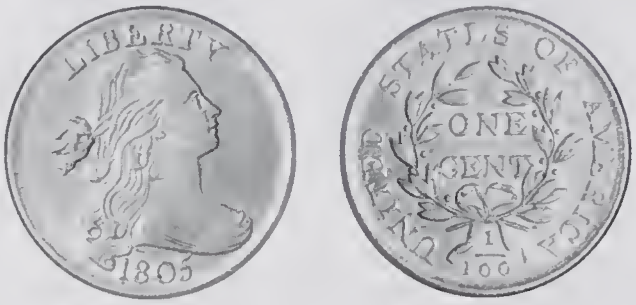
2500 1804 S-266c, B-1. G-4. Olive-brown with lighter tan highlights and few very minor imperfections. Slight weakness is noted at left reverse. Certainly a desirable example of this scarce and popular issue, one of the three "key dates" among early large cents.

Late die state with rim breaks on obverse over RTY and reverse over MERIC.

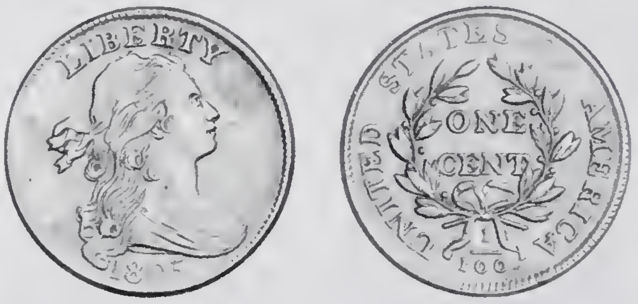
2501 1804 Restrike. AU-50. This is a very attractive example of the 1804 restrike with reflective light brown surfaces and iridescent toning. Certainly cleaned at one time, however, the overall appeal remains quite high. Although not a Mint product and technically a counterfeit, these are highly collectable and pursued actively by most large cent collectors. We note extensive file marks on the edge of this example which should be examined.

2502 1804 Restrike. EF-45. Deep brown surfaces with traces of lighter golden tan. Considerable post production tooling is noted on the obverse surfaces, leading us to suggest prospective bidders view this in person prior to the sale.

The 1804 restrikes were produced in the 1860s from original coinage dies reportedly sold as scrap metal. The most likely point of origin was Philadelphia.



2503 **1805 S-267, B-1. AU-55 BN (NGC).** Among the most common early cent varieties in high quality, this is a delightful choice for the date or type collector. Sharply defined with attractive medium brown surfaces and considerable faded tan mint lustre.



2504 **1805 S-267, B-1. AU-55.** Sharply defined with light tan and darker brown blended with faint blue and olive highlights. Deep reddish patina is noted, primarily on the obverse. Overall quite pleasing, quite attractive despite a few minor imperfections. Although not of Condition Census quality, this remains an attractive and desirable example of the variety.

2505 1805 S-267. Net VF-30; sharpness of VF-35 with very light corrosion. Mottled dark brown, lighter tan, and mahogany, likely cleaned and recolored in the past. A pleasing example with relatively smooth surfaces away from the corrosion.

2506 1805 S-267, B-1. VF-25. A very pleasing example with chestnut brown and olive surfaces and very few trivial blemishes. Very nearly choice quality for the grade.

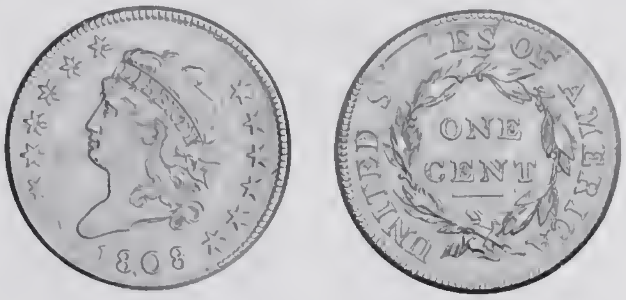
2507 1806 S-270, B-1. VF-30. Mottled olive, chestnut brown, and steel intermingled with splashes of lighter tan. A very attractive example of this one-variety year.

2508 1807/6 S-273, B-3. Large 7 Over 6. VF-25. A delightful example of this very popular overdate issue featuring brown surfaces and few trivial abrasions. The popularity of this issue stems from the obvious overdate features visible easily to the naked eye. Also, this variety ranks as one of the most plentiful of the design type and is within reach of collectors of modest means.

Later die state with very heavy obverse clash marks and a die bulge left of the lower curls.

Our consignor purchased this coin from Denis W. Loring at the 1982 EAC Convention.

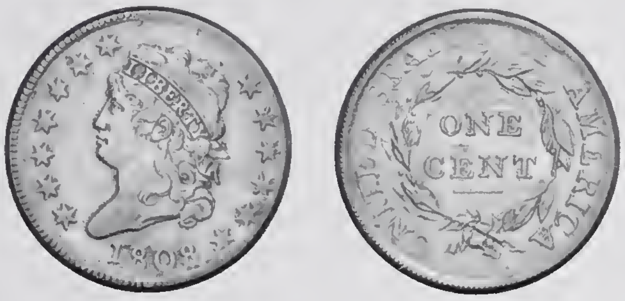
2509 **1808 S-277, B-1. VF-35.** A pleasing olive and light tan example with sharp design features including complete obverse and reverse peripheral details. This highly attractive example is sure to please the date or type collector.



2510 **1808 S-277, B-1. VF-35.** An exceptional example with dark olive-brown surfaces displaying very few trivial imperfections. This is the so-called "Tall Star" variety with the lower left star virtually invisible on this example. Sharply defined details, especially on the reverse. Various examples of this variety have the lower left star invisible, partially visible, or fully present. These various stages do not seem to be a direct function of the die state, although this example is in a later state than many. The reverse has letters STA weakly impressed representing a point directly opposite the missing star.

A later die state with extensive clash marks and die cracks, including a die chip inside the D of UNITED.

From the 1985 Early American Copper Convention auction, Lot 267.



2511 **1808 S-278, B-2. VF-30.** Deep steel brown obverse with lighter olive and tan reverse exhibiting hints of lustre in the protected areas. Minor abrasions are visible, however, this is a much finer quality example than many survivors. Sharply struck although from a late die state with considerable flow lines, a result of extensive die usage.

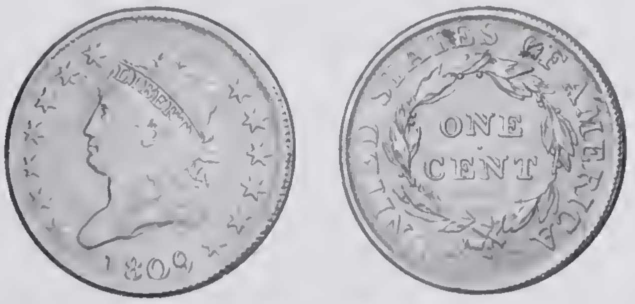
Purchased from Tom Reynolds at the 1990 EAC Convention.

2512 Collection of Classic Head cents: ☆ 1808 S-278. F-12 ☆ 1809 S-280. VG-10 ☆ 1810/09 S-281. VG-8 ☆ 1811 Normal Date. S-287. F-15 ☆ 1812 Small Date. S-290. F-15 ☆ 1814 Plain 4. S-295. G-6. (Total: 6 pieces)

2513 1808 S-279, B-3. Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-45 with pleasing dark brown surfaces. Both obverse and reverse have been extensively tooled, probably in an effort to remove corrosion.

2514 Half dozen Classic Head cents featuring various coinage dates: ☆ 1808 S-279. F-15 ☆ 1809 S-280. F-12 ☆ 1810 Normal Date. S-285. VG-10 ☆ 1811 Normal Date. S-287. VG-10 ☆ 1812 Small Date. S-290. F-15 ☆ 1812 Small Date. S-291. VG-10. (Total: 6 pieces)

2515 Varied selection of 1808 S-279. VG-7 ☆ 1809 S-280. VG-8 ☆ 1810 S-283. VG-8 ☆ 1811 S-287. F-15 ☆ 1813 S-292. F-12 ☆ 1813 S-293. VG-10 ☆ 1816 Coronet Head. N-8. F-15. (Total: 7 pieces)



2516 **1809 S-280, B-1. Net VF-20;** sharpness of VF-30, small reverse marks. Pleasing dark olive with minor surface marks, including small imperfections between TE of STATES and on O in OF. Nonetheless, a pleasing example of this scarce and popular date. Only one die variety is known for the coinage of 1809.

A late die state with heavy obverse flow lining and visible die crack through star 11. The reverse has parallel cracks with a small break between them, near the point of the highest leaf.

Purchased from Jim Aksamit, February 1990. Previously from D.T. Brown and from Coins & Currency, Inc., January 1985.

2517 Impressive quartette: ☆ 1809 S-280 F-12 ☆ 1810/09. S-281. VF-20 ☆ 1811 S-287. VF-20 ☆ 1812 S-290. (Total: 4 pieces)

2518 Classic Head overdated pair: ☆ 1810/09. S-281. VF-30 ☆ 1811/0 S-286. F-15. (Total: 2 pieces)

2519 1810 S-282. Normal Date. Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-30, minor corrosion and verdigris. Very slightly off-center at 4:00, constituting a minor mint error. A pleasing example with very light surface marks.

2520 1810 S-283. Normal Date. Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, faint obverse scratches and verdigris. A pleasing light tan and mahogany example for the date or type collector.

2521 Desirable Quintette: ☆ 1811 S-287. F-12 ☆ 1813 S-293. F-15 ☆ 1816 N-6. VF-35 ☆ 1817 15 Stars. N-16. VF-25 ☆ 1818 N-7. Net EF-45; sharpness of Au-50, obverse scratches. (Total: 5 pieces)

2522 1812 S-288. Rarity-3. Large Date. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45 with light pitting on the obverse. Otherwise attractive light grayish tan and medium brown. Popular Classic Head design by John Reich.

2523 **1812 S-290, B-2. Small Date. EF-40.** A delightful example with attractive dark olive surfaces of pleasing quality, with only insignificant abrasions. Traces of lustre remain visible in the protected areas. Minor clash marks are visible inside the wreath.

2524 1812 S-290, B-2. Small Date. VF-35 (ANACS). Cleaned and retoned light reddish brown with a large dent on Liberty's cheek.

2525 **1813 S-292. EF-40.** A scarce date among cents of the Classic Head design. This example has mottled light tan, deeper brown, and mahogany. Sharply struck and well centered. Very pleasing surfaces. The Distant Star variety with a wide space between the date and star 13.

2526 1813 S-292, B-2. VF-25. An attractive deep steel brown example with microscopic granularity on the surfaces. The obverse is ever so slightly off center with missing border from 6:00 to 9:00, while the reverse has a wide flat border merged with the denticles. This is a scarcer date among the Classic Head large cents.

Purchased from Tom Reynolds, January 1982.

2527 Quintette of mostly scarcer issues: ☆ 1813 S-292. F-15 ☆ 1813 S-293. VF-20 ☆ 1816 N-4. AU-50 ☆ 1817 15 Stars. N-16. VF-25 ☆ 1818 N-10. EF-40. (Total: 5 pieces)

2528 1813 S-293. VF-30. Dark brown and ebony surfaces with lighter grayish tan devices. A pleasing example very slightly off-center at 4:00. This is the Close Star variety with star 13 and the date closely spaced.

2529 **1814 S-294, B-1. Crosslet 4. AU-50.** Extremely sharply struck with deep steel brown surfaces and traces of lustre on both obverse and reverse. Struck very slightly off center, perhaps 1 or 2%, at 4:00. We have no hesitation with the grade assigned; however, the opinions of others, including the consignor, vary.

We have often stated that grading is an art and not a science. We find the note on the front of our consignor's envelope to be quite curious in this regard: " '50 net 30' per EAC sale catalogue; '50 net 40' per TR [Tom Reynolds]; same by me prior to cleaning off surface dirt, obverse with claims to 45 thereafter; a 'commercial AU,' pure and simple..."

In the preceding commentary, the notation '50 net 30' is shorthand for saying of sharpness of AU-50, net VF-30. And yes, as our consignor admits to cleaning off surface dirt, we do note that this coin has been conserved. The topic of conserving vs. cleaning has been in the news lately and we feel it is best left in that venue at this time.

From the 1992 Early American Coppers Convention sale, Lot 179.

2530 **1814 S-294, B-1. Crosslet 4. EF-45 (NGC).** Dark brown surfaces with considerable lighter golden tan, especially on the obverse. Bluntly defined on the very highest points. This was the first of two varieties recorded in the literature.

2531 **1814 S-295, B-2. Rarity-7. Plain 4. EF-45.** Lovely tan surfaces with sharp central details. An attractive example of this variety for the date or type collector. A few minor abrasions are noted in the fields, however, the overall appearance is quite handsome.

Later die state with extensive die chipping below Liberty's chin.

2532 1814 S-295. Plain 4. VF-30. A delightful example for the date or type collector with attractive golden brown surfaces. This is the final large cent issue prior to the 1815 intermission.

Late die state.

2533 1816 N-2. MS-63 RB (ANACS). Delightful light brown with considerable orange lustre. A small spot is present inside the obverse border at 2:00. The reverse is rotated clockwise. An attractive example of the popular Randall Hoard variety.

Die alignment: 225°.

2534 High quality trio: ☆ 1816 N-2. Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-58, cleaned ☆ 1852 N-5. MS-62 BN ☆ 1852 N-12. MS-62 BN. (Total: 3 pieces)

2535 **1816 N-6. MS-62 BN (NGC).** Although not a scarce variety, this is also not the common Randall Hoard Newcomb-2 variety. Olive-brown with traces of orange lustre and iridescent speckles. Very close to the Condition Census for this variety.

2536 **1816 N-8. Rarity-3-. EF-40.** A scarcer variety. Glossy ebony surfaces with slightly lighter grayish highlights. Minute traces of corrosion are visible.

2537 **1817 N-3. 13 Stars. AU-55.** Deep steel-brown surfaces with sharp design features. Traces of orange lustre are visible in the protected areas. This is a highly attractive example from a perfect obverse die.

2538 1817 N-6. 13 Stars. AU-55. Sharply struck with lustrous light golden brown and splashes of darker brown toning. A few minor abrasions are noted. A pleasing example for the date or type collector.

2539 Pair of Newcomb large cents: ☆ 1817 N-9. 13 Stars. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, minor marks and scratches ☆ 1829 N-6. Large Letters. VF-30. Glossy olive-brown surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

2540 1817 N-14. 13 Stars. MS-62 BN (NGC). Sharply struck with lustrous olive brown highlighted by sea green toning. A delightful example of this Randall Hoard variety.

2541 **1817 N-16. 15 Stars. EF-45.** An outstanding example with lustrous steel brown and splashes of lighter tan. Very nearly mark-free surfaces save for a blemish under star 9 and another on the neck. The reverse die is rotated counter clockwise. This is a very attractive example of the highly popular 15 Stars obverse variety.

Die alignment: 135°.

Purchased from Chris Victor-McCawley, June 27, 1998. Previously from the John J. Pittman Collection, David Akers, October 1997, Lot 194.

2542 1817 N-16. 15 Stars. EF-40. The highly popular, enigmatic 15 Star variety. Ebony surfaces with lighter tan on the high points. The reverse has a small rim bruise over ST.

Later die state with a small rim break visible over first A of AMERICA.

Scarce 1817 Large Cent

13 Stars

2543 **1817 N-17. Rarity-4. 13 Stars. AU-50 BN (NGC).** Scarce variety with the present example close to the Condition Census. Attractive surfaces with intermingled light tan and deeper brown on both obverse and reverse. A few minor surface marks are present along with light reverse of verdigris. This is a very scarce variety with the present example certainly bound for the cabinet of a specialist.

2544 Grouping of Newcomb cents mostly grading VF-20: ☆ 1818 N-1. VF-25 ☆ 1820 N-12. Large Date ☆ 1826 N-4. Normal date. Deep brownish olive ☆ 1829 N-6. Medium Letters. Dark ☆ 1832 N-3. Large Letters ☆ 1833 N-1. Pale dark surfaces ☆ 1835 N-16. Head of 1836 ☆ 1836 N-2. Each with medium to medium dark brown surfaces except where noted. (Total: 8 pieces)

2545 Assorted Coronet Head cent issues: ☆ 1818 N-3. VF-20 ☆ 1820 N-11. VF-20 ☆ 1820 N-15. VF-20 ☆ 1822 N-4. VF-30 ☆ 1823 N-2 (2). VG-8 and G-6 ☆ 1826 N-4 (2). VF-35 and VF-30 ☆ 1828 N-1. VF-20 ☆ 1829 N-6. VF-30 ☆ 1830 N-8. VF-20. (Total: 11 pieces)

2546 **Half dozen large cents** with minor problems: ☆ 1818 N-5. Rarity-3-. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-25 ☆ 1818 N-7. Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-40 ☆ 1818 N-8. Rarity-3. Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-30 ☆ 1818 N-10. Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-58 ☆ 1819 N-9. Small Date. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45 ☆ 1838 N-8. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50. Most display areas of light corrosion, with one having scratches another having been cleaned. (Total: 6 pieces)

2547 1818 N-10. MS-63 RB. A wonderful example of this very popular Randall Hoard cent, retaining considerable orange lustre over golden brown and olive surfaces. This variety is often chosen by type collectors for its consistently attractive appearance and general high quality.

2548 1818 N-10. MS-63 BN (NGC). Lustrous olive-brown surfaces. A popular Randall Hoard variety.

2549 1818 N-10. MS-63 BN. A delightful example of this Randall Hoard variety with highly lustrous deep sea green surfaces and mahogany highlights. Splashes of lighter tan and iridescent toning are noted on the reverse. Very sharply struck with outstanding obverse and reverse detail."

Purchased from "Ruben," December 1978.

2550 1818 N-10. AU-55. Lightly cleaned, however, with traces of lustre. Mellow orange with darker brown and splashes of bluish toning.

2551 1819/8 N-1. Overdate. EF-40. This lovely overdate variety has light tan surfaces with few tiny splashes of deep steel toning. Minor abrasions are visible yet of no consequence to the overall appearance of this lovely cent.

2552 1819 N-5. Net VF-30; sharpness of VF-35 with very minor abrasions mostly on the reverse. This is a very pleasing example with light golden brown and olive surfaces. Traces of lustre remain in the protected areas.

2553 1819 N-9. Small Date. MS-63 RB. A highly attractive example with considerable orange lustre and light brown toning. Relatively common in Mint State quality from the Randall Hoard. This variety was a minor portion of the hoard.

2554 **Trio of large cents:** ☆ 1819 N-9. Small Date. AU-50. Medium brown with a streak of deep rich toning on the obverse ☆ 1834 N-1-1/2. Small 8, Large Stars. Double Profile. Net EF-40; sharpness of EF-45, rim bump. Lovely brown surfaces ☆ 1837 N-3. Plain Hair Cords, Medium Letters. AU-50. Smooth brown with planchet crack under 8 of date, toning spot on the reverse is noted. (Total: 3 pieces)

2555 1820/19 N-3. Overdate. AU-50 (ANACS). Smooth steel brown with faint blue and iridescent highlights. Although not rare, the 1820/19 varieties are elusive in higher quality. A few scattered marks and very faint hairlines are visible.

2556 **1820 N-9. Rarity-3. Large Date. AU-50 (ANACS).** Smooth dark brown and lighter tan obverse with a distinct division between these shades. The reverse has a small patch of coppery orange suggesting light cleaning. A few minor surface marks are present. This is a very scarce variety with the example offered here among the top dozen known.

2557 Pair of desirable large cent issues: ☆ 1820 N-10. EF-40 ☆ 1833 N-3. EF-45. (Total: 2 pieces)

2558 **Selection of large cents:** ☆ 1820 N-11. Large Date. VF-20. Medium dark surfaces with some minor obverse corrosion noted ☆ 1822 N-4. VF-20. Spotty toning on both surfaces ☆ 1825 N-6. VF-20. Smooth dark surfaces ☆ 1830 N-8. Large Letters. VF-20. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1832 N-3. Large Letters. VF-20. Light brown with an obverse scratch noted for accuracy ☆ 1833 N-1. VF-25. Medium brown with a dark crescent toning on the reverse ☆ 1834 N-4. Large 8 Small Stars, Medium Letters. VF-20. Brown surfaces ☆ 1835 N-16. Head of '36. VF-25. Brownish gray with a scratch noted on the obverse ☆ 1837 N-10. Head of '38. VF-30. Glossy brown with darker toning at the devices. (Total: 9 pieces)

2559 **Half dozen large cents grading VF-30 except where noted:** ☆ 1820 N-12. Large Date. Pale golden brown surfaces ☆ 1826 N-5. Golden brown with splashes of dark toning on both surfaces ☆ 1832 N-3. Large Letters. Soft brown with splashes of darker toning on the obverse ☆ 1833 N-5. Horned 8. Dark toning on the devices and splashes in the fields ☆ 1834 N-2. Small 8 Large Stars, Medium Letters. Pale brownish red surfaces ☆ 1837 N-10. Head of '38. EF-45. Lustrous brown surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

2560 1820 N-13. Large Date. Net AU-50 (ANACS): sharpness of MS-60, scratched. Lustrous brown with tinges of orange. An old scratch crosses the obverse of this otherwise virtually gem example.

2561 **1821 N-2. Net EF-45 (ANACS);** sharpness of AU-50, corroded. Rich dark chocolate with lustrous surfaces and few very minor marks. Light corrosion is visible on both surfaces. Nevertheless, a very attractive example of this elusive date.

2562 1821 N-2. Net VF-25; sharpness of EF-40, corroded. An intriguing example of this scarce date with considerable tan and olive-brown lustre. The lower obverse and upper left reverse however, have ebony surfaces with splashes of mahogany from old corrosion. We suggest examination prior to bidding.

2563 Grouping of large cents: ☆ 1821 N-2. F-12 ☆ 1823 N-2. Normal Date. VG-8 ☆ 1825 N-8. Rarity-3. F-15 ☆ 1826/5 N-8. Overdate. F-15 ☆ 1826 N-7. F-15 ☆ 1828 N-5. Large Date. VF-20 ☆ 1829 N-2. Medium Letters. F-15. A nice grouping with no major marks. (Total: 7 pieces)

2564 1822 N-4. EF-40. Lovely medium tan with minor obverse and reverse abrasions, purely trivial in nature. This is not a rare variety, nor is it Condition Census, however, the overall appearance is as pleasing as one might hope for.
From the Reynolds Collection, November 1983.

2565 1822 N-7. VF-20. Mottled tan and darker brown with minor abrasions and traces of corrosion.

2566 **1822 N-9. Rarity-5. Net F-15;** sharpness of VF-35, porous. Dark brown surfaces with deep reddish porosity. This is a very rare variety that seldom appears on the market in any quality.

2567 **Quintette of large cents:** ☆ 1822 N-11. VF-30. Dark glossy surfaces ☆ 1827 N-7. Rarity-3-. VF-30. Rich brownish red surfaces ☆ 1828 N-6. VF-30. Splattering of corrosion on the obverse ☆ 1833 N-5. Horned 8. VF-35. Deep brown surfaces ☆ 1837 N-5. Plain Hair Cords, Small Letters. EF-45. Medium brown with some mint lustre remaining. (Total: 5 pieces)

2568 **1823/2 N-1. Overdate. EF-45 (PCGS).** A lovely example of this very scarce and popular overdate issue with deep olive brown and lighter tan. Light surface abrasions are noted on this otherwise very attractive example. High quality examples of large cents dated 1823, both overdate and normal date, are very elusive and hard to locate in the marketplace.

2569 **1823 N-1. Overdate. Net VF-30;** sharpness of EF-40, light scratches. Deep brown surfaces with attractive blue and iridescent toning. Lighter chestnut brown reverse. This is the key date among coins of this design type, seldom found with such a high degree of detail. Described as burnished in the 1999 ANA Sale catalogue, however, we do not see signs of displaced metal. Conversely, the cataloguer for that sale noted "scattered marks," yet failed to mention the scratches.
From Heritage's 1999 ANA Sale, Lot 5140.

2570 1823/2 N-1. Overdate. VF-20. An exceptional example with lighter tan obverse and slightly deeper olive and steel reverse. Moderate surface marks are consistent with the assigned grade. Just two varieties of large cents were struck dated 1823 with the overdate actually more common than the normal date. Both die marriages are scarce with this date representing the key issue of the 1816 to 1839 series.
Purchased from Jack Beymer at the 1980 ANA Convention.

2571 **1823 N-2. Normal Date. VF-25.** A pleasing example of the scarcer Normal Date variety of this year with dark steel brown obverse and lighter tan reverse. Both surfaces display minor abrasions and imperfections, not unusual for the grade.
Purchased from Chris Victor-McCawley, July 1990.

2572 **Selection of large cents:** ☆ 1823 N-2. Normal Date. VG-8 (2) ☆ 1825 N-10. Rarity-3+. F-15 ☆ 1826 N-3. Rarity-3-. Normal. F-12 ☆ 1828 N-3. Large Date. VF-20 ☆ 1828 N-6. Large Date. VF-20 ☆ 1833 N-2. VF-30. Each displays soft brown surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)

2573 **1824/2 N-1. Overdate. EF-40.** A pleasant example of this popular overdate variety with medium brown surfaces and lighter tan highlights. Splashes of maroon are visible on the obverse. Quite elusive so nice.

2574 1824/2 N-1. Overdate. VF-25. Attractive olive with maroon on the highest obverse points. Very pleasing surfaces with few minor imperfections. This is a scarce and popular overdate variety.
Purchased from Jack Beymer at the 1982 EAC Convention.

2575 **1824 N-3. Normal Date. Net EF-40;** sharpness of EF-45, minor marks. Attractive medium brown surfaces with hints of lustre in the protected areas. Trivial surface marks are not distracting to the overall appearance of this pleasing cent. The cents of this year are particularly elusive in higher grades.
From the Reynolds Collection, November 1983.

2576 1824 N-4. Normal Date. Net VF-30; sharpness of AU-50, obverse scratch from mouth to hair curls below ear. Otherwise, a pleasing example with smooth dark brown and lighter tan surfaces.
From our ANA Sale of the Millennium, August 2000, Lot 347.

2577 Pair of 1920s large cents: ☆ 1825 N-2. VF-30. Mixture of medium and dark brown surfaces ☆ 1828 N-10. VF-35. Pale medium brown surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

2578 **Octette of large cents:** ☆ 1825 N-2. VF-25. Glossy brown surfaces ☆ 1826 N-7. Normal Date. VF-20. Medium brown ☆ 1829 N-2. Medium Letters. VF-20. Dark brown with splashes of lighter brown on both surfaces ☆ 1831 N-3. Small Letters. VF-25. Soft light brown surfaces ☆ 1832 N-3. Large Letters. VF-20. Brown ☆ 1833 N-5. VF-25. Dark at the devices ☆ 1834 N-4-1/2. Large 8, Small Stars. Double Profile. VF-20. Smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1837 N-3. Plain Hair Cords. EF-40. Dark attractive surfaces with splashes of reddish brown on the obverse. (Total: 8 pieces)

2579 1825 N-3. Rarity-3. EF-40. Mottled olive and darker steel brown surfaces with very minor imperfections. Not quite perfectly centered with left obverse and reverse borders narrow.

2580 1825 N-6. Rarity-3. EF-45. Attractive light tan with splashes of darker steel brown. Minor surfaces marks are visible, especially on the reverse, including a small patch of corrosion on top of O in ONE. A scarcer variety.

2581 1825 N-8. Rarity-3+. EF-45. Sharply defined with very lightly abraded surfaces. The obverse is deep steel with splashes of lighter tan and hints of lustre around the stars. The reverse is mottled dark brown and lighter tan. Traces of very light verdigris on the reverse could be easily removed given considerable patience.

2582 **1826/5 N-8. Rarity-3. Overdate. EF-40.** A very pleasing, relatively high quality example of this popular overdate issue. Light olive-tan surfaces with splashes of bright pinkish orange suggest that this has been cleaned and recolored at one time. However, such work was expertly done. High quality survivors from this overdate obverse are seldom found on the marketplace. We expect considerable attention given this lot by bidders.

2583 **1826/5 N-8. Overdate. Net EF-40;** sharpness of AU-50, minor reverse corrosion. A high quality example of this overdate variety with lustrous light tan surfaces of virtually flawless quality save for the small patch of corrosion on the reverse limited to the letters NIT. This overdate variety is quite elusive in higher quality and becomes a rarity when approaching Mint State preservation.

Although the overdate features are visible on this example, the quickest attribution point is to look at the position of the star at 11:00. On the overdate variety, and no others of this year, the star points clearly to the left of the coronet tip.

From the 1983 Early American Coppers Convention, Lot 376.

2584 **1826 N-9. Rarity-3. Normal Date. AU-50.** Exceptional light olive-brown example of this scarce variety with splashes of lighter tan on the obverse and darker steel on the reverse. Very minor abrasions are visible on both surfaces, however, these are purely trivial in nature.

From the 1991 EAC Convention auction, Lot 181.

2585 1829 N-9. Rarity-4-. Small Letters. VF-25. An important opportunity for the specialist or for the collector by *Guide Book* types. This is the Small Letters reverse, which is quite elusive. The present example is dark chestnut brown with steel highlights. The reverse is slightly lighter at the center, indicating that this coin was once cleaned and retoned.

Purchased from Jim Aksamit, February 1990. Previously from D.T. Brown.

2586 **1827 N-11. Net MS-60;** actually MS-63 or finer with a light obverse scratch. An exceptional example of the variety with sharp design features and full lustre. The obverse is medium to dark brown while the reverse is olive with lighter gold faded from orange mint lustre. Although quite plentiful as a variety, this is among the finest examples known.

2587 **Quartette of large cents:** ☆ 1829 N-2. Large Letters. EF-40. Lustrous with splashes of deep rich toning on both surfaces ☆ 1830 N-3. Rarity-3. Large Letters. EF-45. Lustrous rich olive-brown surfaces ☆ 1831 N-3. Medium Letters. AU-50. Lustrous brown surfaces ☆ 1835 N-1. Large 8, Large Stars. Double Profile. AU-50. Lustrous dark rich surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

2588 **Quintette of large cents grading EF-45:** ☆ 1831 N-1. Large Letters. Medium dark brown surfaces ☆ 1832 N-2. Small Letters. Dark surfaces with faint corrosion noted ☆ 1833 N-3. Medium brown surfaces with splashes of darker toning on the reverse ☆ 1834 N-2. Small 8, Large Stars. Reddish brown with darker toning at the devices ☆ 1837 N-11. Head of '38. Smooth brown surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

2589 Desirable quintette of AU-graded cents: ☆ 1831 N-3 AU-55 ☆ 1839 Silly Head. N-9. AU-55 ☆ 1840 N-5. AU-55 ☆ 1851 N-2. AU-50 ☆ 1853 N-3. AU-55. (Total: 5 pieces)

2590 **1831 N-6. Large Letters. MS-62 BN (NGC).** Attractive olive-brown and golden tan surfaces with subdued lustre. Not Condition Census quality, however, certainly among the finer known examples of this variety.

2591 1831 N-7. Large Letters. Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-58, burnished. Very sharply detailed with exceptional lilac and light blue surfaces. Somewhat reflective from the burnishing process. This remains an attractive example.

From our ANA Sale of the Millennium, August 2000, Lot 351.

2592 Pair of Newcomb large cents: ☆ 1832 N-3. Large Letters. EF-40. Soft brown surfaces ☆ 1841 N-6. AU-50. Lustrous dark smooth surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

2593 1833 N. AU-50. Sharply defined with olive surfaces and a splash of lighter orangish tan between Liberty's ear and hairbuns, covering T. Minor hairlines and other abrasions are visible, however, not severe. With a prominent double profile.

From the Padget Hoard, May 1983.

2594 1833 N-2. AU-50. Lustrous steel brown with lighter olive and tan. Sharply struck and attractive. A few minor rim bruises and other imperfections are noted.

2595 **Quartette of large cents from the 1830s:** ☆ 1833 N-5. Horned 8. EF-40 ☆ 1833 N-6. EF-45 ☆ 1837 N-1. Rarity-3. Plain Hair Cords, Medium Letters. EF-45 ☆ 1837 N-10. Head of '38. AU-50. Each displays brown surfaces with various degrees of spotting noted. (Total: 4 pieces)

2596 1833 N-6. EF-45. A lovely olive-brown example with lighter tan highlights. Considerable lustre remains visible in the fields.

2597 1834 N-2. Small Date, Large Stars, Medium Letters. AU-55. Sharply struck and lustrous with attractive chestnut brown and olive surfaces. This is the most common of the major varieties described in the *Guide Book.*

2598 1834 N-2-1/2. Small Date, Large Stars, Medium Letters. VF-30. Pleasing deep steel and light tan surfaces. Double profile with extremely wide separation.

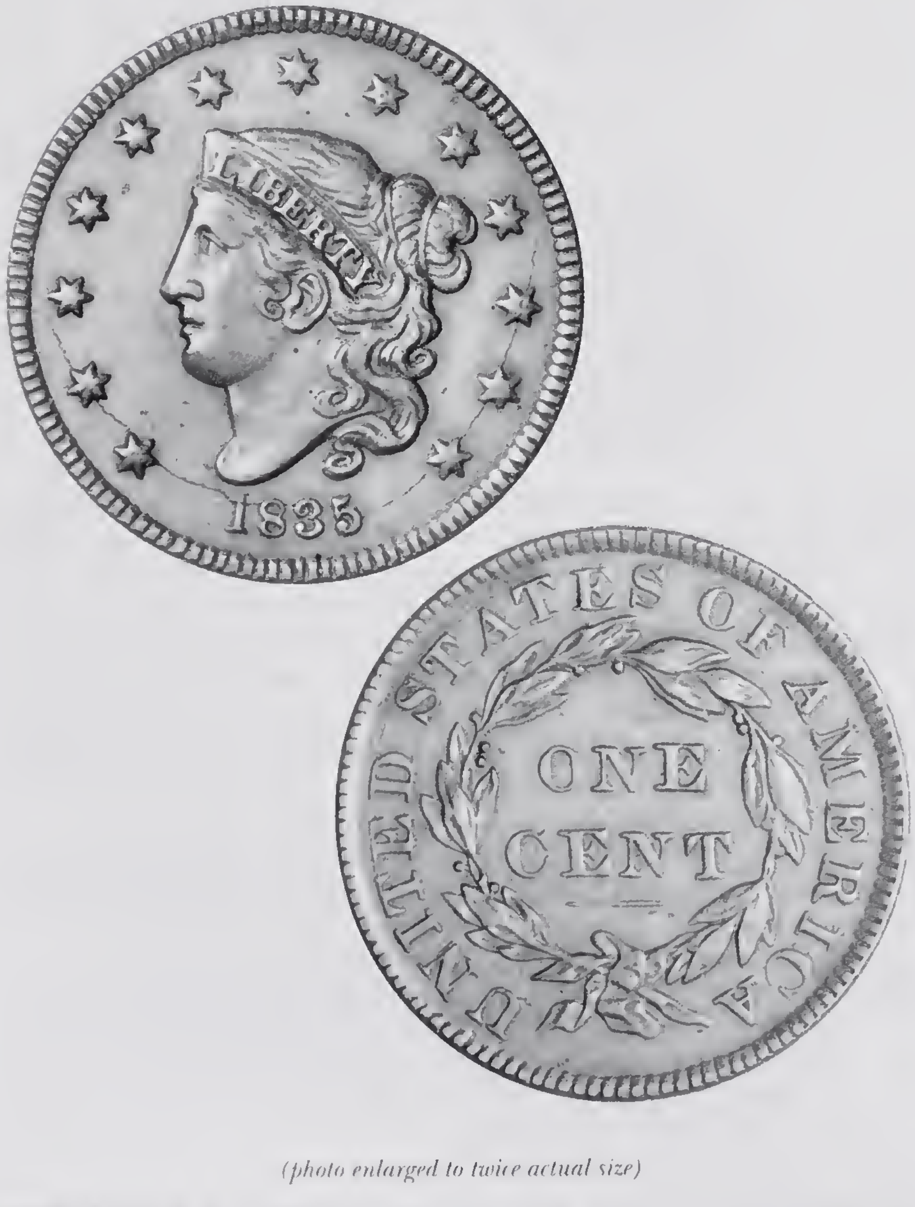
From our ANA Sale of the Millennium, August 2000, Lot 353.

2599 **1834 N-6. Rarity-3. Large Date, Stars and Letters. AU-50.** This is a very scarce and popular variety and is listed as a separate major variety in the *Guide Book,* known as the "Large 8, Stars & Reverse Letters." Very sharply defined, and reverse with dark steel and olive-brown surfaces, of very pleasing quality. Although with microscopic roughness, this is a very aesthetically pleasing example.

Purchased from Tom Reynolds, June 1991.

Amazing 1835 Newcomb-4 Cent

Possibly Finest Known



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2600 **1835 N-4. Rarity-5. Head of 1834. EF-45.** This is an exceptional example with light olive-brown surfaces free of any significant abrasions or other imperfections. A small area of maroon toning crosses Liberty's neck and chin into the left obverse field. This is a rare variety with possibly 60 to 70 examples surviving. Bill Noyes, in his Condition Census, lists a single EF-45 example, another VF-35 and in the ANS, and a third VF-30, as the three finest examples known. In *The Cent Book,* author John Wright notes two examples grading Extremely Fine and 10 additional examples grading Very Fine, along with a number of lower quality examples, mostly Good or VG. This example lis quite possibly the finest known of the variety and almost certainly the finest die state example in existence. All three examples listed by Noyes as the three finest in existence, have a heavy rim break over NITED. The finest without the rim break, according to Mr. Noyes, grades just VF-20. The present example easily qualifies as much finer.

Early die state with obverse cracks from the date through the first two stars on the left, continuing to the border over star three, and from the date through the lowest three stars to the right, continuing to the border over star 10. The reverse is lightly cracked through the tops of UNITED STATES OF.

2601 1835 N-14. Head of '36. AU-55. A lovely example with light tan surfaces and lighter golden lustre.

2602 Quintette of issues from the 1830s: ☆ 1835 Head of '36. N-14. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1837 N-1. EF-40 ☆ 1837 N-6. VF-25 ☆ 1838 N-9. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1839 Head of '38. N-2. VF-30 with faint porosity. (Total: 5 pieces)

2603 1837 N-2. Plain Hair Cords, Medium Letters. AU-50. A pleasing example with light olive and tan surfaces. Splashes of blue and iridescent toning are noted in the fields.

The vertical die cracks at left obverse are a hallmark of this obverse die and are seen on nearly all known examples.

2604 **Grouping of large cents:** ☆ 1838 N-1. EF-45. Olive-brown surfaces with darker toning at the devices ☆ 1839 N-8. Head of 1840. EF-45. Pale brown surfaces ☆ 1840 N-9. Rarity-3. Large Date. EF-45. Subdued brown surfaces ☆ 1845 N-5. EF-45. Streaks of glossy golden brown and dark brown surfaces ☆ 1848 N-1. EF-45. Glossy brown surfaces ☆ 1855 N-9. Knob on Ear. EF-40. Pale brown surfaces ☆ 1857 N-1. Large Date. AU-55. Darker toning at the devices ☆ 1857 N-2. Small Date. AU-55. Lustrous medium brown surface. (Total: 8 pieces)

2605 Intriguing selection of type issues: ☆ 1838 N-1. EF-45 ☆ 1839 Silly Head. N-4. EF-40 ☆ 1839 Booby Head. N-7. VF-30 ☆ 1839 Silly Head. N-9. VF-25 ☆ 1839 Booby Head. N-11. VF-30 ☆ 1839 Booby Head. N-13. VF-30 ☆ 1840 N-1. EF-45 ☆ 1840 N-6. EF-40, with reverse damage. (Total: 8 pieces)

2606 1838 N-4. MS-62 BN. A lovely example with deep olive and steel surfaces. Lustrous fields with traces of orange on both obverse and reverse.

A late die state with rim break below date.

2607 1839/6 N-1. Rarity-3. Overdate. F-15. Deep brown is blended with lighter olive. Minor abrasions are visible along with very light reverse corrosion. A very popular overdate variety, quite scarce.

2608 1839/6 N-1. Rarity-3. Overdate. F-12. A lovely example despite very faint porosity. Grayish tan highlights are framed by dark brown fields.

2609 1839/6 N-1. Rarity-3. Overdate. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-25, corroded. An opportunity for the date collector to acquire a highly detailed example of this scarce variety. Deep greenish corrosion is noted on both obverse and reverse.

Late die state with bold bisecting obverse die crack.

2610 **Selection of large cents:** ☆ 1839 N-3. Head of '38. EF-45. Smooth dark surfaces ☆ 1843 N-3. VF-35. Faint spotting noted on the obverse ☆ 1844 N-1. EF-45. Streaks of rich toning on the obverse ☆ 1847 N-39. Rarity-3. EF-45. Reddish brown surfaces with a minor planchet flaw at star 10 ☆ 1848 N-5. Rarity-4. EF-45. Mottled toning over lustrous surfaces with some mint red visible ☆ 1857 N-2. Small Date. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, brushed ☆ 1857 N-4. Small Date. EF-40. Soft brown with minor spotting noted ☆ 1857 N-10. EF-40. Subdued brown surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

2611 Half dozen large cents: ☆ 1839 N-3. Head of 1838. EF-40 ☆ 1843 N-11. Petite Head. EF-40. Deep rich surfaces ☆ 1847 N-24. EF-45 ☆ 1848 N-28. EF-45 ☆ 1857 N-1. Large Date. EF-45 ☆ 1857 N-4. Small Date. EF-45. Each displays soft brown surfaces with various degrees of darker toning at the devices, except where noted. (Total: 6 pieces)

2612 **1839 N-10. Booby Head. MS-63 BN (NGC).** Sharply defined with pleasing chestnut brown surfaces. A few very minor splashes of darker toning are noted, along with some contaminants on the surface which could be easily removed were this example not slabbed. Considerable potential may be noted by prospective bidders upon examination.

John Wright, in *The Cent Book*, noted some doubling on the outer leaf pair below IC of AMERICA. Later, in September 1999, Mike Ellis and J.T. Stanton described this as a doubled die reverse.

From Heritage's 1999 ANA Sale, Lot 6511.

2613 1839 N-13. Booby Head. EF-45. A lovely example of this popular variety. Exceptionally pleasing olive and steel brown surfaces with slightly lighter tan around the devices. Considerable lustre remains in the protected areas.

Purchased from "Brodd," September 1976.

2614 Half dozen large cents: ☆ 1839 N-13. Booby Head. EF-40. Pale medium dark brown with streaks of darker brown on the obverse ☆ 1841 N-7. EF-40. Medium reddish brown ☆ 1846 N-11. Medium Date. EF-45. Dark glossy obverse with rich brown reverse ☆ 1848 N-22. EF-40. Medium brown with planchet crack at second 8 ☆ 1857 N-1. Large Date. EF-45. Smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1857 N-2. Small Date. EF-40. Deep toning at the devices. (Total: 6 pieces)

2615 **Quintette of large cents grading AU-50, except where noted:** ☆ 1840 N-5. Large Date. AU-55. Lustrous brown surfaces ☆ 1844 N-1. Normal date. Some spotting noted ☆ 1847 N-24. Dark at the devices ☆ 1848 N-21. Rarity-4-. Lustrous ☆ 1850 N-23. Rarity-3+. Lower portion of the obverse displaying rich toning, the reverse displays rich toning at the devices. (Total: 5 pieces)

2616 Quality selection of later date issues, each grading AU-50: ☆ 1840 N-6 ☆ 1846 N-8 ☆ 1848 N-3 ☆ 1850 N-22 ☆ 1851 N-5 ☆ 1852 ☆ 1853. The latter two pieces have not been attributed by us. (Total: 7 pieces)

2617 Desirable later date quintette: ☆ 1840 N-8. AU-55, heavy rim breaks ☆ 1847 N-26 AU-50 ☆ 1853 N-16. AU-58 ☆ 1854 N-21. AU-55, recolored ☆ 1856 N-2. AU-58. (Total: 5 pieces)

2618 **1843 N-27. Petite. MS-64 BN.** A lovely example of the Petite Head design with lustrous light brown surfaces and hints of iridescent toning on the high points. A few tiny lamination flaws are noted on the reverse.

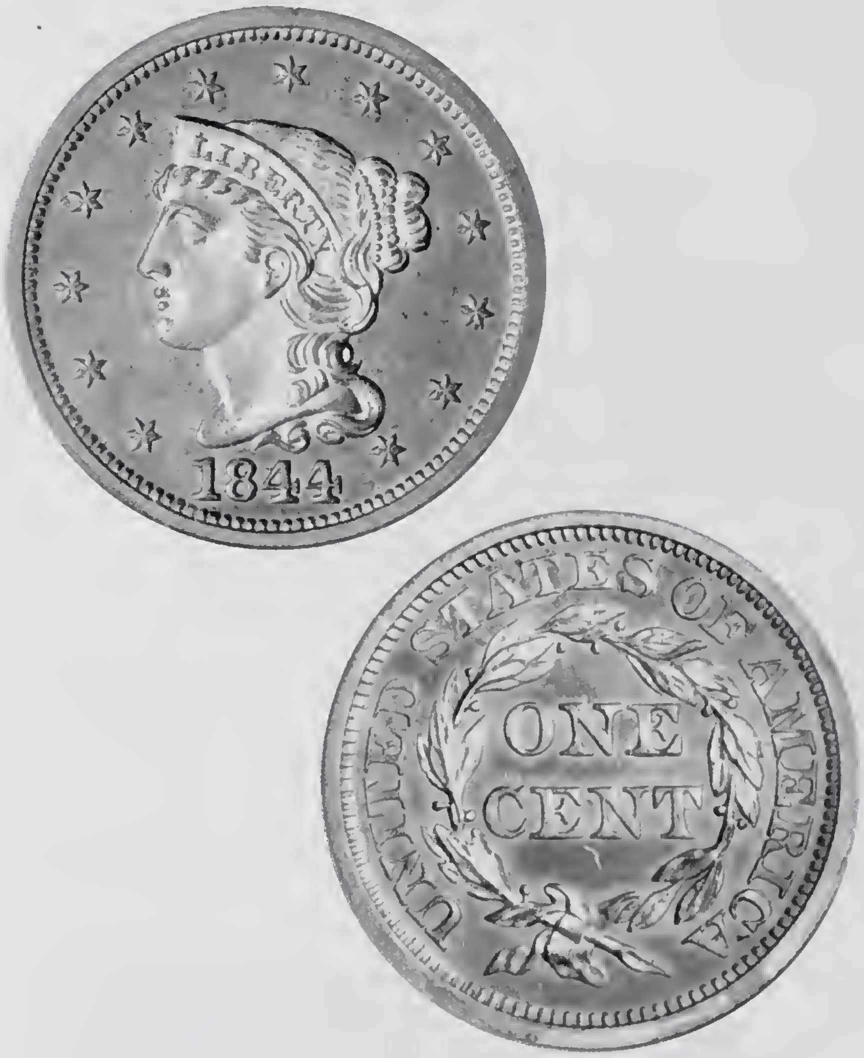
2619 1843 N-413. Obverse of 1842, Reverse of 1844. AU-50. Deep olive-brown with lustrous light amber and teal. A lovely example of this popular major variety. This is a transitional variety featuring the obverse design from 1839 through 1843 with the reverse design from 1843 through 1857. This is sometimes referred to as "Obverse of '42, Reverse of '44" or otherwise as "Petite Head, Large Letters."

Purchased from Robert Shalowitz in April 1985. Previously from the 1984 EAC Convention sale, Lot 369.

2620 1843 N-17. Rarity-6-. Type of 1844. VF-20. This is a very rare variety, seldom offered in any grade. Light brown with minor surface marks including a couple small obverse scrapes. An important opportunity for the specialist.

Brilliant Proof 1844 Cent

Memorable Gem



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2621 **1844 N-8. Rarity-6+. Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** A highly reflective brilliant Proof with moderate cameo contrast. Sharply struck with exceptional aesthetic appeal. Very nearly full orange lustre just beginning to fade to bluish brown in the fields, especially on the obverse. A few very minor spots are visible, especially below the right side of 1, on the border. Additionally, several tiny curved lintmarks are visible on the reverse. This is a Proof-only variety with possibly only 15 examples known.

The obverse die is blundered with remnants of the 1 protruding from the left edge from Liberty's bust and portions of an 8 on her bust just below the neckline.

2622 **1847 N-2. Large 7 Over Small 7. MS-60 BN (ANACS).** Glossy steel brown and light blue surfaces with a few very minor surface marks. Otherwise an attractive example of this popular recut date variety. The recutting on the top of 7 is particularly bold.

From McCawley and Grellman's sale of the Walter Dudgeon Collection, July 1994, Lot 263. Earlier from Harmer Rooke's sale of the Joe Rose Collection, Lot 247.

2623 1847 N-20. MS-60 BN. Sharply struck with lustrous olive and chestnut brown surfaces displaying hints of orange on the reverse.

2624 Quartette of Mint State large cent issues: ☆ 1847 N-24. MS-63 BN ☆ 1852 N-3. MS-60 ☆ 1854 N-21. MS-60 ☆ 1855 N-3. MS-60. (Total: 4 pieces)

2625 1849 N-26. Rarity-3. AU-55. A highly attractive example of this variety with dark olive-brown surfaces and considerable orange and gold lustre. A few minor rim bruises and other imperfections are visible. This is very nearly Condition Census level if not within the top six.

2626 **Trio of Mint State large cents:** ☆ 1850 N-19. MS-60 ☆ 1855 N-1. Upright 5's. MS-64 BN ☆ 1856 N-19. Slanting 5. MS-62 BN. Each displays attractive and lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

2627 1851 N-5. MS-63 RB. An attractive example with dark brown and amber surfaces highlighted by orange lustre and lilac toning. A very attractive example.

2628 **Quintette of About Uncirculated large cents:** ☆ 1851 N-13. AU-50. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1853 N-7. AU-58. Lustrous with mint red visible on both the obverse and reverse ☆ 1853 N-14. AU-50. Spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1854 N-7. AU-55. Light brown surfaces ☆ 1856 N-6. Upright 5. AU-50. Brown surfaces with minor scratches on the obverse. (Total: 5 pieces)

2629 **1852 N-20. Rarity-3. MS-65 RB.** A lovely example of this slightly scarcer variety with pleasing medium brown surfaces and considerable orange lustre around the devices. Very possibly the finest known example of this die variety and certainly solidly in the Condition Census.

2630 **Quintette of 1850s large cents:** ☆ 1853 N-17. AU-55. Lustrous brown with minor spotting noted on the obverse ☆ 1855 N-10. Slanting 5's. AU-58. Lustrous brown with faint spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1856 N-14. Slanting 5. AU-55. Minor spotting noted on lustrous surfaces ☆ 1857 N-1. Large Date. AU-50. Smooth brown with a minor ding between the fifth star and Miss Liberty ☆ 1857 N-2. Small Date. AU-50. Lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

2631 1857 N-1. Large Date. MS-63 BN. A sharply struck and highly desirable example of the final large cent issue. Lustrous chestnut brown surfaces with hints of olive on the reverse. This cataloguer was recently privy to an e-mail exchange between researcher Craig Sholley and Dave Bowers. The half cents and large cents of 1857 were the topic of this exchange and, from Craig Sholley, we learned that all such coins were struck exclusively in the month of January. Previously, it was believed that these coins were struck in February as well.

Purchased from Bill Ralls at the 1982 EAC Convention. Previously from Jack Collins at the 1977 ANA Convention.

2632 1857 N-1. MS-62. Pleasing olive-brown surfaces with considerable orange lustre, especially on the obverse. A lovely example of the final Large Cent issue.

2633 1857 N-1. Large Date. AU-55. A pleasing and sharply struck example with attractive light brown surfaces. Examples from the final year of large cent production are scarce.

From our ANA Sale of the Millennium, August 2000, Lot 366.

END OF SESSION

SESSION FOUR

Saturday Morning, March 17, 10:00 AM Sharp

Colonial and U.S. Currency: Lots 3001-3137; Canadian Currency: Lots 3138-3140
Numismatic Literature: Lots 3141-3180; Numismatic Americana: Lot 3181-3302
Ancient Coins: Lots 3303-3467; Coins of the World: Lots 3468-3716

CURRENCY

COLONIAL CURRENCY

3001 Continental Currency. February 17, 1776. $1/3. Choice AU, with minor softness at the upper right corner. A very bright and attractive example of this popular Fugio note with chain back.

3002 Continental Currency. February 17, 1776. $4. Choice Uncirculated, with average margins for the issue. Well printed with bold signatures. Wild boar motif on face.

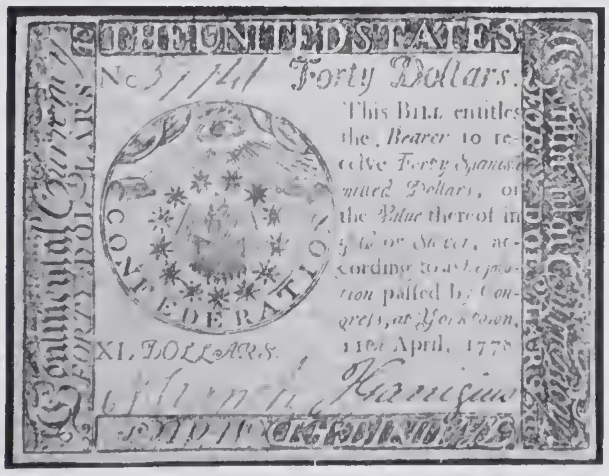
3003 Pair of Continental notes. May 9, 1776: ☐ $6. Uncirculated, but small upper left corner off. Otherwise bright and attractive ☐ $7. Uncirculated, with tight margins though all are clear of the design elements. A pleasing pair of Continentals. (Total: 2 pieces)

3004 Trio of desirable Continental notes: ☐ November 2, 1776. $30. Choice VF. One signature nearly faded away, but still a bold and attractive note ☐ September 26, 1778. $8. EF. Some light staining, but nicely printed and attractive ☐ January 14, 1779. $45. Choice VF. Printing slightly soft, but even and pleasing. (Total: 3 pieces)

Rare $40 Continental Note

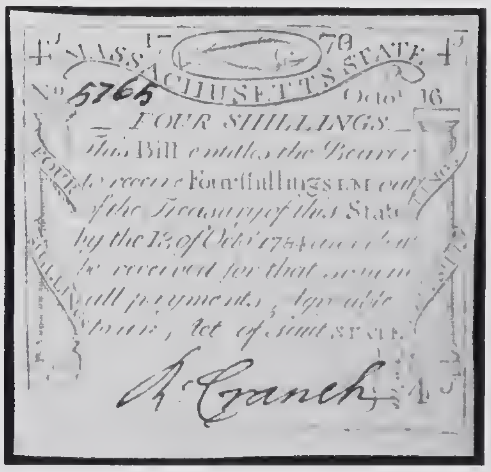
Yorktown Issue

Contemporary Counterfeit


THE UNITED STATES
No 37741 Forty Dollars.
This BILL entitles the Bearer to receive Forty Spanish milled Dollars, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution passed by Congress, at Yorktown, 11th April, 1778.
CONFEDERATION
XL DOLLARS.
Continental Currency
FORTY DOLLARS

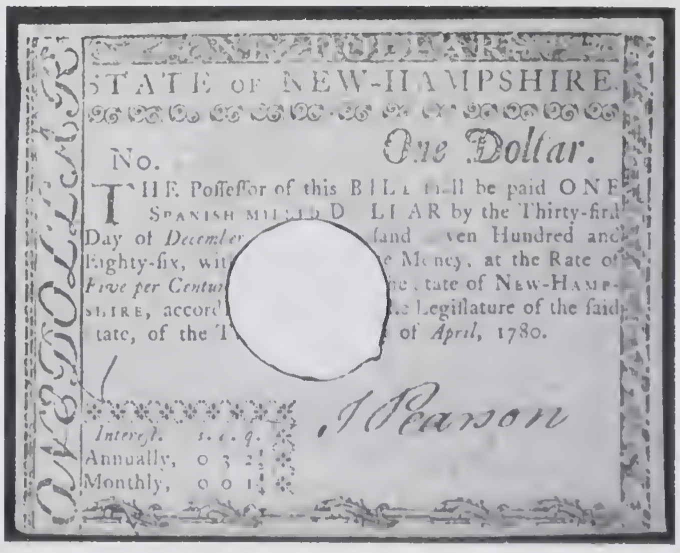
3005 **Continental Currency. April 11, 1778. $40. Yorktown issue. Crisp Uncirculated.** Serial number 37741 from contemporary counterfeit plates. Complete margins all around, though the top is somewhat tight. The face is well printed with bold signatures of Hillegas appointees, Cranch and Garriguis. The back is rather weakly printed, though the major design elements are discernible. Still a very nice example of this rarely seen issue, probably in top grade. A tough Yorktown note that would be difficult to improve upon.

3006 Choice pair of counterfeit detector Continentals: ☐ September 26, 1778. $60. Counterfeit detector with full blue tint. Crisp Uncirculated ☐ January 14, 1779. $45. Counterfeit detector with blue and red tint. EF. Watermarked "CONFEDERATION." Two splits are noted, one that the bottom edge, the other internal; neither are of much significance. (Total: 2 pieces)


MASSACHUSETTS STATE
1776
No 5765
Octor 16
FOUR SHILLINGS.
This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive Four Shillings Lm out of the Treasury of this State by the 1st of Octr 1784
R Cranch

3007 **Massachusetts. October 16, 1776. 4 shillings. Choice Uncirculated.** Beautifully bright and very crisp, a delightful example of this popular "codfish" note. Nicely margined with bold serial number and signature.

3008 Massachusetts. 1779. 4 shillings and 6 pence. AU, but with restoration and bottom edge trimmed off. A scarcer type from the "Rising Sun" face plate engraved by Paul Revere, one of the most famous American patriots of all time.


STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
No.
One Dollar.
THE Poſſeſſor of this BILL ſhall be paid ONE SPANISH MILLED DOLLAR by the Thirty-firſt Day of December ... Eighty-ſix, with ... Five per Cent ... tate of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, ... Legiſlature of the ſaid State, of the ... of April, 1780.
J Pearson
Intereſt. Annually, Monthly,
ONE DOLLAR

3009 **New Hampshire. April 29, 1780. $1. Uncirculated,** with punch cancellation at center, as usual. A single split in the paper is noted from the cancellation hole, but the remainder of the note is bright and attractive. Nicely margined all around, though somewhat tight at the bottom.

From Currency Auctions of America's Winter 1997 Sale, Lot 1233.

3010 New Hampshire. April 29, 1780. $4. AU, with punch cancellation at center. Also with a single split in the paper from the cancellation hole, as on the previous note. Other minor signs of handling are noted, such as slight softness at the corners. Still attractive and nicely margined.

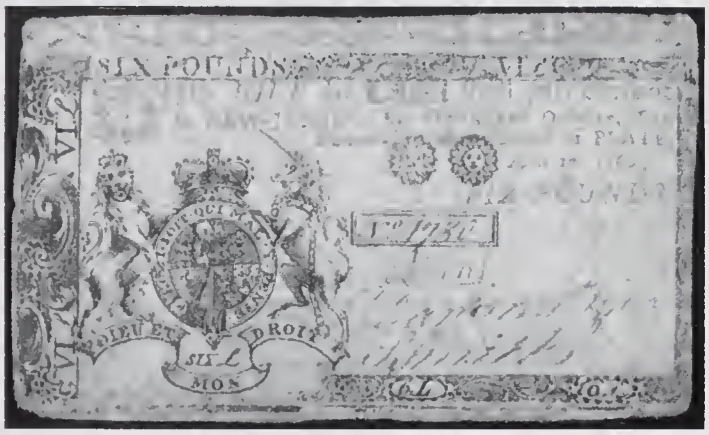
From Currency Auctions of America's Spring 1997 Sale, Lot 61.

3011 New Hampshire. April 29, 1780. $5. Choice VF, with punch cancellation at center. A single split in the paper from the edge is noted, as are a few old creases. A gently circulated note with much aesthetic appeal remaining. Bold serial number and signatures in bright red and black ink.

From Currency Auctions of America's Spring 1997 Sale, Lot 62.

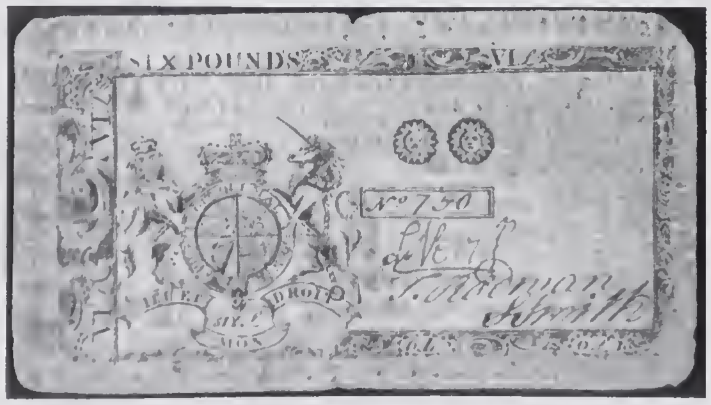
3012 New Jersey. A trio of notes from different series: ☐ June 22, 1756. 15 shillings. Uncirculated. An attractive note with above average margins for the series ☐ December 31, 1763. 6 shillings. Choice Uncirculated. Above average margins for the series ☐ March 25, 1776. 12 shillings. EF, with broad margins. (Total: 3 pieces)

Rare 1760 £6 New Jersey Note



3013 **New Jersey. April 12, 1760. £6. Choice VF.** Signed by Nevill, Daniel Smith, Jr., and Samuel Smith. A very rare note from a tough and underrated series. Just 1,875 of these notes were printed. This was a very heavily utilized denomination causing the few that remain today to be in low grade. It would be difficult to find a finer example. Boldly printed with vivid red color. An important opportunity for the New Jersey specialist

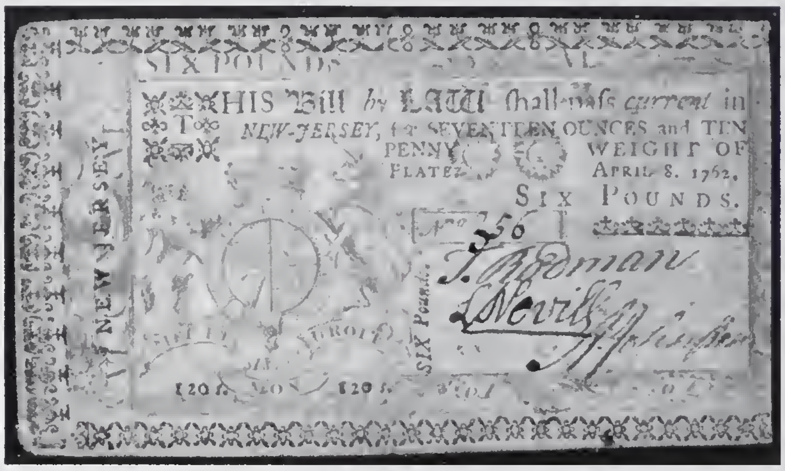
Important 1761 £6 New Jersey Colonial



3014 **New Jersey. April 23, 1761. £6. VF.** Moderate surface wear and rounded corners are noted, though the note retains bold print and signatures. A small notch is missing from the top center. Signed by Nevill, Rodman and Samuel Smith. Just 917 of these notes were printed. It is doubtful if many exist today, especially of this quality. Superbly printed with excellent color remaining. Another important New Jersey note for the specialist, a finer example of which may not be offered for decades, if ever.

Rare 1762 New Jersey Note

£6



3015 **New Jersey. April 18, 1762. £6. Choice EF.** Some surface wear to the thick, heavy paper though bold ink color and signatures remain. Signed by Rodman, Nevill, and P. Johnston. Just 1,219 notes were printed, this present example being numbered 356. Another important New Jersey note. Rare New Jersey notes such as this have not been offered since the DuPont sale in 1993, and this denomination was not included in that offering in any grade. An attractive, high-grade, and rare note which should command significantly more than the conservative Newman catalogue estimate.

3016 New Jersey. April 16, 1764. £3. VF for issue with sharp color and bold signatures. Signed by Richard Smith, Jonathan Johnston, and Skinner. Serial number 2340, with plate letter D. Another rarely seen New Jersey colonial note.

3017 New Jersey. Pair of rare colonial notes: ☐ March 25, 1776. £3. EF, though light mottled foxing is evident. Blue and red face tints, a design by David Rittenhouse ☐ January 9, 1781. 1 shilling. Crisp Uncirculated, but with typically uneven edge trims into the design at the left, right, and bottom. Signed by Benjamin Smith and Robert Neil. (Total: 2 pieces)

3018 New Jersey. January 9, 1781. 1 shilling. Choice EF, with superior margins for the issue. Signed by Philemon Dickinson and David Breasley.

3019 South Carolina. December 23, 1776. $8. Unissued remainder. Choice AU. Boldly printed and nicely margined, though the edges are uneven as expected. A single signature appears of the five that were required to fully issue the note.

From our sale of the Harbor Collection, June 1982, Lot 997.

3020 Pair of colonial notes: ☐ Connecticut. June 19, 1776. 1 shilling, 3 pence. Choice Crisp Uncirculated, but with typical cut cancellation from the bottom edge. Bold and bright with nice color ☐ South Carolina. Ordinance of February 14, 1777. $20. EF, but with heavy foxing at center. Signatures of William Zogar, Samuel Legare, and William Banbury. (Total: 2 pieces)

3021 Threesome of colonial notes: ☐ Maryland. March 1, 1770. $8. Choice VF. Minor rust marks are noted. Boldly printed ☐ New Jersey. March 25, 1776. 3 shillings. Choice VF. Bright, colorful, and well printed ☐ Rhode Island. May 1786. 30 shillings. Fine to VF. Some staining, primarily on the back. (Total: 3 pieces)

3022 United States of America. July 8, 1780. Loan Certificate for $36 in 180 Livres Tournois. Choice EF. Signed by **Francis Hopkinson,** a signer of the Declaration of Independence, as Treasurer of Loans. Countersigned by John Lawrence for the State of Connecticut. A popular early United States loan certificate with a very desirable signature.

OBSOLETE CURRENCY

We present a rich and varied selection of obsolete currency. Most are so-called "broken bank notes," but many interesting pieces of early scrip are included as well. The late Robert Lindesmith, from whose estate collection these notes have been consigned, was a student and connoisseur of the series. He spent many years enjoying these notes, collecting early directories and advertisements, and in other ways linking them with American history.

3023 **Alabama.** Selection of obsolete bank notes including state issues as well as private banks: • State of Alabama (84): ☐ 25¢ (5) ☐ 50¢ (1) ☐ $1 (74) ☐ $5 (2) ☐ $100 (2). Both Good to VG but with edge roughness • Central Bank of Alabama (39): ☐ $1 (11) ☐ $2 (4) ☐ $3 (6) ☐ $5 (7) ☐ $10 (3) ☐ $20 (8) • Commercial Bank of Alabama (4): ☐ $1 (2) ☐ $2 ☐ $5. Notes average AG to VG, though many have tears, missing pieces or other problems. Essentially a cull lot, though still useful. (Total: 127 pieces)

3024 **Louisiana. Large assortment of state issues from the Civil War era:** ☐ Criswell-2. $2 (4) ☐ Cr-3 . $1 ☐ Cr-4. $3 (2) ☐ Cr-6. $2 (2) ☐ Cr -8. $1 (4) ☐ Cr-10. $5 (23). These feature the popular "South Strikes Down the Union" vignette ☐ Cr-11. $100 (2) ☐ Cr-12. $50 (2) ☐ Cr-13. $20 (5). Only a single note of the five is issued ☐ Cr-14. $5 (7) ☐ Cr-15. $1 (4) ☐ Cr-16. $1 (5) ☐ Cr-17. $1 (5) ☐ Cr-18. $1 (5) ☐ Cr-19. $1 (2) ☐ Cr-20. 50¢ (4) ☐ Cr-21. 50¢ (5) ☐ Typeset 50¢ (4) ☐ Typeset 25¢ (4). An attractive grouping of notes ranging in grade from Good to Uncirculated, the average being Fine or so. Many interesting types and varieties. (Total: 90 pieces)

3025 **Maine.** Selection of Maine obsoletes and scrip: • Bangor. The Farmers Bank. $1. Haxby-G8a. VG, though corners off. A rare note • Bangor. The Eastern Bank. $5. • Bangor. The Globe Bank (2): ☐ $1 ☐ $2 • Bangor. Veazie Bank. 5¢ scrip note. Mounted on card • Belfast. The Bank of Commerce (2): ☐ 25¢ ☐ 50¢ • Ellsworth. The Hancock Bank (4): ☐ $2 ☐ $3 ☐ $5 ☐ $10 • Frankfort. The Frankfort Bank (2): ☐ $1 ☐ $5 • Hallowell. The American Bank. $5 • Hallowell. The Bank of Hallowell. $2. H-S5. Fine. A spurious note, but scarce • Portland. The Bank of Portland. $1 (2) • Portland. The Exchange Bank. $5. H-C8. Fine. A Perkins plate note • Rockland. The North Bank. $1. Proof. H-G2. A ragged note with pieces missing, but SENC in Haxby. A rare filler • Sanford. The Sanford Bank (2): ☐ $2 ☐ $5 • Westport. The Bank of Westport. $5. A diverse group with most notes graded VG to Fine, except where specifically noted. (Total: 22 pieces)

3026 **Maryland.** An interesting selection of obsolete bank notes, scrip notes, and policies: • Obsolete banks (16): ☐ The American Bank ☐ Farmers and Merchants Bank of Cecil County ☐ Farmers and Merchants Bank of Greensboro ☐ The Havre-de-Grace Bank ☐ The Somerset and Worcester Savings Bank ☐ The Valley Bank ☐ The Frederick Town Branch Bank. Notes average VG to Fine • Scrip notes (11): ☐ The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company ☐ The Susquehanna Bridge & Bank Company ☐ The Patapsco Savings Fund ☐ The Mechanics Savings Fund ☐ The City Trust Savings Institution ☐ The Baltimore Savings Institution ☐ The Baltimore Real Estate Savings Institution. Average VG to Fine, and including some rarer notes • United States Insurance Company of Baltimore. Written policy forms (6). All circa 1834, and engraved by C. Toppan & Co. Average Fine or so. An interesting lot with little duplication. (Total: 33 pieces)

3027 **Maryland. A choice collection of obsolete bank notes, all nicely vignetted and many with color:** • Cumberland. The Allegany County Bank (4): ☐ $5 (2). Orange and Green ☐ $10 (2). Orange and Green • Frederick. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company (3): ☐ $5 ☐ $10. Vignette of signing of Declaration of Independence ☐ $20 • Greensboro. The Farmers and Merchants Bank. $3 • Hagerstown. The Valley Bank (2): ☐ $5 ☐ $10 • Millington. The Commercial Bank (2): ☐ $5 ☐ $10 • Salisbury. The Bank of Salisbury. $5. Danforth and Hufty type of 1848 with cupid vignette • Salisbury. The Somerset & Worcester Savings Bank. Orange overprint (8): ☐ $1 (2) ☐ $2 (2) ☐ $3 (2) ☐ $5 (2) • Salisbury. The Somerset & Worcester Savings Bank. Green overprint and back printing (4): ☐ $1 ☐ $2 ☐ $3 ☐ $5. Notes grade VF to Uncirculated, with many toward the higher end. A beautiful and high-grade group of notes. (Total: 25 pieces)

3028 **Massachusetts.** Selection of scrip notes from the Bay State: • H.B. Sheldon, Sutler. 14th Massachusetts Regiment Heavy Artillery (2): ☐ 50¢ ☐ $1. Both EF • Berkshire Crystal Glass Works (2): ☐ $1 ☐ $2. Both VG or so. High grade for these issues • Western Railroad Office. Payable at the Globe Bank, Boston. 25¢. Fine • Grouping of common scrip notes including issues from Samuel B. Locke, Mount Pleasant Apothecary House, David Conwell Ship Chandlery, Bigelow, Morse & Co., and Parker House (12). An interesting and diverse group of scrip notes. (Total: 17 pieces)

3029 **Massachusetts.** Offering of obsolete bank notes: • Early Perkins Plate notes from several banks (10): ☐ Berkshire Bank (2) ☐ Franklin Bank (2) ☐ Globe Bank ☐ Hallowell & Aug. Bank ☐ Nahant Bank (2) ☐ Marblehead Bank ☐ Wiscasset Bank • Miscellaneous issued notes: ☐ The Cochituate Bank ☐ The Franklin Bank (6). All different ☐ The Lafayette Bank (4). All different ☐ The Bank of Brighton • Selection of spurious and altered notes including a few desirable fractional denominations (10): ☐ The Worcester County Bank (2) ☐ The Lafayette Bank ☐ The Merchants Bank ☐ The Cambridge Bank ☐ Danvers Bank ☐ The Blue Hill Bank ☐ The Union Bank ☐ The Hingham Bank ☐ The Roxbury Bank. Mostly grade Good to VG, with a few finer notes. An interesting assortment. (Total: 32 pieces)

3030 **Mississippi.** Grouping of Mississippi state notes from the Civil War era: ☐ Cr-1A. $100. VF ☐ Cr-2A. $50. VG, some tape damage ☐ Cr-3A. $20. Fine ☐ Cr-4. $10. VG to Fine ☐ Cr-11. $20 Cotton Pledged. Gray overprint. EF, with ornate green bogus back ☐ Cr-15C. $50 Cotton Pledged. Green overprint. VF ☐ Cr-16. $20 Cotton Pledged. Green overprint. EF ☐ Cr-17a. $10 Cotton Pledged. Green overprint. VF ☐ Cr-24. $2.50 Cotton Pledged. Blue overprint. AU ☐ Cr-26. $3 Cotton Pledged. Blue overprint. AU, tiny corner off ☐ Cr-27. $2.50 Cotton Pledged. Blue overprint. Uncirculated ☐ Cr-35. $10 Faith of the State Pledged. Red overprint. Uncirculated, and nicely embossed ☐ Cr-39. $20 Faith of the State Pledged. Blue overprint. EF. A very desirable grouping. (Total: 13 pieces)

The beauty part of a quantity group such as this is that with one single bid you can acquire dozens and dozens of notes that, individually, would probably take a long time to acquire. Hoards of obsolete currency, once fairly plentiful in numismatic circles, are seldom seen today—due to the value of the individual notes. The Lindesmith Collection is one of the last of its kind and was gathered many years ago.

3031 **Mississippi. Large offering of state issues, including a desirable assortment of varieties:** • Cotton Pledged. Green (16): ☐ $100 ☐ $50 (2) ☐ $20 ☐ $10 (3) ☐ $5 (3) ☐ $3 (2) ☐ $2.50 (3) ☐ $1 • Cotton Pledged. Gray (4): ☐ $50 ☐ $20 (2) ☐ $5 • Cotton Pledged. Blue (11): ☐ $3 (2) ☐ $2.50 (3) ☐ $1 (6) • Faith of the State Pledged. Blue (6): ☐ $50 (2) ☐ $10 (2) ☐ $5 (2) • Faith of the State Pledged. Red (10): ☐ $50 (2) ☐ $20 ☐ $10 (4) ☐ $5 (3) • Series of 1864 Lithographed notes (15): ☐ $3 ☐ $2 (5) ☐ $1 (3) ☐ 50¢ (5) ☐ 25¢. Grades range from Good to AU with most being VG to Fine with light soil. An unusual group collected over several decades. (Total: 62 pieces)

3032 **Mississippi.** Grouping of obsolete notes from several cities: • Aberdeen. The Planters Bank. $5. H-G4. AU • Canton. Citizens' Bank of Madison County (2): ☐ 50¢ ☐ $20. Both Good, the second with a corner off • Clinton. The Real Estate Banking Co. of Hinds County. $20 (2). Different types • Columbus. The Columbus and Tombigby Transportation Co. $50. H-G8. VF, but dark stain at one corner • Columbus. The Commercial Bank of Columbus. $50. AG • Decatur. The Real Estate Banking Company. $5. Good • Hernando. The Hernando Railroad and Banking Company. $5. AG. Large corner missing • Holley Springs. $5. H-G8. VG. Falsely filled in • Holley Springs. Exchange Office (3): ☐ $5 ☐ $10 ☐ $20. All printed in blue, and unissued. Average VF to EF • Jackson. The Mississippi Union Bank (2): ☐ $10. H-G26a ☐ $50. H-G34a. Both Good to VG • Madisonville. The Bank of Madison County. $5. Good, tape repair at center • Natchez. The Planters Bank (3): ☐ $20. VG ☐ $100 (2). Both Good to VG. Different types • Vicksburg. The Bank of Vicksburg. $20. H-G12. Not listed in Haxby, but simply left out in error. An interesting lot with several scarce to rare notes. (Total: 20 pieces)

3033 **Mississippi.** Desirable selection of issued railroad notes: ☐ Grand Gulf and Port Gibson Rail Road Company. $2.50. 1862. Full red print on back of Bank of Port Gibson notes. Mottled foxing and soil. VG • Selection of engraved notes from the Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road Company (11): ☐ $5 (2). Different types ☐ $10 (4). Two different types ☐ $20 ☐ $25 ☐ $50 ☐ $100 (2). Average VG or so, a few nicer • Engraved notes from the Natchez, Mississippi Rail Road Company (5): ☐ $5 ☐ $10 ☐ $20 ☐ $50 ☐ $100. Average VG or so • Various Civil War era issues: ☐ Mississippi Central Rail Road Company (7) ☐ Mississippi and Tennessee Rail Road Company (2) ☐ Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company ☐ The Southern Rail Road Company (8). A good mixture of series and variety styles. Average Good to VG. A nice reference study group. (Total: 35 pieces)

3034 **Mississippi.** Selection of issued notes from the City of Natchez: • Issue of 1862, notes by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch with green overprints (6): ☐ 10¢ ☐ 25¢ ☐ 50¢. Nice AU. Vignette of a Bolivian 4 reales coin. A very choice note ☐ $1. Choice Fine ☐ $2. VF ☐ $5. Grade Fine or so, save where noted otherwise. A nicely matched set • Blue typeset issues from various series (12): ☐ 10¢ (4) ☐ 25¢ (3) ☐ 50¢ (4) ☐ $1. Average VG to Fine. (Total: 18 pieces)

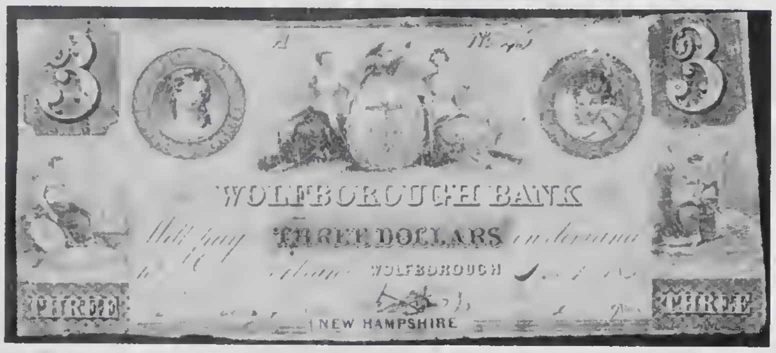
3035 **Mississippi.** Selection of private and county issues: • Adams County. Treasurer of the County of Adams (2): ☐ $5 ☐ $10 • Claiborne County. Treasurer of Claiborne County. $1 • Columbus. Columbus Life & General Insurance Company (3): ☐ 50¢ ☐ $1 ☐ $2 • Corinth. Unissued scrip note. 50¢. 1862. Fine. A rare note in the style of Kincade and Duncan • County of Jefferson (4): ☐ 50¢ ☐ $1 ☐ $5 ☐ $10 • Natchez. The Mississippi Shipping Company (4): ☐ 25¢ ☐ 50¢ ☐ $1 ☐ $5. Large engraved note • Rodney. The President and Selectmen of Rodney. 6-1/4¢. May 1, 1838. Rare "Half Bitt" note with blue signature. Unusual denomination and nomenclature. Mostly graded VG to Fine. (Total: 16 pieces)

3036 **New Hampshire.** Selection of unissued scrip notes: • Union (4): ☐ 5¢. December 15, 1862. Uncirculated. Brown ink on white paper. Coal miner at left ☐ 10¢. December 15, 1862. Uncirculated. Punch canceled. Blue ink on white paper. Farmer at left ☐ 25¢. December 15, 1862. Uncirculated. Punch canceled. Green ink on white paper. Horse and buggy at left ☐ 25¢. October 30, 1862. Uncirculated. Punch canceled. Red ink on white paper. Indian head at top center, and dog at lower left • West Northwood. The Peoples Union Store. 25¢. December 1, 1862. Lithographic Proof. Uncirculated, but traces of old mounting at corners. Punch canceled. Black ink on white paper. Maiden and agriculture at left. A very rare note. (Total: 5 pieces)

The final note from Hans M.F. Schulman's auction of January 1957.

3037 **New Hampshire.** Selection of obsolete bank notes and scrip: • Amherst (2): ☐ $5 ☐ $10. Both Good to VG, early 19th-century issues • Dover. Strafford Bank. $10. H-R15. VG, with a small hole noted. A raised note from $1 to $10, SENC in Haxby. Rare and nicely done • Epping. Pawtuckaway Bank. $2. H-G4. Good, backed on card. With unlisted "2" "2" red overprint. Rare • Exeter. The Exeter Bank. $3. Good • Farmington. The Farmington Bank (2): ☐ $1 ☐ 2. An uncut pair. EF, or so but heavily foxed • Lancaster. The White Mountain Bank (3): ☐ $1 (2). Both Good, one with heavy tape repair ☐ $3. H-G12a. About VG • Nashua. The Nashua Bank. $3. Fine to VF, but backed on card • Newport. The Sugar River Bank. $3. Good • Portsmouth. The Piscataqua Bank. $2. Good to VG • Portsmouth. Piscataqua Exchange Bank (3): ☐ $1 ☐ $5 ☐ $20. All EF to AU, and unissued • Grouping of mixed scrip issues from several towns (6): ☐ Brookline (3) ☐ Concord ☐ Nashua ☐ Rumney. (Total: 21 pieces)

This building, photographed in January 2001, housed the Wolfborough (as it was spelled at that time) Bank in the 1830s.



3038 **New Hampshire.** Wolfeboro. The Wolfborough Bank. $3. H-G32. Good, but corner off and back heavily taped.

The Wolfeboro Bank, correctly spelled this way, was also spelled "Wolfborough," "Wolf'sboro," and "Wolfboro" on various currency notes. Wolfeboro had but two currency-issuing banks, of which this is the earlier. The detailed story of this bank, taken from original records, is recounted at length in Dave Bowers' three-volume illustrated set of books, *The History of Wolfeboro, N.H. 1770-1994.*

From Hans M.F. Schulman's auction of January 1957.

3039 **New Jersey.** A rare threesome of obsolete notes: ☐ Newark. The Mechanics Bank. $3. H-G18d. Fine to VF. Bold signatures. A rarely offered bank that was converted to a National Bank after the Civil War ☐ Newton. The Sussex Bank. $10. H-S15. VF. A spurious note with a very unusual vignette of a War of 1812. An underrated note ☐ Plainfield. Ira Pruden, Dry Goods. Scrip note. 5¢. October 30, 1862. Nice VF. From well-collected Middlesex County. (Total: 3 pieces)

3040 **New Jersey.** Large grouping of obsolete bank notes and scrip representing several towns: • Obsolete bank notes (29): ☐ Belleville ☐ Camden (2) ☐ Egg Harbor (3) ☐ Hoboken (3) ☐ Jersey City (7) ☐ Lambertville ☐ New Brunswick ☐ Perth Amboy (5) ☐ Trenton (6) • Scrip notes (11): ☐ Bridgeton (2) ☐ Burlington (2) ☐ Elizabeth (2) ☐ Jersey City (4) ☐ Perth Amboy. An interesting selection. (Total: 40 pieces)

3041 **New York.** Small grouping of rare New York obsolete notes: ☐ Brooklyn. The Mechanics Bank. $5. H-S5. Fine. A spurious note from a Danforth, Wright & Co. plate. High grade for this note ☐ Buffalo. The Bank of Lake Erie. H-G4. Fair. Mounted on card with very rough edges all around and glue stains. However, this is a good title, is rare, and is reported as SENC by Haxby ☐ Carthage. Bank of Carthage. $2. H-G4. Good, but mounted on card and with glue stains. Still very rare, and again, SENC in Haxby ☐ Lockport. The Western Bank. $2. H-G6. Good, but soiled. No notes are listed in Haxby for this bank, thus the present example is another SENC note. Very rare. A product of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson ☐ North Castle. The Hampden Bank. $1. H-G2. Good, backed on card. A rare Westchester County issue ☐ Troy. The Bank of Troy. $20. H-G132. Good, but end off at right. Another SENC note ☐ Troy. The Troy City Bank. $1. H-G22b. VG, backed on card. A final rarity, again SENC in Haxby. None are high grade, but this is an important lot for the New York specialist. These notes have been off the market for decades. (Total: 7 pieces)

3042 **New York.** Assortment of average circulated obsoletes from New York (14): ☐ Buffalo ☐ Clyde ☐ Hudson (2) ☐ Ithica ☐ New York City (7) ☐ Troy ☐ Utica. Mostly VG or better, a few much finer. Lot also includes several spurious and counterfeit plate notes (13): ☐ Burton ☐ Chester ☐ Coxsackie ☐ Lowville ☐ Monticello ☐ New York City (2) ☐ Owego ☐ Penn Yan ☐ Poughkeepsie ☐ Rochester ☐ Syracuse ☐ Troy. Mostly VG or better, a few finer. (Total: 27 pieces)

3043 **New York.** Large offering of New York state Civil War era scrip notes issued from a variety of towns: ☐ Albany (3) ☐ Amenia ☐ Binghamton ☐ Brooklyn (2) ☐ Elmira ☐ Geneva ☐ Jamestown ☐ New York City (7) ☐ Niagara Falls (4) ☐ Ogdensburgh (2) ☐ Olean (2) ☐ Poughkeepsie (3) ☐ Rochester ☐ Sandy Hill (2) ☐ Schenectady (2) ☐ Troy (5) ☐ Utica ☐ Waterford (2) ☐ Westfield (2). Average VG to Fine. Lot also includes several unissued scrip notes from the same era (22): ☐ Bath (5) ☐ Catskill (4) ☐ Chatham Four Corners (2) ☐ Greenwich (3) ☐ Rochester (3) ☐ Rondout (2) ☐ Syracuse (2) ☐ Yatesville. Mostly grade EF or better. A interesting starter collection of scrip notes which could bring many years of enjoyment. It is estimated that as many as 10,000 different New York scrip types may exist! (Total: 65 pieces)

3044 **New York.** Eclectic lot of miscellaneous scrip notes and other fiscal items from New York. Scrip notes are unissued and include notes by Young Hyson [Hyson is a type of tea] Teas, Berry's Restaurant, A.A. Overton's Store, Chandler & Ames Bankers, Bank of Binghamton, S. Sweet & Co. Bakers, among others. A colorful group offering several interesting types. Among the more unusual items are a 2¢ stage ticket from the New York Consolidated Stage Co., a pair of Sing Sing Prison notes, and a rare 1876 National Bank certificate, unissued and torn, but interesting. A must-see lot for the New York collector! (Total: 23 pieces)

3045 **North Carolina.** Selection of higher denomination notes, without duplication, issued by the State of North Carolina: ☐ Cr-75. $20. Bright VF to EF ☐ Cr-76A. $20. VF, but slight roughness at right end ☐ Cr-80. $20. Fine ☐ Cr-83. $10. AU. Fundable in 6% coupon bonds ☐ Cr-84B. $10. VF. Fundable in 8% coupon bonds ☐ Cr-87. $5. Fine ☐ Cr-118. $50. Uncirculated, but with light signs of handling ☐ Cr-119. $20. Uncirculated ☐ Cr-122. $10. Uncirculated, light foxing ☐ Cr-123. $5. Uncirculated, but lightly aged ☐ Cr-124. $5. Uncirculated ☐ Cr-125. $3. Uncirculated. A choice starter collection of state notes. (Total: 12 pieces)

3046 **North Carolina.** Another selection of higher denomination state notes, with some duplication: ☐ Cr-75/79. $20 ☐ Cr-81/84. $10 ☐ Cr-85. $5 (7) ☐ Cr-87. $5 (2) ☐ Cr-122. $10 (3) ☐ Cr-123. $5 (7) ☐ Cr-124. $5 (2) ☐ Cr-125. $3 (10). Grades range from VG to Uncirculated, though the majority average Fine to VF. (Total: 33 pieces)

3047 **North Carolina.** Large offering of North Carolina state issues, mostly lower denominations with duplication: ☐ $2 (10) ☐ $1 (23) ☐ 75¢ ☐ 50¢ (8) ☐ 25¢ (19) ☐ 10¢ (7) ☐ 5¢ (9). Notes grade VF or better. Most are attractive vignetted types. A good selection of varieties. (Total: 76 pieces)

3048 **North Carolina.** Sizeable grouping of state-issued obsolete notes with a nice assortment of types and varieties: ☐ $2 (21) ☐ $1 (87) ☐ 50¢ (39) ☐ 25¢ (38) ☐ 10¢ (5). Lot also includes a large group of earlier typeset change bills, approximately 50 pieces. Notes range in grade from Poor to EF, and a good percentage are in the lower range. Inspection is recommended. (Total: approximately 240 pieces)

3049 **North Carolina.** A choice selection of nicely vignetted obsoletes: • Fayetteville. The Bank of Clarendon. $10. H-G8a. Nice VF, though with a tiny corner notch • Lexington. The Bank of Lexington (2): ☐ $10. H-G4a. VF ☐ $5. H-G12a. EF. Both lovely American Bank Note Company products • Raleigh. The Bank of North Carolina. $5. H-G10. Fine • Washington. The Bank of Washington (7): ☐ $3. H-G4a. Choice EF. Fully issued ☐ $4. H-G8a. Choice VG ☐ $5. H-G10. Fine. No tint ☐ $5. H-G12a. About Fine. Red tint ☐ $10. H-G16a. Fine. Red tint ☐ $20. H-G20a. EF. A bright and attractive note with bold red tint. A scarcer issue than generally thought ☐ $100. H-G26. EF. Face stamps of S.D. McClure & Co. Bankers • Wilmington. Bank of Cape Fear. $10. H-Design 10E. Fine • Wilmington. Bank of Wilmington. $5. H-G2a. Choice VG. A desirable grouping. (Total: 13 pieces)

3050 **North Carolina.** A second offering of nicely vignetted obsoletes: • Fayetteville. The Bank of Fayetteville (3): ☐ $1. H-G2b ☐ $2. H-G4b ☐ $5. H-G10b • Murphy. The Miners and Planters Bank (3): ☐ $5. H-G8 ☐ $10. H-G10 ☐ $20. H-G12 • Newbern. The Bank of Commerce (2): ☐ $5. H-G2a ☐ $10. H-G4b. Attractive green-tint pair • Yanceyville. The Bank of Yanceyville (4): ☐ $4. H-G4 ☐ $5. H-G6 ☐ $10. H-G8 ☐ $20. H-G10. Notes grade average VG. A pleasing and well-matched group. (Total: 12 pieces)

3051 **North Carolina.** Selection of average circulated notes from several banks: • Charlotte. The Bank of Mecklenburg. $2 • Elizabeth City. The Farmers Bank. $1 • Fayetteville. The Bank of Clarendon (3): ☐ $5 (2) ☐ $10 • Fayetteville. The Bank of Fayetteville (2): ☐ $10 ☐ $20 • Lexington. The Bank of Lexington (10): ☐ $5 (8) ☐ $5 (later issue) ☐ $10 • Murphy. The Miners and Planters Bank (2): ☐ $5 ☐ $10 • Newburn. The Bank of Commerce. $10. Full green tint • Raleigh. The Bank of the State of North Carolina. $4. Counterfeit issue of 1838. Good, backed on card. Rare • Washington. The Bank of Washington (3): ☐ $4 ☐ $10 ☐ $20 • Wilmington. The Bank of Cape Fear (8): ☐ $3 (2). Different types ☐ $4 ☐ $5 (4). All different types ☐ $10 • Wilmington. The Bank of Wilmington. $5. Notes grade average Good to VG. A well worn group, but with only defects expected at this grade level. Well matched with some scarcer issues. (Total: 33 pieces)

3052 **North Carolina.** Offering of County notes, Scrip notes and related pieces: • Corporation of Elizabeth City. 50¢. 1861 (2) • Monroe. Union County. 50¢. March 1, 1863 • Warren County. $50. December 1, 1864. For payment of county taxes. Uncirculated • Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company (6): ☐ 25¢ (2) ☐ 50¢ (2) ☐ $1 ☐ $2 • County of Camden. 25¢ contemporary counterfeits. EF (3). Notes grade average VG, except where noted. (Total: 13 pieces)

3053 **Ohio.** Grouping of unissued Ohio obsolete notes: • Aurora. C & C.R. Harmon & Root. 1862 (3): ☐ 5¢ ☐ 10¢ ☐ 25¢ • Cincinnati Post Note. $1. 1808. Uncirculated • Cincinnati. The Union Bank of Exchange. $5. H-G8. EF, but wrinkled. Nice vignettes by Woodruff, Tucker & Co. • Cleveland. City Order. 25¢. October 16, 1862. VF • Columbus. Bartlett & Smith Bankers. 25¢. December 10, 1862. VF, light staining • Cuyahoga Falls. Summit County Bank (11): ☐ 5¢ ☐ 10¢ (4) ☐ 25¢ (5) ☐ 50¢ • Findlay. Citizens Bank (3): ☐ 10¢ (2) ☐ 25¢ • Franklin. The Franklin Silk Company (7): ☐ $1 (2) ☐ $2 ☐ $3 ☐ $5 (2) ☐ $10. All Uncirculated, but show signs of handling • New Baltimore. John Lewis (4): ☐ 5¢ (2) ☐ 25¢ ☐ 50¢. Average VF • Petersburgh. O.H.P. Swisher. 5¢. Uncirculated. Punch canceled • Salem. Village of Salem. 5¢. Uncirculated (2) • Salem. Isaac Trescott. 50¢. Uncirculated. Punch canceled • Sandusky. Nes Silicon Steel Company (2): ☐ $2 ☐ $5. Both Uncirculated, the second punch canceled • Tiffin. Tomb, Huss & Co. 10¢. AU. Punch canceled • Vienna Centre. L.B. Mackey (2): ☐ 25¢ ☐ 50¢. Both EF, the first with a short tear • Zanesville. Peter Black & Co. 25¢. EF, but some staining at left. Punch canceled. An interesting assortment of Ohio items. (Total: 38 pieces)

3054 **Ohio.** Large grouping of obsolete change bills, notes, checks: • Cincinnati change bills dated from 1816 to 1820 (9): ☐ 12-1/2¢ ☐ 25¢ (3) ☐ 50¢ (3) ☐ 75¢ (2). Notes range Good to VF, with most being VG to Fine. • Obsolete notes from several institutions (22): ☐ The State Bank of Ohio. Summit County Branch, Cuyahoga County (2) ☐ The State Bank of Ohio. Harrison Branch, Cadiz ☐ Ohio State Stock Bank ☐ The Miami Exporting Company (2) ☐ The Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal Co. (3) ☐ The Bank of Cincinnati ☐ The Hamilton and Roseville Manufacturing Company ☐ The Lebanon Miami Banking Company ☐ The Manhattan Bank (3) ☐ The Bank of Massilon (2) ☐ The Jefferson Bank of New Salem ☐ The Bank of Newtown (2) ☐ The Bank of West Union ☐ The German Bank of Wooster. Notes average Good to VG, with several counterfeit types • Ohio River Bank fantasy notes (3): ☐ $5 ☐ $20 ☐ $100 • Advertising note from Rogers & Blackman, Columbus • Columbus and Lake Erie Rail Road Company Rail Road Bond note. $50. EF ☐ Check drawn on the Valley Bank, Chillicothe. VF, punch canceled. An interesting Ohio lot offering nice diversity. (Total: 37 pieces)

3055 **Pennsylvania.** Selection of rarer Pennsylvania scrip notes, all different styles and issues ☐ Apollo. Unknown Issuer. 50¢. January 1, 1863. VG. Unusual vignette style ☐ Chester. Baker. 25¢. July 1, 1862. Good to VG. A well-collected county ☐ Long Swamp. Charles Weily. 10¢. November 21, 1862. Fine. All red print with blue serial number and signature. A rare note ☐ Millport. Payable at Mann and Nichols. 50¢. November 15, 1862. VG. Pencil signature is probably false. Still, a rare town ☐ Pittsburgh. Spence & Co. $3. Undated. Good. Some edge tears and rust stains. Nice style and layout. Rare ☐ Reading. Berks County Rail Road Company. $5. February 20, 1874. Interest scrip ☐ Office of Wheatland Coal Company. 5¢. October 1, 1866. Full green print. Imprint of Krebs & Bro. Lith., Pittsburgh. VG, soiled. (Total: 7 pieces)

3056 **Pennsylvania.** Colorful selection of unissued scrip notes: ☐ Chambersburgh. Eyster & Bro. 5¢. Black and red print ☐ Clearfield. Leonard Finney & Co. 10¢. Violet print. Railroad scene at center ☐ Erie. City of Erie. 50¢. Full green print. U.S. dime vignettes at left ☐ Espy. C.S. Fowler & Creveling. 10¢. Maiden at left. Eagle and shield at center ☐ Harrisburg. Eby & Kunkel. 50¢. Full green print. Maiden at left. Building of Eby & Kunkel at center. Violet back print ☐ Meadville. Borough of Meadville. 10¢. Blacksmith at left ☐ Punxsutawney. G.W. Zeitler & Co. 25¢. Green print. Bulls at center. All are EF or better with punched out cancellations. (Total: 7 pieces)

3057 **Pennsylvania.** One dozen early notes: ☐ Borough of Erie. 12-1/2¢. December 31, 1816. Choice VF. Scarce and of excellent grade ☐ Chambersburg & Bedford Turnpike Road Company. $2. May 7, 1818. About VG ☐ Borough of Bellefonte. 6-1/4¢. May 1, 1843. Fine. Wheat sheaf vignette at center ☐ Danville. Bearer scrip. $2. October 11, 1837. Fine. Train vignette at center ☐ Green Castle. The Bank of Green Castle. $5. May 30, 1815. VG ☐ Lancaster. Lancaster City Loan. 25¢. May 29, 1839. Good ☐ Marietta. Marietta & Susquehannah Trading Company. $20. June 6, 1816. Fine. Full bank note size ☐ New Salem. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Fayette County. $1. January 7, 1817. VF ☐ New Salem. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Fayette County. $3. January 7, 1817. AU. Nice early eagle vignette ☐ Wilkes Barre. Easton and Wilkesbarre Turnpike Company. 5¢. March 1, 1816. EF ☐ Wilkes Barre. Easton and Wilkes Barre Turnpike Company. $1. March 22, 1816. VG. Nice covered wagon vignette ☐ Wayne. Bearer scrip. $1. December 19, 1837. EF. A very attractive lot. (Total: 12 pieces)

Relevant to certain of these notes, the early 19th century saw a boom in the building of turnpikes. The name was derived from a turnstile type of device consisting of a vertical pole to which four (usually) horizontal poles were attached and equally spaced. A horse and rider would enter the device, much as one would enter a revolving door today. Before being allowed this privilege, a toll would be paid. Rates varied and included a few cents for those traveling by foot, more for a person on a horse, still more for a wagon. The name was later adopted to toll highways, such as the Pennsylvania Turnpike (1935). When California built its first important limited-access highway, the Pasadena Freeway, 1939, was so called because there was no toll charge. The term *freeway* thus became a popular use, particularly in the Golden State. *However,* during our recent visit to California, January 2001, while driving various places with David Hall and, separately, Van Simmons, we went on several non-freeways which charged tolls, recorded by an automatic scanning system. Curiously, the tolls were arranged in a very sophisticated manner, with different rates being charged based upon the number of people in the car and the time of day! Here in New Hampshire we have three toll roads, two of which have the old-fashioned name: Spaulding Turnpike and Everett Turnpike. Tolls can be made with a combination of 25-cent pieces or with special brass tokens depicting on both sides the Old Man of the Mountain (virtually identical to that used on the new Washington state reverse quarter issued for New Hampshire). If any reader would like a complimentary turnpike token just send the editor (QDB) a self-addressed, stamped envelope separately from your bid sheet, and we'll pick out a nice Mint State one from our little box of such pieces.

3058 **Pennsylvania** Selection of notes from Hollidaysburg: • Borough of Hollidaysburg (3): ☐ 12-1/2¢. VF. Unissued ☐ 25¢. EF (2). Different types. Both unissued • Bearer scrip. 10¢. 1862. Good, but piece missing from end. All blue print. Rare type • Central Bank of Pennsylvania (2): ☐ $10. All red tint. VG ☐ $50. All red tint. Good, separated and repaired on back. Still an attractive note, all things considered. Serial number 8 is an added bonus. (Total: 6 pieces)

3059 **Pennsylvania.** Large grouping of varied Pennsylvania notes: • Obsolete bank notes (21): ☐ Erie ☐ Harrisburg ☐ Lancaster (2) ☐ McKee's Port ☐ Middletown ☐ Montrose ☐ Northampton ☐ Philadelphia (4) ☐ Reading (3) ☐ Towanda (4) ☐ Warren (2). Notes generally grade Good to VG. Some counterfeits and a few unissued notes are included • Scrip notes (12): ☐ William H. Blumer & Co. ☐ City of Erie (3) ☐ Pittston Bank ☐ Plainsville merchant ☐ Beobachter Printing Office of A. Puwell (3) ☐ George Sanderson & Co. ☐ West Branch Bank ☐ Wright & Co. Bankers. Notes grade average Good to Fine. A few scarcer issues included • Wyoming County Blank form. AU (3). All unissued, from the 1840s. Very attractive. An interesting Pennsylvania lot with good diversity. (Total: 36 pieces)

3060 **Rhode Island.** Offering of remainder notes from the New England Commercial Bank of Newport, Rhode Island: ☐ $1. H-G6 ☐ $1. H-G16a ☐ $2. H-G36 ☐ $2. H-G44a ☐ $3. H-G66a ☐ $5. H-G70 ☐ $5. H-G76b ☐ $10. H-G82 ☐ $10. H-G86b ☐ $50. H-G94 ☐ $50. H-G98a ☐ $100. H-G110a. All notes grade EF or better, with most being Uncirculated. An attractive lot, including a couple scarcer higher denomination notes. (Total: 11 pieces)

3061 **South Carolina. Selection of better obsolete notes:** • Charleston. Corporation of Charleston. 10¢. April 19, 1861. Fine. Full red print • Charleston. Bank of the State of South Carolina (3): ☐ 5¢. EF ☐ 25¢. EF. Vignette of Fort Sumter at center ☐ $5. Choice VF. With "Sweet Potato Dinner" vignette at top (often spelled Sweet Potatoe Dinner," shades of Dan Quayle!). Red overprint. High grade for this note • Columbia. Keatinge & Ball. 50¢. March 15, 1864. Choice VG. From the firm that printed many Confederate States and southern state notes • Georgetown. The Bank of Georgetown (5): ☐ $5 (3) ☐ $10 (2). All grade VG to Fine • Hamburg. The Bank of Hamburg (2): ☐ $20. Fine. Full pink tint ☐ $100. Fine. Red and black print • Various common notes from several towns (19): ☐ Camden (2) ☐ Charleston (10) ☐ Cheraw ☐ Columbia (3) ☐ Hamburg (2) ☐ Winnsboro. All different. An interesting selection from South Carolina. (Total: 31 pieces)

3062 **South Carolina. Sizable trove of obsolete notes, change bills, and reprints:** • Engraved notes (78): ☐ Camden (2) ☐ Charleston (48) ☐ Chester (3) ☐ Columbia (12) ☐ Hamburg (9) ☐ Winnsboro (4). Mostly intact and graded Good to VG, though many are soiled • Civil War era change bills, mostly from the Bank of the State of South Carolina (71). A few pieces are cut from sheets and Uncirculated • Reprinted notes: ☐ Charleston. The Bank of South Carolina (3) ☐ Cheraw. Merchants Bank of South Carolina (4). Denomination set, $6 through $9 ☐ State of South Carolina Revenue Bonds (3). A large and interesting group with a nice variety of notes, though there is duplication. In-person viewing is recommended. (Total: 157 pieces)

3063 **Tennessee.** Selection of scarcer and higher grade obsolete notes: • Dandridge. The Dandridge Bank. $5. H-G6. About VG. A scarce note • Memphis. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank (3): ☐ $5. Red "FIVE." Nice gold dollar vignettes ☐ $20 ☐ $50. All grade EF or so. The last two are 1854 issues by Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. • Memphis. The Mechanics Bank. $5 (2): ☐ VF. With blue tint ☐ EF. No tint. Both beautifully engraved notes • Murfreesboro. The Exchange Bank (2): ☐ $5 ☐ $10. Both grade Fine, though the $10 has a small hole punched through • Nashville. The Central Bank of Tennessee. $5. VF. Beautiful vignette, "The Battle of New Orleans." One small punched hole is noted • Nashville. The Nashville Life and General Insurance Company. $2. Nice VG. An attractive group. (Total: 10 pieces)

3064 **Tennessee.** Nice selection of varied notes from several towns. Mostly different with only some duplication: ☐ Brownsville (2) ☐ Chattanooga ☐ Cleaveland (2) ☐ Knoxville. The Bank of East Tennessee (14). A nice mix of types ☐ Memphis (10) ☐ Murfreesboro ☐ Nashville (3). Notes are mostly in the Good to VG range, though some scarcer notes are included. A nicely vignetted group that should be seen. (Total: 33 pieces)

3065 **Tennessee.** Assortment of mostly Civil War era emergency issues: ☐ Benton. The County of Polk (4). Fine to EF. All different denominations on yellow paper ☐ Cleaveland. The Ocoee Bank (2). Scarcer issues ☐ Chattanooga. Bank of Chattanooga (30). Several different issues offering a nice selection of types and denominations ☐ Madisonville. The County of Monroe. $1. 1863. Chips out of edge ☐ Memphis. Shelby County. $5. 1873. Good to VG, soiled ☐ Nashville. Bank of Tennessee. Change bills (10); all with Spanish colonial coin vignettes. (Total: 48 pieces)

3066 **Texas.** Grouping of Texas obsolete notes and scrip: ❑ Republic of Texas. $2. Cr-A2. VG, with rough edges ❑ Lewis Moody. $20. Payable in New Orleans. April 1, 1862. EF. Unissued ❑ Washington County Scrip. $3. 1862. EF, but small corner off ❑ Miscellaneous Treasury Warrants (8). Average VG to Fine. All different types. (Total: 11 pieces)

3067 **Virginia. Assortment of Virginia Treasury Notes:** ❑ Cr-3. $20. Nice VF ❑ Cr-4. $10 (2) ❑ Cr-5. $5 ❑ Cr-6. $100 (4) ❑ Cr-7. $50 (3) ❑ Cr-8/9. $10 (11) ❑ Cr-13/15. $5 (9) ❑ Cr-16/18. $1 (28). Mostly Good to VG, with a few finer. Overall the notes average EF or so, except where otherwise noted. A desirable grouping. (Total: 59 pieces)

3068 **Virginia. A choice offering of obsolete notes:** • Alexandria. The Bank of the Old Dominion. $5. H-C2. Good to VG. Scarce counterfeit • Chatham. The Bank of Pittsylvania (2): ❑ $5. H-G2b. Fine ❑ $20. H-G8b. Choice Fine • Fincastle. The Farmers Bank of Fincastle. $5. H-G2. Good. Scarce issue with coin vignettes • Fredericksburg. The Bank of Commerce. $5. H-S5. Scarce spurious note • Howardsville. The Bank of Howardsville (2): ❑ $20. H-G18a. VG ❑ $50. H-G20a. Choice Fine • Norfolk. The Exchange Bank. $100. Branch not filled in. No tint. Choice VF • Richmond. Bank of the Commonwealth. $20. H-G6a. VF. Red overprint • Richmond. The Bank of Virginia (2): ❑ $1. VF ❑ $20. EF. Both Branch notes • Richmond. Farmers Bank of Virginia (2): ❑ $6. Lewisburg branch. Choice Good ❑ $100. Farmville branch. Good, but heavy foxing. A rare note • Richmond. The Virginia Central Rail Road Company. $20. 1861. EF. Punched out cancellation • Winchester. The Bank of the Valley in Virginia. $20. Fine. An attractive selection of better Virginia notes. (Total: 15 pieces)

3069 **Virginia. Accumulation of engraved obsolete notes:** • Chatham. Bank of Pittsylvania (2): ❑ $5 ❑ $10 • Charlottesville. The Monticello Bank (2): ❑ $5 ❑ $10 • Jeffersonville. The Trans-Alleghany Bank of Virginia (2): ❑ $5 ❑ $10 • Norfolk. The Exchange Bank of Virginia (17): ❑ $1 ❑ $2 ❑ $5 (2) ❑ $10 (2) ❑ $20 ❑ $50 ❑ $5. Full green tint ❑ $10. Full green tint ❑ $20. Full green tint (4) ❑ $50 ❑ $100 • Richmond. The Bank of Virginia (15): ❑ $1 (4) ❑ $2 ❑ $5 (4) ❑ $10 (3) ❑ $20 (3) • Richmond. The Farmers Bank of Virginia (4): ❑ $1 (2) ❑ $2 ❑ $20 • Richmond. The Bank of the Commonwealth (5): ❑ $5 (4) ❑ $10 • Richmond. The Traders Bank. $5 • Staunton. The Central Bank of Virginia (4): ❑ $5 ❑ $10 ❑ $20 ❑ $50 • Winchester. The Bank of the Valley in Virginia (3): ❑ $5 (2) ❑ $10. Notes average VG, or so. An attractive group with nice variety for the assigned grade. (Total: 54 pieces)

3070 **Virginia. Sizable trove of Virginia Civil War era notes:** ❑ Private scrip notes (10) ❑ Assorted county notes, representing 12 different counties (57) ❑ City bills, representing five different cities (38) ❑ Corporate issues (14) ❑ Emergency issues (35). Notes range from Good to EF, though most are VG or so. A diverse selection with some duplication, but worthy of study. A good overview of fiscal paper used in Virginia during the Civil War. (Total: 154 pieces)

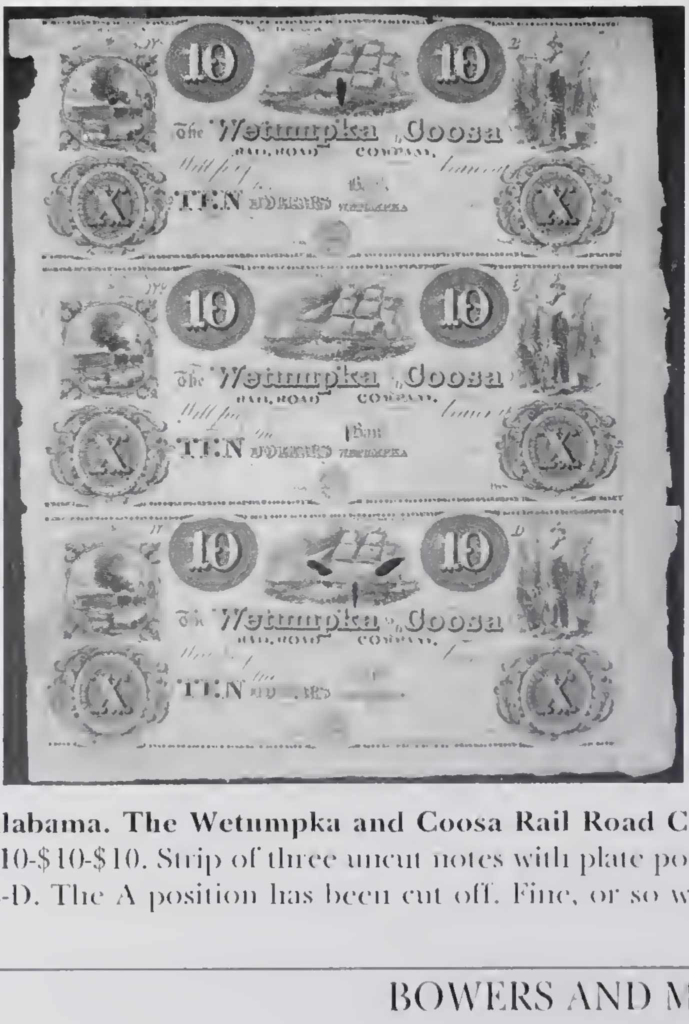
3071 **Virginia.** Selection of Virginia notes, from towns now located in West Virginia: • Charleston. The Bank of Charleston (2): ❑ $1 ❑ $5 • Philippi. The Bank of Philippi (5): ❑ $1 ❑ $5 (2 different types) ❑ $10 ❑ $20 • Weston. The Bank of Weston. $10. Full red tint. A rare note, fully issued • Wheeling. The Merchants and Mechanics Bank (3): ❑ $2 ❑ $5 (2). All counterfeit types • Wheeling. The North Western Bank of Virginia (2): ❑ $5. H-G22a. Design-51.. A very rare type with red overprint ❑ $5. Design-5K. Counterfeit. VF • Wytheville. The South Western Bank (2): ❑ $5 ❑ $10. Notes generally grade VG, or so. An interesting group with rarities included. (Total: 15 pieces)

3072 **Mixed selection of state notes from Arkansas and Missouri:** • Arkansas: ❑ "On War Bond" Treasury Warrant. Cr-1B. $1 • Arkansas. White paper issues (12): ❑ $1 (5) ❑ $2 (3) ❑ $3 ❑ $5 (2) ❑ $10 • Arkansas. Blue paper issues (5): ❑ $5 ❑ $10 (4) • Arkansas. Small-coupon war bond (2): ❑ $5 ❑ $10 • Missouri (6): ❑ Cr-4A. $10. AU ❑ Cr-9. $3. VF ❑ Cr-10. $2 (2). VF ❑ Cr-13. $1 (2). VF • Missouri Defense Bonds (4): ❑ $1. Uncut pair (2 subjects) ❑ $3. VF, but holed and repaired ❑ $4.50. EF. All unissued as usual. Notes average VG or so, unless otherwise noted. (Total: 29 pieces)

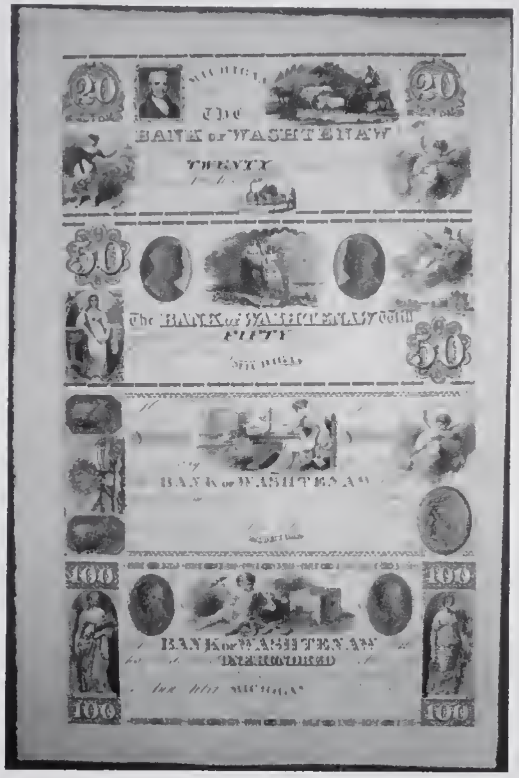
3073 **Selection of post Civil War state issues from Louisiana and Mississippi:** • Louisiana. 1866 Engraved series from the American Bank Note Company: ❑ Cr-25. $5 (2). Both cut canceled ❑ Cr-26. $10 (2). One cut canceled. Both with slight corner roughness ❑ Cr-27. $20. AU. Cut canceled and punch canceled • Louisiana. Series 1876 "baby bond" with four coupons remaining. Punch canceled • Mississippi. State issues: ❑ Cr-50. $5 (2). Punch-out canceled ❑ Cr-51. $3 (2). Punch-out canceled ❑ Cr-52. $2. Punch-out canceled ❑ Cr-94. $5. State of Mississippi Special Warrant (3). All punch-out canceled. All notes grade EF or better. A beautiful group. (Total: 14 pieces)

3074 **Selection of obsolete notes from the states of Rhode Island and Vermont:** • Rhode Island: ❑ Gloucester (2). Nice early notes, both dated 1808 ❑ Alton (4) ❑ Bristol ❑ Fall River ❑ Providence (7) ❑ Wickford • Vermont: ❑ Brandon ❑ Danby. The Danby Bank. $10. Scarce ❑ St. Johnsbury. S. Randall. 3¢. Payable at the Bank of Caledonia ❑ South Royalton. The South Royalton Bank. $1. Uncancelled ❑ Windsor. The American Mining Company. Share certificate for $10,000 shares. 1850. An attractive piece, slightly larger than a standard bank note ❑ Vermont State Bank (6). All different ❑ Vermont Glass Factory (7). All different notes, including three fractional denominations ❑ Bank of Black River Scrip. AU (8). All unissued. Only two types represented. An interesting New England lot including a nice variety of notes, with some spurious issues. Notes mostly average Good to VG, except where otherwise noted. (Total: 44 pieces)

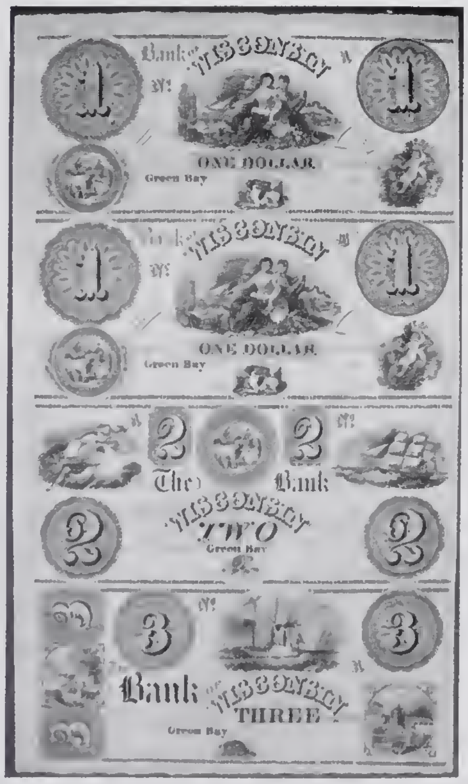
UNCUT SHEETS



3075 **Alabama. The Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road Company.** $10-$10-$10. Strip of three uncut notes with plate positions B-C-D. The A position has been cut off. Fine, or so with holes and roughness at the edges. Some foxing is noted around the edges. A rare railroad company issue listed in the Society of Paper Money Collectors Rosene reference as R-353-2, Rarity-7-. Notes are bank note sized, and from well-engraved plates by the firm Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, circa 1840s. An important rarity regardless of the noted problems. (Total: 1 piece; 3 subjects)



3076 Michigan. Trio of scarce unissued and uncut sheets from the 1830s: ☐ Ann Arbor. The Bank of Washtenaw. $20-$50-Post Note-$100. Haxby MI-50, Sheet X-4. Crisp, but with some signs of handling. A scarce 1830s sheet scarcely found ☐ Battle Creek. The Bank of Battle Creek. $1-$1-$2-$3. Haxby MI-65, Sheet X-5. Fine, or so with numerous folds and foxing spots. A scarcer sheet ☐ St. Joseph. The Farmers & Mechanics Bank of St. Joseph. $1-$1-$2-$3. Haxby MI-380, Sheet X-1. Nice VF, but folds and signs of handling are noted. All beautifully vignetted. (Total: 3 pieces; 12 subjects)



3077 Wisconsin. Pair of scarcer sheets from the Bank of Wisconsin, Green Bay. Haxby WI-245: ☐ $1-$1-$2-$3. Sheet-X-1. EF. Uneven borders, but full all around ☐ $5-$5-$5-$10. Sheet-X-2. EF, but the borders are trimmed into the notes in a couple areas. All notes feature excellent vignettes by Rawdon, Wright, & Hatch, circa 1830s. Most of these sheets have been cut over the years. (Total: 2 pieces; 8 subjects)

3078 Quartette of uncut sheets from three different banks, all unissued: • Connecticut. Stonington. The Stonington Bank (2): ☐ $5-$5-$10-$20. AU, with slight aging around the edges. An attractively engraved sheet with the imprint of A.B.N.C. Durand, Wright & Company ☐ $5-$5-$5-$10. Uncirculated, with a few very minor imperfections. A beautiful sheet with red protection printing on each note. From plates by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson • Washington D.C. Bank of the Republic. $5-$10. September 1, 1852. EF, with corner stains • Indiana. Dover Hill. The American Bank. $1-$2. November 1, 1856. EF, but with the border trimmed down. A rarely seen uncut pair of these beautifully engraved notes with ornate red backs. (Total: 4 pieces; 12 subjects)

3079 Selection of uncut sheets: • Georgia. The State of Georgia. $10-$10-$10-$10-$10. Criswell-32. EF, with gutter folds. Notes are signed and numbered • Vermont. Burlington. Vermont State Bank. $1.50-$1.25-50¢-75¢. Fine or so with splits and foxing. An interesting partial sheet of Perkins Plate notes of the early 1800s • Vermont. Windsor. Bank of Windsor (2): ☐ $1-$1-$2-$3 ☐ $10-$5-$5-$5. Both sheets EF. An attractive pair from Perkins plates of the early 1800s • Puerto Rico. Billete de Canje. 1 peso-1 peso-1 peso-1 peso-1 peso. EF. Pick-7a. A popular issue with U.S. collectors. (Total: 5 pieces; 22 subjects)

3080 Quartette of uncut sheets from Maryland, Michigan, and Ohio, all unissued: ☐ Maryland. Baltimore. Deer Creek Works, Hartford County, Maryland. 6-1/4¢-$1-$2-6-1/4¢-$1-6-1/4¢. March 3, 1837. EF, with a long partial cut through one note. A nicely engraved sheet with a curious arrangement of notes. From plates by Manly & Orr, Printers, Philadelphia ☐ Michigan. The Osceola Consolidated Mine Company. $10-$10-$10-$10-$10. EF, with slight aging at the edges. Red print on full green tint ☐ Michigan. St. Joseph. B.C. Hoyt, Banker. 20¢-20¢-20¢-20¢-50¢-50¢. EF, with the border trimmed down. A vertical strip of six notes. Blue and red print on white paper. An attractive sheet ☐ Ohio. Cincinnati. $5-$3-$2-$1. Scrip issue payable to James Monroe, circa 1820s. EF, with water stains. (Total: 4 pieces; 21 subjects)

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

3081 Starter collection of Confederate notes, almost no duplication: ☐ Criswell Type-20. $20. Fine ☐ T-26. $10. Fine ☐ T-28. $10. VG to Fine ☐ T-30. $10. VF ☐ T-41. $100. VF ☐ T-60. $5. Fine ☐ T-64. $500. VF ☐ T-65. $100. Fine ☐ T-67. $20. VF ☐ T-68. $10 (2). VF and VG ☐ T-70. $2. EF. A nicely matched group including the desirable $500 note of 1864. (Total: 12 pieces)

3082 Quartette of Confederate notes: ☐ T-41. $100. VF ☐ T-66. $50 (2). EF and Choice VF ☐ T-70. $2. AU. An attractive foursome. (Total: 4 pieces)

Extensive Confederate Counterfeit Reference Collection

From the Lindesmith Collection

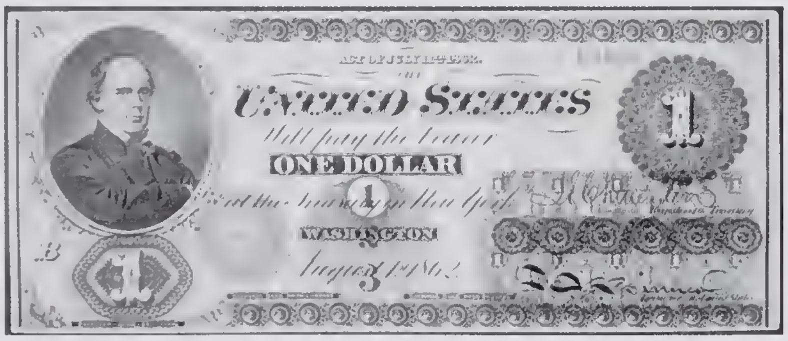
Important Research Archive

3083 **Impressive reference collection of counterfeit Confederate bank notes.** Collected by Robert Lindesmith over a span of *decades,* this collection offers a fine opportunity for the collector of Confederate notes to acquire a sizeable and diverse selection of these interesting notes. The researcher could also benefit from this trove as the types vary, though duplication is noted. The Criswell types included are as follows: ☐ CT-10 ☐ CT-13 ☐ CT-14 ☐ CT-16 ☐ CT-18 ☐ CT-19 ☐ CT-20 ☐ CT-22 ☐ CT-25 ☐ CT-29 ☐ CT-31 ☐ CT-33 ☐ CT-36 ☐ CT-39 ☐ CT-41 ☐ CT-42 ☐ CT-46 ☐ CT-68 ☐ Female Riding Deer. A number of interesting subvarieties are included. Grades vary and range from Good to Uncirculated, though the majority are Fine to VF on average. Pedigrees of these notes date back to the 1950s and extend into the 1990s. Robert Lindesmith's notes, typewritten on the envelopes that stored the pieces indicate pedigrees, dates of purchase, and detailed descriptions of the issues within. These are included with the lot providing the researcher a head-start of decades of dedicated study. A most interesting opportunity which likely will not present itself again. (Total: 137 pieces)

3084 Scarce Confederate States election ballot of the State of Virginia. Some pinholes are noted, but overall the piece should grade VF. Typeset on light blue paper, measuring approximately 105 mm wide and 138 mm long. A most interesting piece of Confederate States political ephemera listing Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as the Presidential candidate and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, as the Vice-presidential candidate. Also listed are two parties for the State of Virginia electoral ticket, and 16 candidates for the district representatives. Endorsed on the back in brown ink by Joshua Warren who by doing so, executed this ballot.

From our sale of the Michael Steig Collection, September 1982, Lot 2228.

FEDERAL CURRENCY



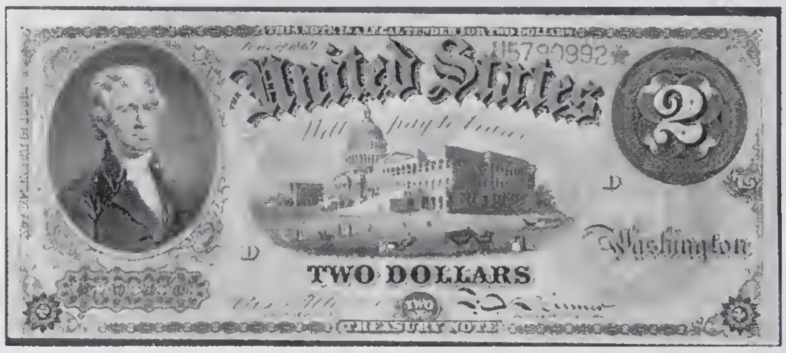
3085 **$1. Friedberg-16. Legal Tender note. Series of 1862. Chittenden-Spinner. Serial: 40406. Crisp Uncirculated.** A crisp and fresh example with good margins, though the bottom is rather tight. The brightness of the inks and paper is visually striking. Small staple punctures near the edge of the note are barely visible.

Legal Tender notes circulated extensively in the East and Midwest (but not on the Pacific Coast) in an era in which silver and gold coins were completely absent from the channels of commerce. The $1 note was the most ubiquitous of all denominations.

3086 $1. F-18. Legal Tender note. Series of 1869. Allison-Spinner. Serial: A1717645. Fine. A moderately worn note, though nice body remains for the assigned grade. Nicely margined all around. An ink smudge is noted at the upper right corner of the back.

3087 **$1. F-26. Legal Tender note. Series of 1875. Allison-Wyman. Serial: K4467911. Choice Uncirculated.** A very bright and attractive note with excellent color and even margins all around. A beautiful example.

3088 $1. F-39. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. Speelman-White. Serial: T11110915. Gem Uncirculated. As bright and beautiful as the day it was printed, save for a barely noticeable tinge of yellowing at the left edge. Boldly printed and crackling fresh.

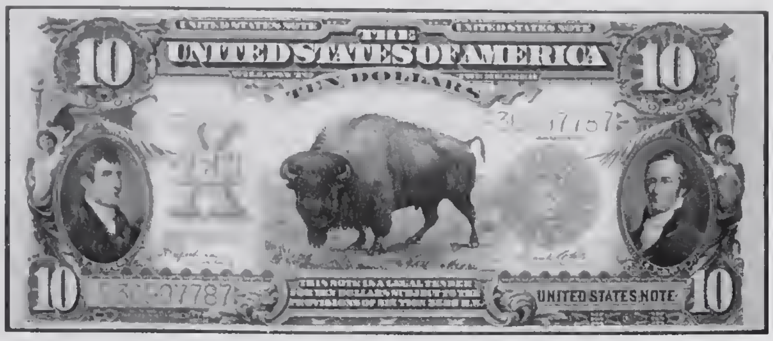


3089 **$2. F-42. Legal Tender note. Series of 1869. Allison-Spinner. Serial: U5790992. Choice VF.** A very bright and colorful example of this popular rainbow note. Excellent quality and aesthetic appeal for the assigned grade.

3090 $2. F-60. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. Speelman-White. Serial: D88673374A. Choice Uncirculated. Paper and ink quality deserve the gem designation, though a few light teller smudges account for the assigned grade. Super aesthetic appeal.

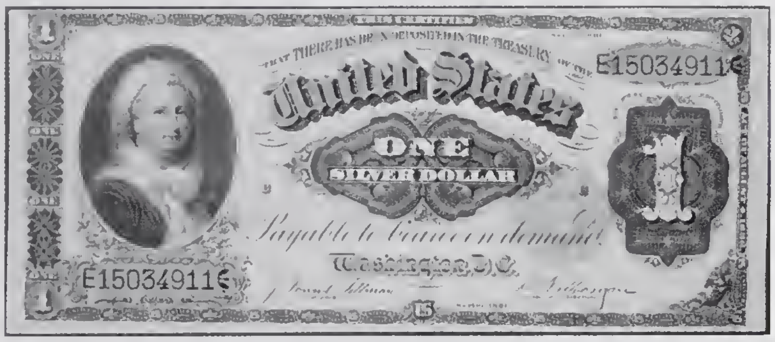
3091 $5. F-91. Legal Tender note. Series of 1907. Speelman-White. Serial: M36119655. EF. Boldly printed and retaining excellent paper quality. A lovely note.

3092 **$10. F-107. Legal Tender note. Series of 1880. Rosecrans-Huston. Serial: 8426602. AU.** Excellent color, crispness and margins are immediately evident. A light center fold, and small corner crease account for the grade. Otherwise, this note would easily deserve the Choice Uncirculated assignment. Super aesthetic quality.

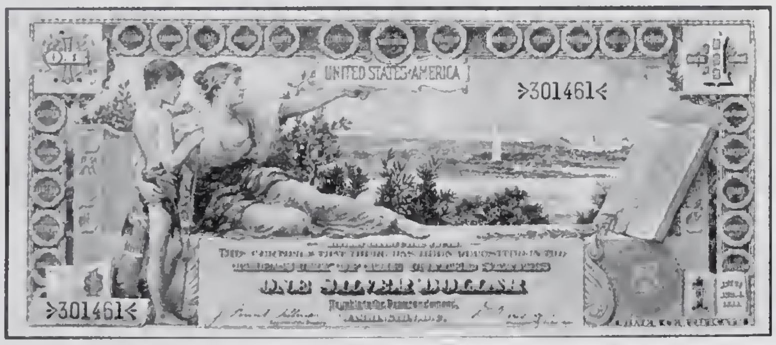


3093 **$10. F-122. Legal Tender note. Series of 1901. Speelman-White. Serial: E36997787. VF.** Broad, even margins all around with bold color on each side. Ripples in the paper suggest that the note was once wet, though the overall aesthetic is only slightly affected. A respectable bison note.

3094 **Pair of Martha Washington $1 Silver Certificates, one of each major type:** ☐ F-216. Series of 1886. Rosecrans-Hyatt. Serial: B16314331. VF. Nice body remains, nearly choice for the grade. However, the paper is rather aged ☐ F-223. Series of 1891. Tillman-Morgan. Serial: E33953294. VF. Good color, though somewhat heavy creases and minor spots of stain are noted. (Total: 2 pieces)

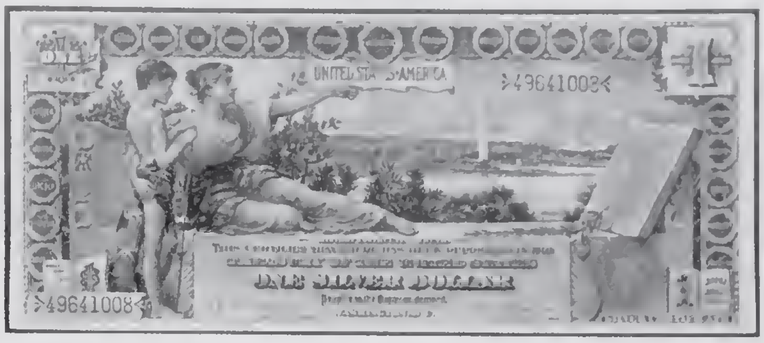


3095 **$1. F-223. Silver Certificate. Series of 1891. Tillman-Morgan. Serial: E15034911. Choice EF.** A bright note with much visual appeal. The margins are mostly full, though the top is rather tight on both sides. Good body and color.



3096 **$1. F-224. Silver Certificate. Series of 1896. Tillman-Morgan. Serial: 301461. Very Choice AU.** A very bright and attractive note with just a faint trace of a center fold. A note easily deserving the gem grade upon first look. A superb Educational with full, even, and broad margins on each side. The freshness of the paper and boldness of the ink are as nice as at the time of printing. The assigned grade, though technically appropriate, seems an injustice considering the overall quality. Regardless of the noted fold, this note is easily worth a healthy premium. Popular in any numismatic season.

3097 $1. F-224. Silver Certificate. Series of 1896. Tillman-Morgan. Serial: 544678. VF. Good margins, body and color, though a couple of trivial stains are noted, these being mostly hidden by the masterful design. A respectable Educational $1.



3098 **$1. F-225. Silver Certificate. Series of 1896. Bruce-Roberts. Serial: 49641008. Choice EF.** A choice note with just two light vertical creases through the body and couple of corner folds. Good color and margins on both sides.

From NASCA's Brookdale Sale, November 1979, Lot 1767.

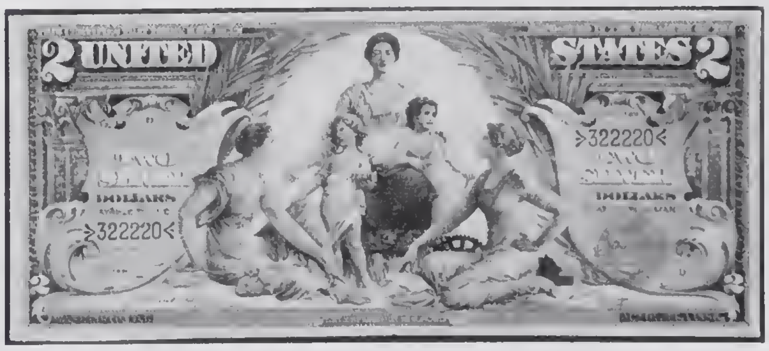
3099 **Selection of Silver Certificates, including a couple of better types:** ☐ $1. F-226A. Series of 1899. Lyons-Roberts. Serial: A25458804. AU ☐ $1. F-237. Series of 1923. Speelman-White. Serial: B72126099D. Choice Uncirculated ☐ $1. F-237. Series of 1923. Speelman-White. Serial: K67384797B. Choice VF ☐ $2. F-241. Series of 1886. Rosecrans-Hyatt. Serial: B5958189. VG. Well worn, but intact. An affordable example of this popular fancy-back issue ☐ $2. F-253. Series of 1899. Napier-McClung. Serial: K17341830. Choice VF. Pleasing for the grade. (Total: 5 pieces)

3100 $1. F-232. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Parker-Burke. Serial: M26670067. Gem Uncirculated. The paper is crisp and bright, contrasting nicely with the rich ink colors. Boldly printed with desirable heavy embossing of the serial numbers readily visible. A superb example of the popular Black Eagle note.

3101 Pair of $1 Silver Certificates: ☐ F-232. Series of 1899. Parker-Burke. Serial: M82729482M. EF. An attractive Black Eagle ☐ F-237. Series of 1923. Speelman-White. Serial: B48760264D. Choice VF. (Total: 2 pieces)

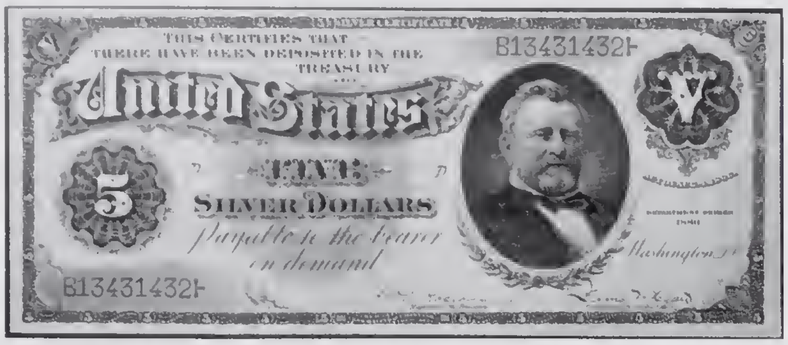
3102 $1. F-236. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Speelman-White. Serial: M30052940A. Choice Uncirculated. A beautiful note, bright and fresh with nice margins on both sides. A choice example of this dramatic and popular design.

From Currency Auctions of America's Winter 1997 Sale, Lot 2676.



3103 **$2. F-247. Silver Certificate. Series of 1896. Tillman-Morgan. Serial: 322220. VF, but pressed.** Still the colors remain fairly bold and the note retains much of its overall integrity. A very desirable issue regardless of the noted problems. Ever popular "Educational" issue.

3104 $2. F-247. Silver Certificate. Series of 1896. Tillman-Morgan. Serial: 276157. Choice Fine. Moderately heavy creases are noted at the four standard positions, each with some degree of staining. Though the paper is somewhat aged, the note retains good body and decent aesthetic appeal for the grade.


B13431432
United States
FIVE
SILVER DOLLARS
5
V

3105 **$5. F-261. Silver Certificate. Series of 1886. Rosecrans-Hyatt. Serial: B13431432. VF.** Bold and well margined on both sides. A nice collector-grade example of this popular note bearing five Morgan dollars as the central design feature on the back. Several minor creases are noted, as expected, as is light stain on the back and minor aging of the paper. The note retains much of its original crispness. Nice quality for the grade.

UNITED
STATES
5
22687288
V

3106 **$5. F-269. Silver Certificate. Series of 1896. Bruce-Roberts. Serial: 22687288. Fine, but pressed.** The ink color has a somewhat washed out appearance, and the paper is soft, though the design features are not seriously affected.

UNITED
STATES
5
29627567
V

3107 **$5. F-269. Silver Certificate. Series of 1896. Lyons-Roberts. Serial: 29627567. Choice VG.** A fairly worn example, though the overall integrity of the note is very good for the grade. Good visual appeal and no problems worthy of note.

SILVER CERTIFICATE
UNITED
STATES
5
A24047262
FIVE

3108 **$5. F-271. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Lyons-Roberts. Serial: A24047262. Choice EF.** A highly attractive example with bright paper and bold ink tones. A very nice note with only light vertical folds.

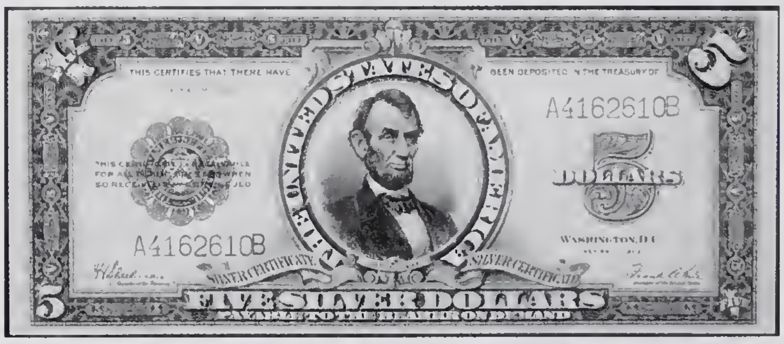
SILVER CERTIFICATE
UNITED
STATES
5
E90596295
FIVE

3109 **$5. F-275. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Napier-McClung. Serial: E90596295. Choice Uncirculated.** Arguably one of the most popular federal currency issues with collectors. A highly attractive example with bright paper and bold ink tones. A very nice note with only light vertical folds.

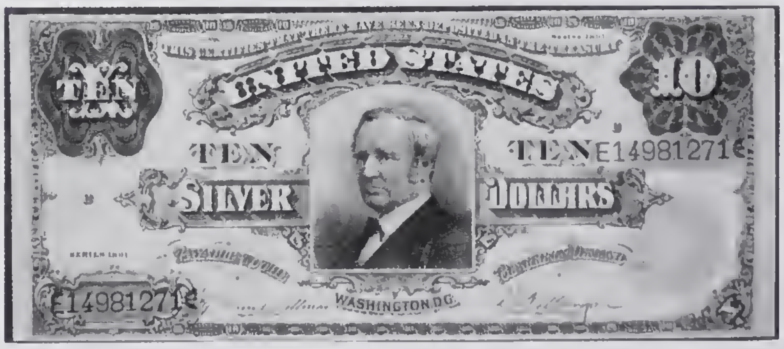
This cataloguer would like to draw the reader's attention to the disk suspended from the neck of the Indian on this note. While it is engraved as a nondescript adornment, this was likely an Indian Peace medal. For interested readers not familiar with such medals, attention is directed to our offering of an extraordinary collection of these rare medals in this auction catalogue. The history and significance of these medals is quite interesting.

SILVER CERTIFICATE
UNITED
STATES
5
M95142364
FIVE

3110 **$5. F-279. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Elliott-Burke. Serial: M95142364. Choice AU.** One minor crease in the center, and a second crease in the right margin are noted. Otherwise, the note is bright and pleasing with bold color.


A41626108
5
FIVE SILVER DOLLARS

3111 **$5. F-282. Silver Certificate. Series of 1923. Speelman-White. Serial: A4162610B. Choice AU.** A very bright and attractive note worthy of a significantly higher grade upon first inspection, perhaps even gem. Careful examination reveals traces of a light center fold, making the assigned grade more technically appropriate, though this is a very deceptive AU note. A beautiful Porthole note offering a very high degree of aesthetic appeal and worthy of a strong bid.


UNITED STATES
TEN
10
TEN
SILVER
DOLLARS
E14981271
WASHINGTON D.C.

3112 **$10. F-299. Silver Certificate. Series of 1891. Tillman-Morgan. Serial: E14981271. VF.** Clearly washed and pressed at one time, but the overall appearance of the note is only moderately affected. Nicely margined all around.

3113 Threesome of $1 Federal Reserve Bank Notes, all of different banks: ☐ F-712. Series of 1918. Teehee-Burke. Serial: B50799985A. Crisp Uncirculated. Nice margins and embossed serial numbers ☐ F-719. Series of 1918. Teehee-Burke. Serial: D16429336. Crisp Uncirculated. A slight fold from a teller's mishandling is noted at the upper right end ☐ F-729. Series of 1918. Elliott-Burke. Serial: G59353363A. Choice AU. One light fold is noted through the body of the note. Otherwise superb. (Total: 3 pieces)

3114 $1. F-713. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Elliott-Burke. Serial: B90195331A. Choice Uncirculated. Broad, even margins nicely frame the boldly printed design. The paper and ink remains fresh and bright save for a tiny oil spot at the lower right corner, only visible upon close inspection. A choice note from the New York branch.

3115 Trio of Federal Reserve Bank Notes, all Series of 1918: ☐ $1. F-715. Teehee-Burke. Serial: C26691176A. Choice VG ☐ $1. F-729. Elliott-Burke. Serial: G57265468A. Choice Fine ☐ $2. F-747. Teehee-Burke. Serial: A2581982A. VG. The paper sharpness is perhaps a little finer, though some soil is noted. A nice battleship deuce for the grade. (Total: 3 pieces)

3116 $1. F-718. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Teehee-Burke. Serial: D530A. Choice Uncirculated. Bright and fresh with excellent ink color, paper quality, and margins. Choice in every respect, and offering a three-digit serial number.

3117 $1. F-737. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Teehee-Burke. Serial: J175A. Gem Uncirculated. A super note with broad margins on each side, though those on the back are slightly uneven. Bright paper and bold ink tones make for an exceptionally attractive example. Another three-digit serial number note.

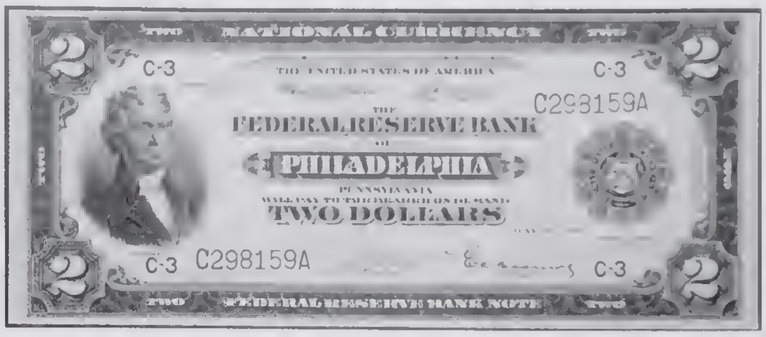
3118 $1. F-738. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Elliott-Burke. Serial: J13321218A. Choice Uncirculated. Bright and fresh. Another beautiful example from the Kansas City branch.

3119 Pair of $1 Federal Reserve Bank Notes. Series of 1918. Elliott-Burke: ☐ F-738. Serial: J13322303A. Crisp Uncirculated. Paper slightly aged ☐ F-742. Serial: K17016677A. Crisp Uncirculated. Bright and attractive. A few light wrinkles are noted in the paper. (Total: 2 pieces)

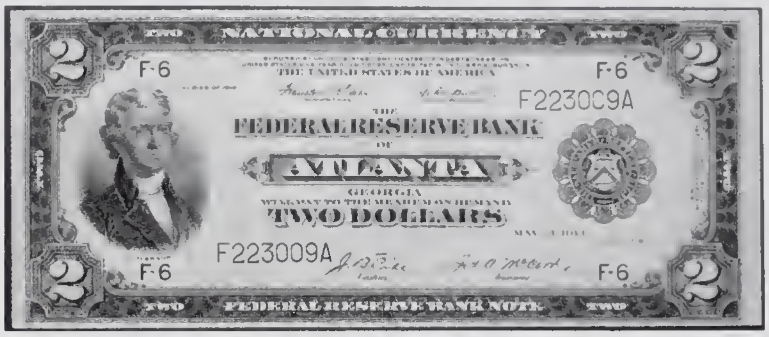
3120 $1. F-739. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Elliott-Burke. Serial: J19276305A. Very Choice Uncirculated. A few light wrinkles are all that keep this note from the gem category. Broad and even margins on both sides. Face and back feature bold color and fresh paper quality.

3121 $1. F-740. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Teehee-Burke. Serial: K2230567A. Gem Uncirculated. A delightful note with full, even margins and excellent color. Bold and beautiful.

3122 $1. F-744. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Teehee-Burke. Serial: L13619364A. Gem Uncirculated. Another delightful gem note with full, even margins and excellent color. A superb example from the San Francisco branch.

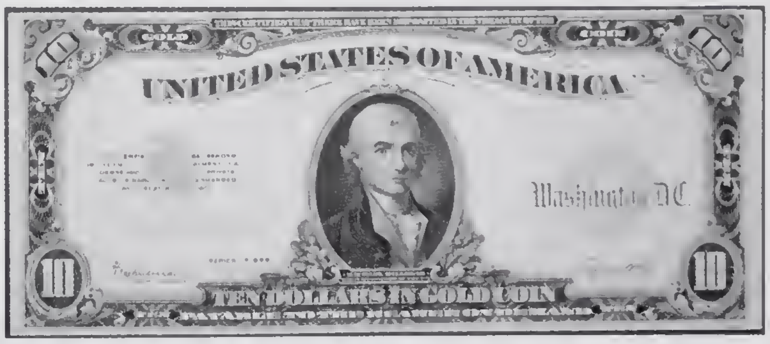


3123 $2. F-753. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Teehee-Burke. Serial: C298159A. Choice Uncirculated. Fresh and bold ink on bright and clean paper. A fine example of the popular "battleship" note, suitable for a high-grade collection. An aesthetic delight.



3124 $2. F-762. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Teehee-Burke. Serial: F223009A. Choice Uncirculated. Exceptional color and freshness, the paper being crisp and clean. The margins are slightly uneven, but they are broad and full all around. The embossing of the serial numbers is partially visible. A beautiful specimen, sure to attract strong bids.

3125 $10. F-1168. Gold Certificate. Series of 1907. Vernon-McClung. Serial: B10245417. Choice AU. Well margined with bright ink tone. A very attractive note with a few signs of light handling.



3126 $10. F-1173. Gold Certificate. Series of 1922. Speelman-White. Serial: K12608380. Choice Uncirculated. A few light internal wrinkles are noted from handling over the years, though the note bears beautiful color and crackling fresh crispness. Nicely printed, slightly high on the face, though the design details are complete. A lovely example.

3127 Pair of Gold Certificates: ☐ $10. F-1173. Series of 1922. Speelman-White. Serial: H91820188. EF. Bright and attractive ☐ $20. Small size. F-2402. Series of 1928. Choice VF. Lightly used, but retaining good color and body. (Total: 2 pieces)

3128 Trio of large-size Gold Certificates, all Series of 1922 with signatures of Speelman-White: ☐ $10. F-1173. Serial: K47019956. VF ☐ $20. F-1187. Serial: K78936279. VF. A short edge split is noted at the top ☐ $20. F-1187. Serial: K38771464. Fine. Full body of a somewhat higher grade, but a long stain on the back has been taken into consideration. (Total: 3 pieces)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
20
TWENTY
DOLLARS
IN GOLD COIN

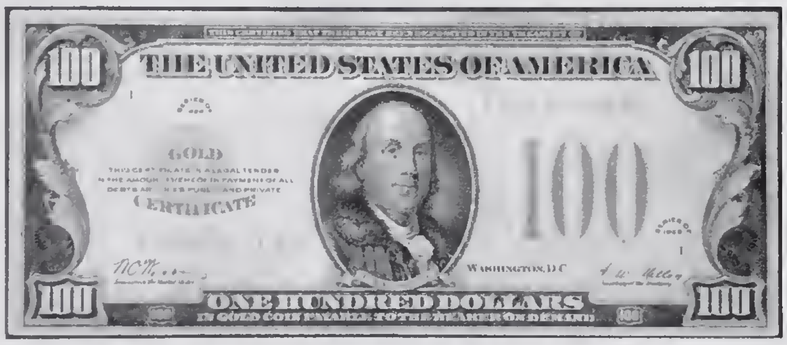
3129 **$20. F-1187. Gold Certificate. Series of 1922. Speelman-White. Serial: K5947591. Choice AU.** The paper shows slight aging, but all printing is bold including the bright orange back. Well centered and nicely margined.

3130 $20. F-1187. Gold Certificate. Series of 1922. Speelman-White. Serial: K73974257. VF. Moderately worn, but pleasing for the grade. A small ink spot is noted at the bottom of the Treasury seal.

3131 Mixed grouping of large-size type notes, mostly different: ❑ $1. F-18. Legal Tender note. Series of 1869. Allison-Spinner. Serial: V9478853. Choice VG ❑ $1. F-39. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. Speelman-White. Serial: N71124295. VF ❑ $5. F-91. Legal Tender note. Series of 1907. Speelman-White. Serial: K23761809. Fine ❑ $5. F-91. Legal Tender note. Series of 1907. Speelman-White. Serial: K76914653. VG ❑ $1. F-233. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Teehee-Burke. Serial: V49045505V. VF ❑ $1. F-237. Silver Certificate. Series of 1923. Speelman-White. Serial: E79402772B. Choice VF. (Total: 6 pieces)

3132 Grouping of type notes, all different Friedberg numbers: ❑ $1. F-38. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. Elliott-White. Serial: M5264919A. VF ❑ $1. F-39. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. Speelman-White. Serial: R81776615A. Choice Fine ❑ $2. F-60. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. Speelman-White. Serial: D60191625A. EF ❑ $1. F-746. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Elliott-Burke. Serial: L19069932A. Choice AU. Aesthetically superb, though a faint center fold is noted upon careful inspection ❑ $5. F-859. Type-c. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. White-Mellon. Serial: D69491334A. Choice EF. (Total: 5 pieces)

3133 $20. F-2402. Gold Certificate. Choice AU. Bright, well margined, and attractive. Just a single light center fold from Choice Uncirculated.



3134 **$100. F-2405. Gold Certificate. VF.** An attractive example for the grade, though a small ink spot is noted on the back in the lower margin. Good margins on both sides.

3135 Superb selection of small-size notes, all graded Gem Uncirculated except where otherwise noted: ❑ $1. F-1500. Legal Tender note. Series of 1928. Bright and fresh ❑ $2. F-1507. Legal Tender note. Series of 1928F ❑ $2. F-1508. Legal Tender note. Series of 1928G ❑ $5. F-1528. Legal Tender note. Series of 1928C ❑ $5. F-1531. Legal Tender note. Series of 1928F ❑ $1. F-1600. Silver Certificate. Series of 1928 ❑ $1. F-1601. Silver Certificate. Series of 1928A ❑ $1. F-1602. Silver Certificate. Series of 1928B ❑ $5. F-1651. Silver Certificate. Series of 1934A. Choice Uncirculated ❑ $10. F-1701. Silver Certificate. Series of 1934. Choice Uncirculated. Paper wrinkles are noted. (Total: 10 pieces)

Scarce New York National

The Bayside National Bank

NATIONAL CURRENCY
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE BAYSIDE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK
FIVE DOLLARS
13334
E000040A
5
FIVE DOLLARS

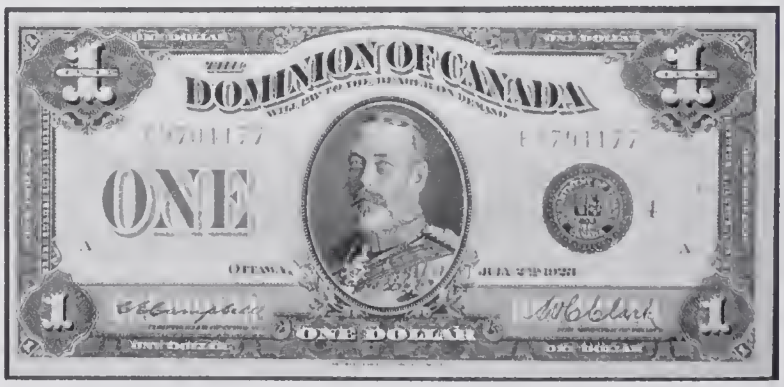
3136 **New York, New York. The Bayside National Bank of New York. $5. F-1800-1. Series of 1929. Charter: 12829. Serial: E000040A. Gem Uncirculated.** A superb note in every respect. Excellent color, margins and overall appearance. A delightful and relatively scarce note. The Kelly reference lists six uncut sheets, and just eight individual notes known from this bank. A Queens bank with a rather small issuance of notes for New York institution. A beautiful example with a lower serial number.

3137 Pair of 15¢ wide-margin specimen notes: ❑ F-1274-SP. Choice Uncirculated. A bright and pleasing example with the autographed signatures of Jeffries and Spinner ❑ Type of F-1274-SP. Red back. Choice EF. Some light folds from mishandling over the years. (Total: 2 pieces)

CANADIAN CURRENCY

3138 Selection of miscellaneous Canadian bank notes: • The Colonial Bank of Canada. Series of 1859 (5): ❑ $1. Charlton-130-10-02-02 ❑ $2. Charlton-130-10-02-04 ❑ $3. Charlton-130-10-04-06 ❑ $4. Charlton-130-10-04-08 ❑ $5. Charlton-130-10-04-10 • Dominion of Canada (3): ❑ 25¢. Charlton-DC-1c. Series of 1870 ❑ 25¢. Charlton-DC-24b. Series of 1923 ❑ $1. Charlton-DC-25o. Series of 1923. Notes average Fine to VF, with a few better. (Total: 8 pieces)

3139 Colonial Bank of Canada. Offering of 19th-century notes grading average EF to Uncirculated, some with hinge mounts: ❑ $3. Charlton-130-10-02-06. May 1859 (5). All with partially engraved dates ❑ $5. Charlton-130-10-04-10. May 1859. Fully engraved date. An attractive and well-matched grouping. (Total: 6 pieces)



3140 **Dominion of Canada. $1. Issue of 1923. Charlton-DC-25-o. Series E. Gem Uncirculated.** A superb note with all of the bold crispness expected at this lofty grade. Beautiful bright colors and crackling fresh paper. Well margined and delightful.

From our sale of the Lindesmith & LaRiviere Collections, November 1999, Lot 3345.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

We are proud to present a selection of fascinating correspondence mostly involving or signed by Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber, from the last decade of the 19th century and first decade of the 20th century. Many items relate to the shipping of dies to branch mints and therefore would be excellent display items with collections of Barber silver coins, Morgan dollars, gold coins, etc. Often the addition of a printed item can vastly multiply the exhibit value of a coin. Other documents reveal mint practices, relate to supplies and products, etc. Still other correspondence is exceedingly important in that it involves Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's most famous sculptor of the time, who is involved in making medals relating to the World's Columbian Exposition (1892-1893, Chicago) and other activities. Years later, not reflected in the correspondence, he was commissioned by President Theodore Roosevelt to redesign American gold coinage—resulting in a fascinating chapter in American numismatic history. A note about condition: generally all of these letters and documents are in excellent condition, although most have very minor flaws, including light tears along creases in the paper. Although we recommend that prospective bidders examine these in person, major flaws or damage to a few documents have been noted.

Participants:

Barber, Charles E. Chief Engraver at the Philadelphia Mint, appointed to the post upon his father's death in 1879, retaining the position until his death in 1917. William Barber held the same post from 1869 to 1879. Charles Barber was born in London in 1840 and died very suddenly on February 18, 1917. Whether he was a brilliant diecutter or simply was coasting on the momentum of the reputation of his father (such as it might have been) is a matter of numismatic discussion and mild controversy.

Bosbyshell, Oliver C., Col. Mint Superintendent from 1889 to 1894 during the terms of Edward O. Leech and Robert E. Preston. In his *Illustrated History of the United States Mint,* George Evans noted "Colonel Oliver C. Bosbyshell enjoys the honorable distinction of having been the first Union soldier hurt by the enemy in the War of the Rebellion." From this beginning, Bosbyshell served through October 1864. Born in Vicksburg, Mississippi in 1839 to parents from Philadelphia, Bosbyshell and his recently widowed mother returned to Philadelphia where he spent his youth. After the war, he entered business life, taking his post with the Mint in 1869 as Register of Deposits. Bosbyshell was appointed Superintendent in 1889. Bosbyshell is one of several highly fascinating characters involved with the first mint. Although Bosbyshell liked to say how honorable he was, some evidence regarding private profiteering can be found in the back pages of Dave Bowers' book, *History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection,* which tells about some "special pieces" that Bosbyshell made available for sale.

Carlisle, John Griffin. Kentucky congressman and senator who served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Grover Cleveland. Born in 1835, Carlisle was essentially self-educated in rural Kentucky, just south of Cincinnati. He was actively involved in the gold and silver question of 1896 and supported the "sound money" position.

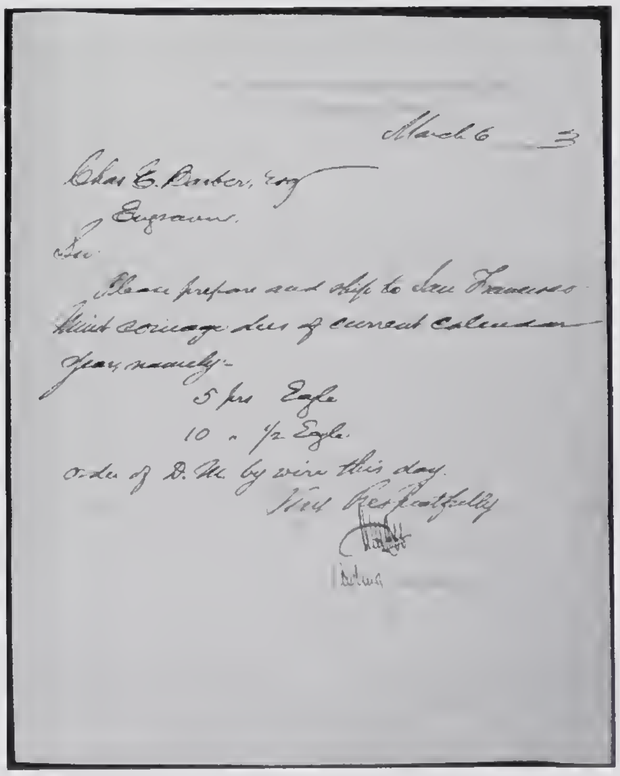
Cobb, Mark H. Chief Clerk of the United States Mint in Philadelphia who served as acting superintendent in the absence of Superintendent Oliver C. Bosbyshell. Born in 1828 in Colebrook, Connecticut, Cobb served as a clerk in the War Department and also as a clerk in the Senate before accepting his post at the mint in 1871.

Fitzwilliam, George R. Chief Clerk of the United States Mint in Philadelphia under Superintendent Eugene Townsend.

Preston, Robert E. Served as Director of the Mint from November 1893 through February 1898.

Saint-Gaudens, Augustus. Without question the most famous artist involved in American coinage, Saint-Gaudens was born in Ireland, March 1, 1848. His apprenticeship was served with a cameo-cutter in New York, a time not enjoyed by the young artist. He was a master of low relief by the age of 20 and later in his life performed many exceptional works, including the most famous double eagle bearing his name, along with other coins and medals. He was also a famous sculptor who is well known for many plaques, civic sculptures, and other works of art. Perhaps the most famous among these is "Diana" on the tower of New York's Madison Square Garden (building designed by McKim and White; since demolished; a version of "Diana" is on display today in Cornish). Saint-Gaudens died at his Cornish, NH studio on August 3, 1907. Today the home and studio are part of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic site, under the direction of John Dryfout, an accomplished scholar who has written extensively concerning Saint-Gaudens. If any reader needs more information on this famous sculptor, just see almost any Bowers and Merena Galleries auction catalogue in which we offer a high quality MCMVII $20!

Townsend, Eugene, Dr. Mint Superintendent during 1894 and 1895 under direction of Robert E. Preston.



March 6 3

Chas E. Barber, Esq
Engraver.

Sir:

Please prepare and ship to San Francisco Mint coinage dies of current calendar year, namely:-

5 prs Eagle
10 " 1/2 Eagle.

Order of D. M. by wire this day.

Very Respectfully

Acting

3141 **Cobb, Mark H.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated March 6, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, ordering dies for the San Francisco Mint. Single 8"x10" sheet. Historically significant to collectors of San Francisco Mint gold coinage.

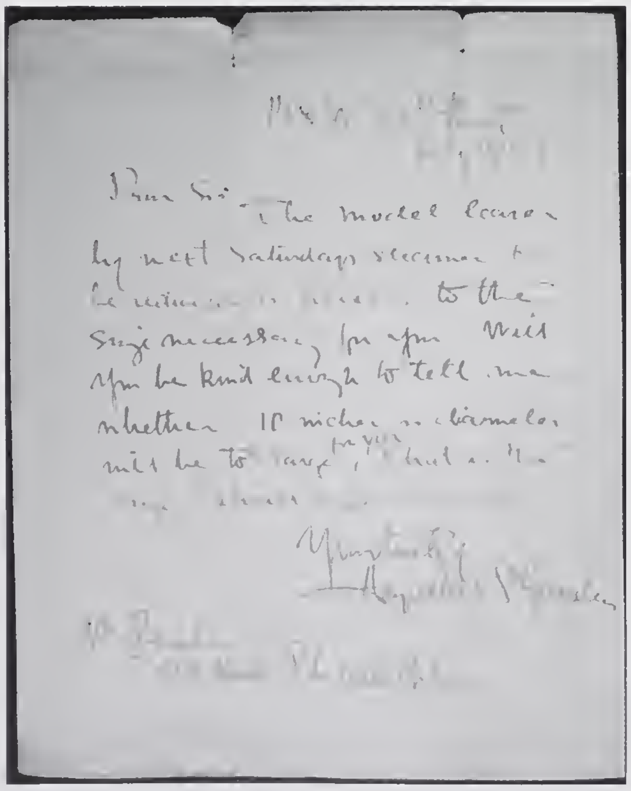
3142 **Bosbyshell, Oliver C.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated March 28, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, ordering dies for the San Francisco Mint. Single 8"x10" sheet. In the same pen as previous letter, however, signed by Col. Bosbyshell. Another significant document for collectors of San Francisco Mint gold coinage. These die orders were prepared either by the chief clerk or an assistant, and signed by the appropriate officer.

3143 **Bosbyshell, Oliver C.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated April 12, 1893, to "Mr. Barber," Engraver, requesting an estimate of cost for Venezuelan coinage. Single 5"x8" sheet. In the same pen as previous letters and signed by Col. Bosbyshell who requested that Barber estimate "liberally for the Mint." An intriguing document that specifies one of Barber's duties when not engraving dies.

Apparently Charles Barber must have estimated too liberally for the Philadelphia Mint did not receive the contract.

3144 **Cobb, Mark H.** Typed letter on plain letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated June 8, 1893, to Mr. Chas. E. Barber, Engraver, specifying business hours on Saturdays. Single 8"x10" sheet. Signed by M.H. Cobb as Acting Superintendent. The Mint was to close at 1:00 P.M. each Saturday. "This will not release the operatives from liability to remain on duty the whole of Saturday should an emergency require their services."

Offered with **Bosbyshell, O.C.** Typed letter signed on plain letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated October 28, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, detailing the work schedule on Saturdays. Single 8"x10" sheet. (Total: 2 pieces)



[illegible]

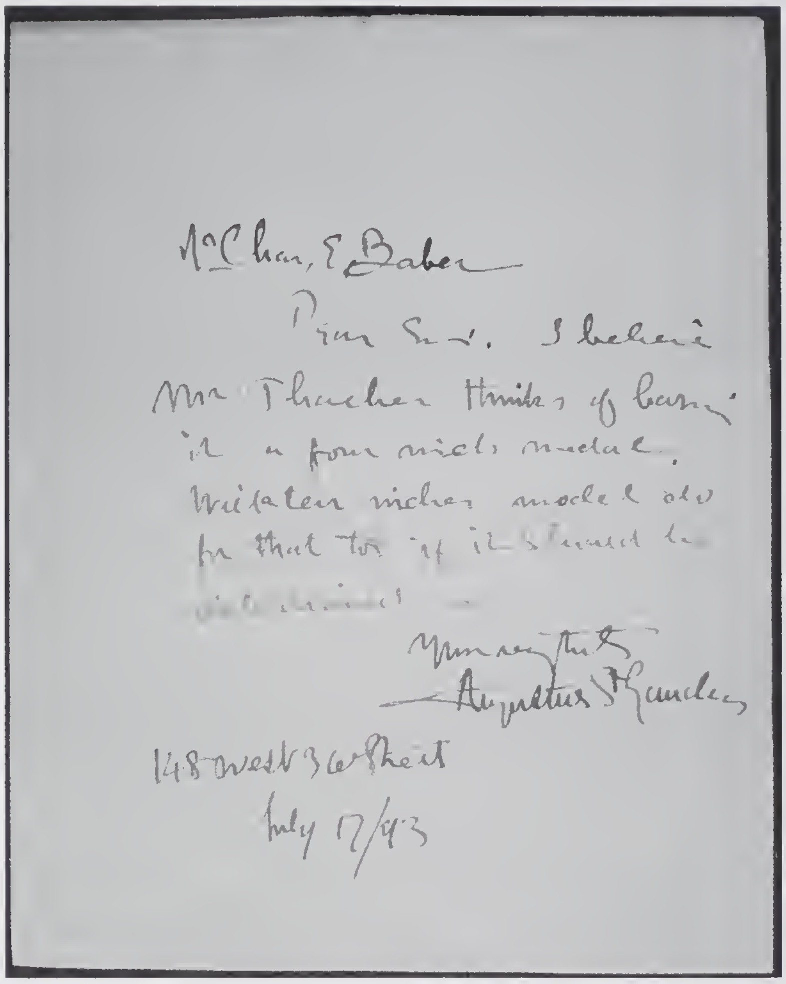
Dear Sir - The model leaves
by next Saturdays steamer to
be reduced in plaster to the
size necessary for you. Will
you be kind enough to tell me
whether 10 inches in diameter
will be too large for you, That is the
[illegible]

Yours truly
Augustus St Gaudens

[illegible]

3145 **Saint-Gaudens, Augustus.** Letter in Saint-Gaudens' hand to "Mr. Barber, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia" discussing an engraving project. Dated July 14, 1893, this is a very early communication from Saint-Gaudens to the Mint and is extremely important to numismatic historians. Single sheet 8"x10" with a short tear at top. A notation on the back provides details of the specific topic: "St. Gaudens inquiry as to size of model for Columbian Medal of award. July 14, 1893." This most likely is in the hand of Charles Barber. An illustration of the obverse of this award medal appears on the cover of Russell Rulau's *Discovering America, the Coin Collecting Connection.*

"The model leaves by next Saturdays steamer to be reduced in plaster to the size necessary for you. Will you be kind enough to tell me whether 10 inches in diameter will be too large for you. That is the size I should prefer to have it."



Mr Chas. E. Barber
Dear Sir. I believe
Mr Thacher thinks of having
it a four inch medal.
Will a ten inch model do
for that too if it should be
determined.

Yours very truly
Augustus St Gaudens

148 West 36th Street
July 17/93

3146 **Saint-Gaudens, Augustus.** Letter in Saint-Gaudens' hand to Mr. Charles E. Barber discussing the same engraving project. Dated July 17, 1893, this is another important early communication from Saint-Gaudens to the Mint. Single sheet 8"x10". Noted on the back, and probably in Barber's hand, is: "Relating to award medal from St. Gaudens."

"I believe Mr. Thacher thinks of having it a four inch medal. Will a ten inch model do for that too if it should be determined."

The addition of an original Saint-Gaudens letter such as this would make a wonderful complement to an American collection of gold coins. Over the years very few pieces of such correspondence have ever appeared on the numismatic market.

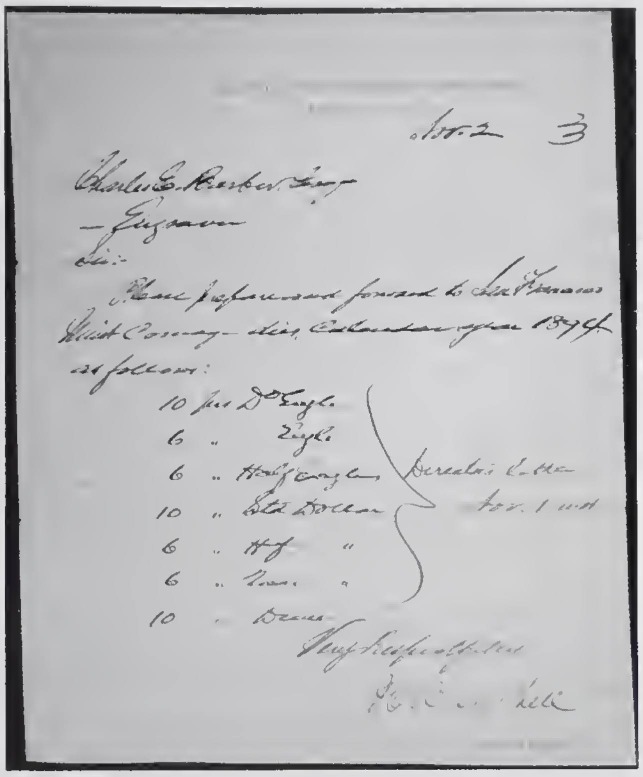
3147 **Cobb, Mark H.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated August 9, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, ordering dies for the New Orleans Mint. Single 8"x10" sheet. Historically significant to specialists of the New Orleans facility. Cobb received the die order from Mint Director Preston by telegram.

3148 **Bosbyshell, O.C.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated September 4, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, ordering dies for the New Orleans Mint. Single 8"x10" sheet. Another fascinating historical document for collectors of New Orleans Mint coinage.

3149 **Cobb, Mark H.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated September 6, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, ordering dies for gold coinage of the New Orleans Mint. Single 8"x10" sheet. Outstanding display item for the New Orleans gold specialist.

3150 **Bosbyshell, O.C.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated October 6, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, ordering dies for dimes of the San Francisco Mint. Single 8"x10" sheet.

Request for 1894-S Dime Dies



Nov. 2 3

Charles E. Barber Esq.
Engraver
Sir:
Please prepare and forward to San Francisco Mint Coinage dies, Calendar year 1894 as follows:

10 prs D. Eagle
6 " Eagle
6 " Half Eagles
10 " Std Dollars
6 " Hf "
6 " Qr "
10 " Dimes

Director's letter Nov. 1 inst.

Very respectfully

3151 **Bosbyshell, O.C.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated November 2, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, ordering 1894-dated dies for the San Francisco Mint. Single 8"x10" sheet. This is a highly significant letter as it specifically includes an order for 10 pairs of 1894-S dime dies. Dated November 2, this letter, and the next dated November 20, yield clues to the lead time necessary for die preparation.

If you ever have dreamed of owning an 1894-S dime, or own one now, this letter is for you. Although we imagine it will sell for, say, a couple hundred dollars or so, it will be literally *priceless* the day after the sale—for where could you possibly get another? More practically, this would make a nice go-with for any other 1894-S coin.

3152 **Bosbyshell, O.C.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated November 20, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, ordering 1894-dated dies for the New Orleans Mint. Single 8"x10" sheet.

3153 **Bosbyshell, O.C.** Typed letter signed on plain letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated December 11, 1893, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, authorizing Barber to travel to New York for consultation with St. Gaudens. Single 8"x10" sheet. Long tear at lower right, not affecting any text.

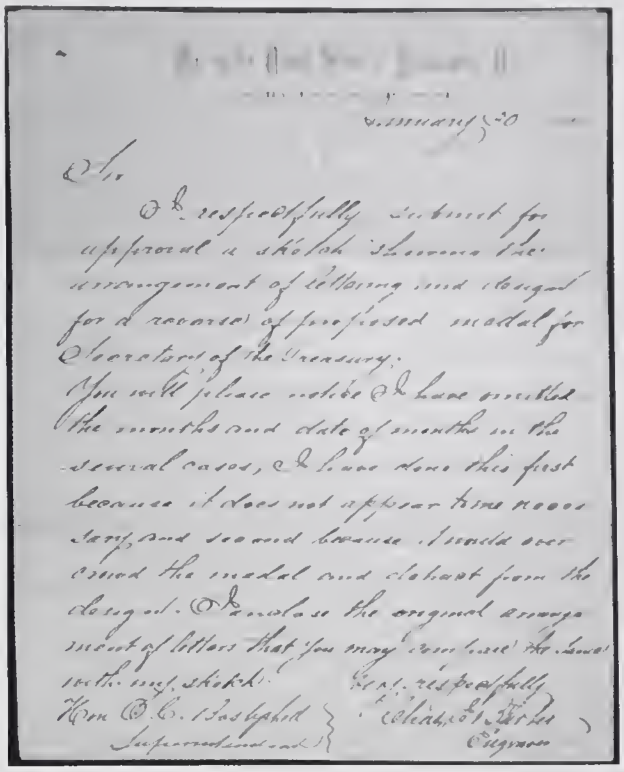
Offered with **Bosbyshell, O.C.** Typed letter signed on plain letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated March 19, 1894, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, authorizing a second trip. Single 8"x10" sheet.

The specific medal was long in the making and finally made its appearance late in 1895 or early 1896. An illustration of the medal and report appeared in the April 1896 issue of *American Journal of Numismatics*, pages 119-120. (Total: 2 pieces)

3154 **Bosbyshell, O.C.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office of the Mint, dated January 1, 1894, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, ordering additional 1894-dated dies for the San Francisco Mint. Single 8"x10" sheet. An earlier letter already requested dies for this institution, suggesting they anticipated a larger than normal production of half dollars and quarter dollars.

Secretary Carlisle's Medal

A Fascinating Archive



January 30

Sir

I respectfully submit for approval a sketch showing the arrangement of lettering and design for a reverse of proposed medal for Secretary of the Treasury.
You will please notice I have omitted the months and date of months in the several cases, I have done this first because it does not appear to me necessary, and second because it would over crowd the medal and detract from the design. I enclose the original arrangement of letters that you may compare the same with my sketch.

Very respectfully
Engraver

Hon O. C. Bosbyshell
Superintendent

3155 **Archive of letters relating to design and production of a medal for Treasury Secretary John G. Carlisle:** ☆ Brief political biography of Carlisle, 5"x7.5", signed on the back by "L.C." asking if all of this information could fit on the medal. "Representative in Congress from March 4, 1877 to May 26, 1890; Speaker House of Representatives Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses; Senator from May 26, 1890 to February 4, 1893; appointed Secretary of the Treasury, March 6, 1893" and on the back "Can all this go on? L.C." ☆ Another 5"x7.5" note correcting the biographical commentary, also by "L.C." and addressed to Mr. Preston ☆ **Barber, Charles E.** Letter in Barber's hand to Hon. O.C. Bosbyshell, Superintendent, dated January 30, 1894 on ruled 8"x10" letterhead of the Engraver's Department submitting designs for Secretary Carlisle's medal for approval. "I respectfully submit for approval a sketch showing the arrangement of lettering and design for a reverse of proposed medal for Secretary of the Treasury.

"You will please notice I have omitted the months and date of months in the several cases, I have done this first because it does not appear to me necessary and second because it would over crowd the medal and detract from the design ☆ enclose the original arrangement of letters that you may compare the same with my sketch."

The back of this item has numerous notes, specifically a comment from Director Patterson, dated January 31, 1894: "Respectfully returned with the information that with the alteration enclosed *viz* 'Congresses' instead of 'Congress,' the design will be satisfactory." ☆ **Preston, Robert E.** Typed letter dated February 3, 1894, on Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint letterhead replying to Barber's design, with a spelling change ☆ **Preston, Robert E.** Typed letter, dated April 11, 1894, on Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint letterhead expressing Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle's satisfaction with the finished medal. This last letter was addressed to "Mr. W.E. Barber."

The first four items in this lot each have a small hole punched at upper left to accommodate a no longer present string to bind these together. (Total: 5 pieces)

3156 **Cobb, Mark H.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead dated March 23, 1894 from M.H. Cobb as Chief Clerk for superintendent, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver. This is a die order for San Francisco requesting 15 pairs for half dollars, and 10 pairs for quarters.

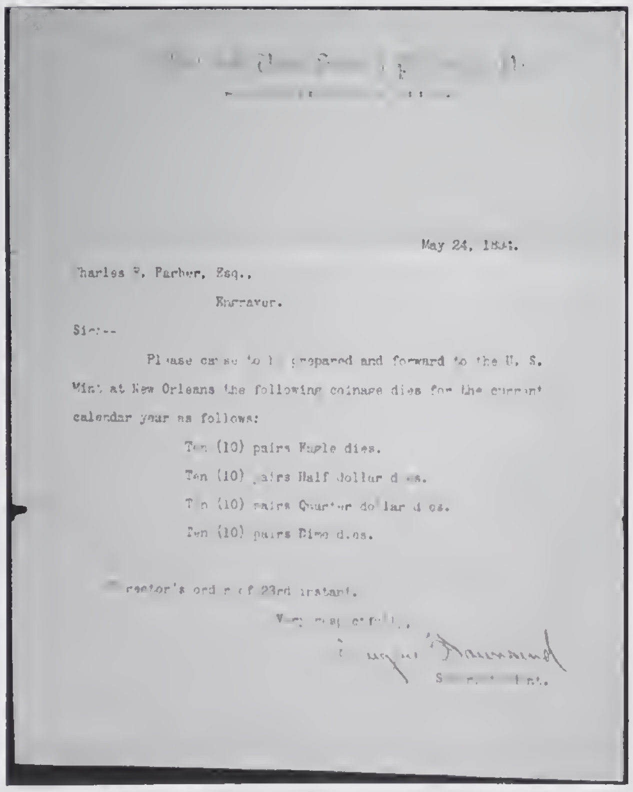
3157 Selection of five individual documents, all copies of the original and unsigned, including three letters requesting dies be prepared. Another outlines the duties of James E. MacLane as Inspector, and the fifth is a notice suggesting that all furniture and personal property of the Mint must remain at the facility. "Notice. The Superintendent of the Mint is responsible for all furniture and other movable effects of the Government within the Mint. No furniture or other personal property will be removed or exchanged from office or working rooms, or discarded, except by the Custodian on written approval of the Superintendent or the Chief Clerk." (Total: 5 pieces)

3158 **Preston, R.E.** Pair of letters, each from R.E. Preston to Charles E. Barber, however, both addressed to "Mr. W.E. Barber." Dated April 30, 1894 and May 24, 1894, each is typed on a single sheet, 8"x10", and signed R.E. Preston, Director. Both letters discuss both the Carlisle medal and St. Gaudens' Columbian Exposition medal. (Total: 2 pieces)

(1) "In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, enclosing a clipping from a newspaper to the effect that St. Gaudens had completed a new model for the World's Fair Award medal, I would say that as yet we have heard nothing from Mr. St. Gaudens, although he has been written to.

"I would be pleased to have you make the six medallions of Secretary Carlisle ☆ expect to be in Philadelphia in the course of a few days, when I will see you in regard to framing the same."

(2) "Your letter, received. The box containing the medals of the Secretary has also been received. Please let me know what the bill for the same is at an early day ☆ hope to be in Philadelphia in the course of a day or two, when I will see you. St. Gaudens is making a new design for the reverse of the medal, which he has promised us in the course of a few days ☆ would like to see your design, and also to submit the same to the Secretary at the same time St. Gaudens' new reverse is shown him, and I hope that you will consent to permit me to do this."



May 24, 1894.

Charles E. Barber, Esq.,

Engraver.

Sir:--

Please cause to be prepared and forward to the U. S. Mint at New Orleans the following coinage dies for the current calendar year as follows:

Ten (10) pairs Eagle dies.
Ten (10) pairs Half Dollar dies.
Ten (10) pairs Quarter dollar dies.
Ten (10) pairs Dime dies.

Director's order of 23rd instant.

Very respectfully,

Eugene Townsend

Superintendent.

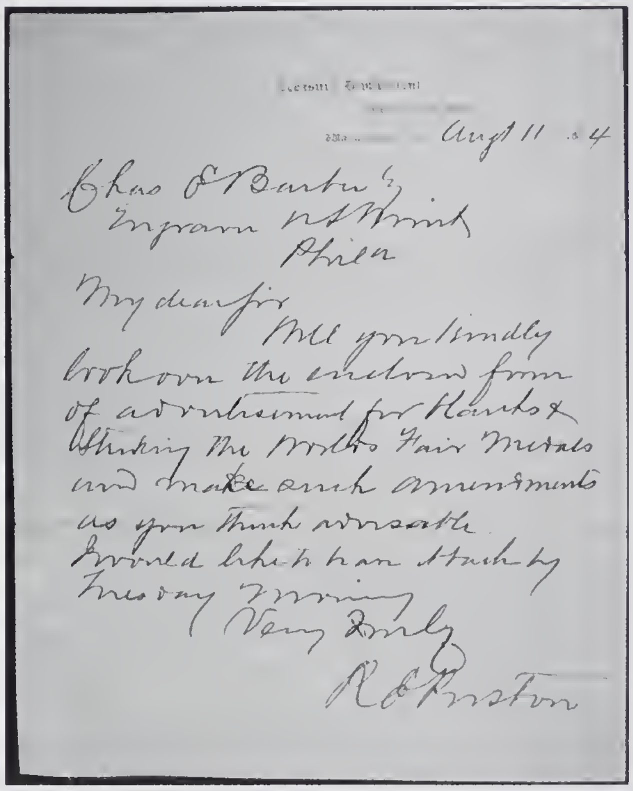
3159 **Townsend, Eugene** Letter typed on plain letterhead dated May 24, 1894 from Eugene Townsend, Superintendent, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver. This is a die order for New Orleans. Dr. Townsend has replaced Col. Bosbyshell as Mint Superintendent.

3160 **Fitzwilliam, George R.** Letter signed on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's office, dated May 28, 1894, requesting Charles Barber to indicate needed supplies and repairs to the Engraving Department. A copy was sent to James E. MacLane, Custodian. Single sheet 5"x8". Signed by Fitzwilliam as Chief Clerk.

"Will you please send to this office a list of the Repairs, Alterations, and supplies necessary for your department, and to be provided for at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1894. Only essential repairs."

3161 **Preston, Robert E.** Typed letter signed on plain letterhead of the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, dated July 23, 1894, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, discussing the Columbian Exposition medal. Single 8"x10" sheet.

"Referring to our conversation on my last visit to Philadelphia, in reference to the proposals for blanks and striking the World's Columbian Exposition medals, I understand you to say that you would formulate and forward specifications ☆ would be glad if you will do this at an early date."



Aug 11 94

Chas E Barber Esq
Engraver US Mint
Phila

My dear Sir

Will you kindly look over the enclosed form of advertisement for blanks & striking the World's Fair Medals and make such amendments as you think advisable. I would like to have it back by Tuesday morning

Very truly

R E Preston

3162 **Preston, Robert E.** Letter in Preston's hand signed on ruled letterhead of the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, dated August 11, 1894, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, discussing the Columbian Exposition medal. Single 8"x10" sheet.

3163 **Preston, Robert E.** Letter in Preston's hand signed on plain letterhead of the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, dated August 22, 1894, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, discussing the Columbian Exposition medal. Single 8"x10" sheet. In this letter, Preston requested the work be completed. "Would like to furnish prospective bidders all the information practicable."

3164 **Preston, Robert E.** Typed letter on plain letterhead of the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, dated August 23, 1894, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, discussing prospective bidders for production of the Columbian Exposition medal. Single 8"x10" sheet.

3165 **Preston, Robert E.** Typed letter on plain letterhead of the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, dated August 27, 1894, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, discussing the Columbian Exposition medal. Single 8"x10" sheet.

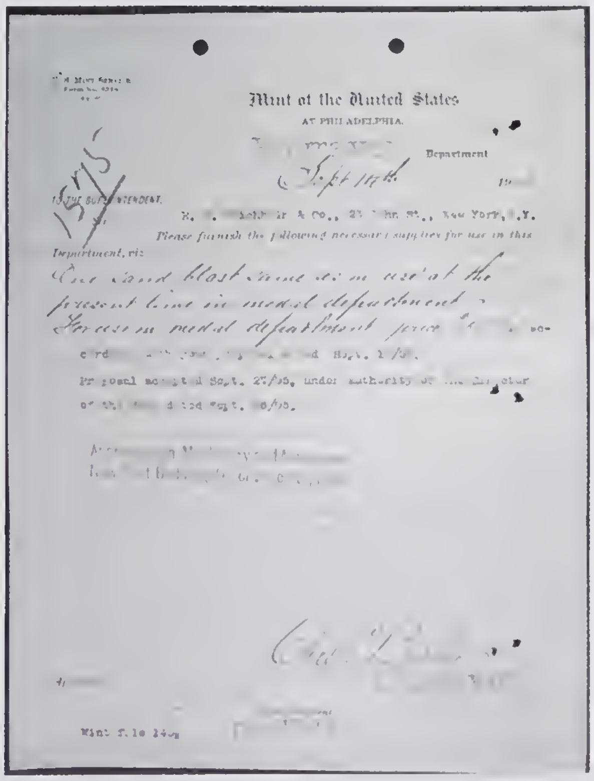
Offered with a 3.5"x5.5" noted signed by James E. MacLane, Inspector, indicating he had sent the photos to companies invited to bid. Prospective bidders included Tiffany & Co., Gorham Manufacturing Co., Scoville Manufacturing Co., and P.L. Krider & Co. "I have notified these parties that the photographs are not to be exhibited or copied but used only in connection with their bids for striking these medals and they are to be returned to this Bureau with their bids."

3166 **Preston, Robert E.** Typed letter on plain letterhead of the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, dated November 14, 1894, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, discussing a potential contract with the Government of Ecuador. Single 8"x10" sheet. The text of this letter also mentions engraving dies for the Hawaiian coinage (which Barber prepared on his own time), and the fee charged for this work.

Offered with a telegram from Preston to Barber concerning the sample coin from Ecuador that had been mislaid. A small hole is punched in each. (Total: 2 pieces)

3167 **Townsend, Eugene** Typed letter on ruled letterhead of the Superintendent's Office, dated December 31, 1894, to Charles E. Barber, Engraver, requesting that dies be prepared for calendar year 1895, as required by the Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint.

3168 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition forms, each signed by Barber, requesting supplies for the engraving department. Five forms from September and October 1905 request such various supplies as leather, nitric acid, German silver wire, and stoneware crocks. Companies represented include firms from various locations in Philadelphia. Each of these has three rough holes for storage in a three ring binder, along with other minor flaws. (Total: 5 pieces)



Mint of the United States

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Department

Sept 14th

Please furnish the following necessary supplies for use in this Department, viz:

3169 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition form signed by Barber, dated September 14, 1905, requesting a "sand blast" for the medal department. This machine was priced at $50 and supplied by E.P. Reichhelm & Co. of New York. Six small punch holes for a binder.

3170 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition form signed by Barber, dated October 7, 1905, requesting a steam chest. This machine was priced at $68 and supplied by Bacuerle & Morris of Philadelphia. Also signed by Edwin S. Church, Superintendent of Machinery. Three small punch holes for a binder.

3171 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition form signed by Barber, dated October 24, 1905, requesting nitric acid. Three hole punched for storage in a binder.

3172 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition form signed by Barber, dated October 31, 1905, requesting catches and joints, and pins for medals. Ten gross of each were ordered. Although the form is quite rough, the content is most interesting, identifying the source of these supplies.

3173 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition form signed by Barber, dated October 31, 1905, requesting a motor driven Bridgeport & Co. dry grinder including "all other accessories necessary to make the machine complete." Three hole punched for storage in a binder.

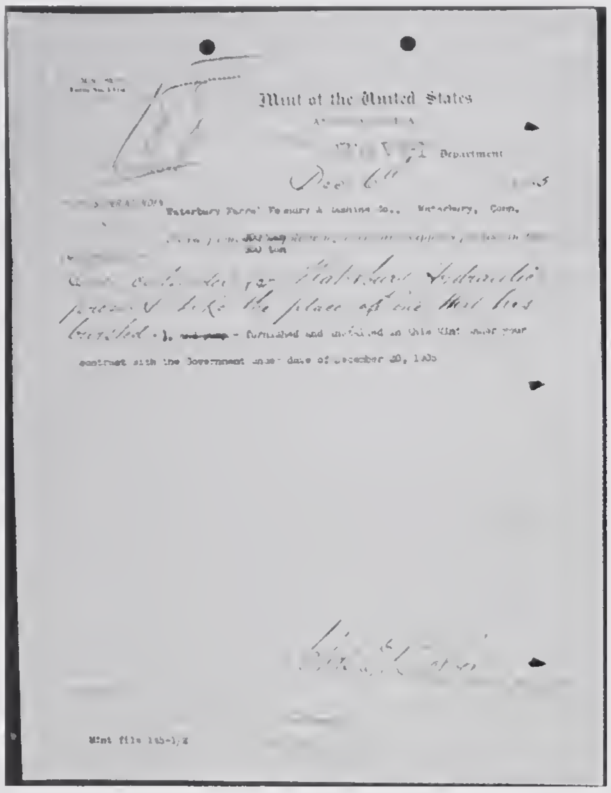
3174 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition form signed by Barber, dated November 6, 1905, requesting various needle files for use in the medal department. Three hole punched for storage in a binder.

3175 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition forms, each signed by Barber, requesting supplies for the engraving department. Three forms from November 1905 request such various supplies as bone carbon, glue, and moulding plaster. Companies represented include firms from various locations in Philadelphia. Each of these has three rough holes for storage in a three ring binder, along with other minor flaws. (Total: 3 pieces)

3176 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition forms signed by Barber, dated November 6 and December 13, 1905, requesting boxes and tissues for the Marine Corps "Good Conduct" medals. Three hole punched for storage in a binder, the dated form considerably torn. (Total: 2 pieces)

3177 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition form signed by Barber, dated November 20, 1905, requesting tin cans "for packing dies to be sent to other Mints." Three hole punched for storage in a binder and torn from the binder leaving missing sections.

3178 **Barber, Charles E.** Mint requisition forms, each signed by Barber, requesting supplies for the engraving department. Four forms from December 1905 request such various supplies as charcoal, lacquer thinner, iron castings, and fluxing sand. Companies represented include firms from various locations in Philadelphia and Clementon, N.J. Each of these has three rough holes for storage in a three ring binder, along with other flaws. (Total: 4 pieces)



Mint of the United States

Department

Dec 6th

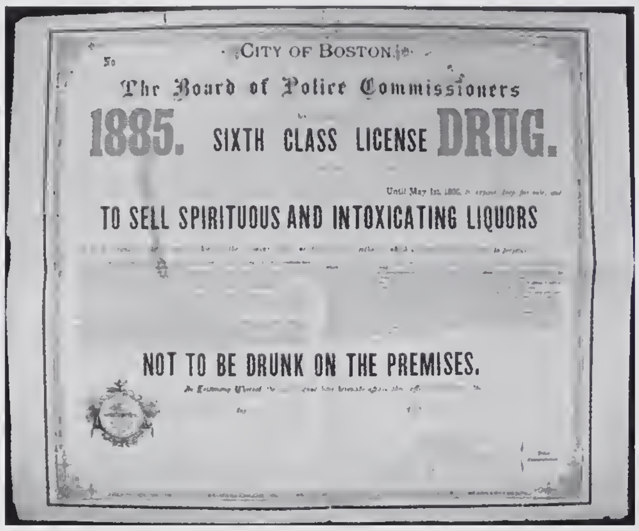
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co., Waterbury, Conn.

300 ton

press to take the place of one that has bursted.

3179 Barber, Charles E. Mint requisition form signed by Barber, dated December 6, 1905, requesting a cylinder for the Waterbury Hydraulic press "to take the place of one that has bursted." Specified this cylinder is for a 300 ton press and identifies the Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co., Waterbury, Conn. as supplier. Three hole punched for storage in a binder.

No "Indecency" on Woodward's Premises!



CITY OF BOSTON

The Board of Police Commissioners

1885. SIXTH CLASS LICENSE DRUG.

Until May 1st, 1886

TO SELL SPIRITUOUS AND INTOXICATING LIQUORS

NOT TO BE DRUNK ON THE PREMISES.

3180 Fascinating piece of W.E. Woodward memorabilia, printed in black and two colors, granting him a drug license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors at his premise at 258 Dudley Street, Boston. It is provided that "there should be no disorder, indecency, prostitution, lewdness, or illegal gaming on the premises...," which, presumably, Woodward, busy with his deep interest in numismatics plus his interests in real estate, book collecting, and historical preservation, wouldn't have done anyway. From the early 1860s and continuing through the 1880s, Woodward was certainly one of the most highly respected and knowledgeable American professional numismatists. His catalogues and other items are widely collected today. The premises mentioned on this license represent the same place that he conducted his rare coin business and also his apothecary shop and other activities. A grand display item, colorful and interesting. (Est: $250-750)

NUMISMATIC AMERICANA

MASONIC MEDALS AND TOKENS

We are pleased to offer in the following lots an advanced collection of Masonic tokens and medals from all over the world and encompassing 300 years of history. The Free and Accepted Masons or Freemasons is a fraternal organization whose direct antecedents date to the late 17th century. The lodge utilizes the hardware of the medieval masons, including the gavel, the rule, the compass, the square, and the level, in its symbolism, drawing an analogy between building structures and building character. Most Masonic tokens and medals feature this iconography. Subdivisions within Freemasonry, such as the Scottish Rite and York Rite, also have their own unique imagery.

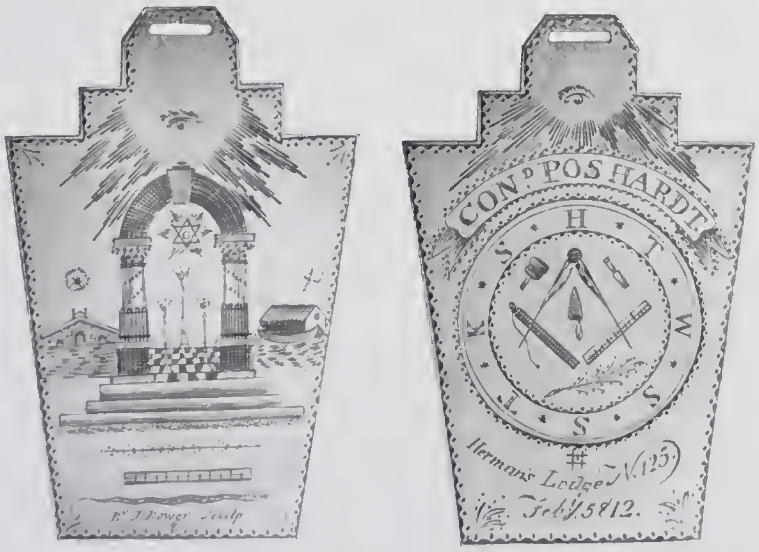
Collecting Masonic items, much like collecting Betts medals and Washingtoniana, saw its peak in popularity in the late 19th century. One of the foremost numismatic scholars of the period, *American Journal of Numismatics* editor William T.R. Marvin, authored the standard reference on Masonica entitled "Medals of the Masonic Fraternity" in 1879. It was published serially in the AJN and published independently in 1880 in a print run of 180 copies; these are quite rare today. Following Marvin, such luminaries as Virgil Brand and Dr. Benjamin Wright were avid collectors of Masonic material in the early 20th century.

Modern collectors will find several remarkable highlights in this offering. For collectors of American material, a signed 1812 Masonic watch fob from Philadelphia and an undated early 19th-century chapter penny from historic Sacketts Harbor, New York, stand out. Collectors of Masonic exonumia from every continent will find items of interest herein, including some exceptional items from the Prince Napoleon collection and some very rare items from Germany, Mexico, and elsewhere. Offerings of this magnitude occur at public auction quite infrequently and we expect spirited bidding from specialists in the series.

Distinctive 1812 Philadelphia Watch Fob

Unique

From the Wayte Raymond Collection



3181 1812. Watch Fob. Philadelphia. Gilt bronze. Plain edge. 59 mm tall. EF. Keystone form. Seven millimeter horizontal hole near top as issued. An interesting and unique hand-engraved Masonic watch fob from Herman's Lodge #125 of Philadelphia, likely personally ordered by a member of that lodge, surnamed Poshardt, rather than being officially issued. Issued on the one-year anniversary of the founding of the Herman's Lodge and accomplished by Philadelphia engraver John Bower, who was listed in the 1811 Philadelphia directory as an "engraver" at 17 Cherry Street, coincidentally a moment's walk from the First U.S. Mint. Bower has signed the piece "By J. Bower, Sculp." beneath the exergue under a depiction of the Great Flood and Noah's Ark. The opposite side features a Masonic seal beneath the all-seeing eye with the lodge of origin and the Masonic date, "Feby. 5812." In excellent condition considering its probable use as a functional watch fob, with full gilt still present and only light hairlines worthy of note. An exciting early federal Masonic memento and a magnificent specimen of early private engraving. A remarkable opportunity for the collector of Philadelphia exonumia, early American engraver's art, or the Masonic specialist that, once sold, is unlikely to reappear on the market soon.

Weight: 189.8 grains. Specific Gravity: 8.869.

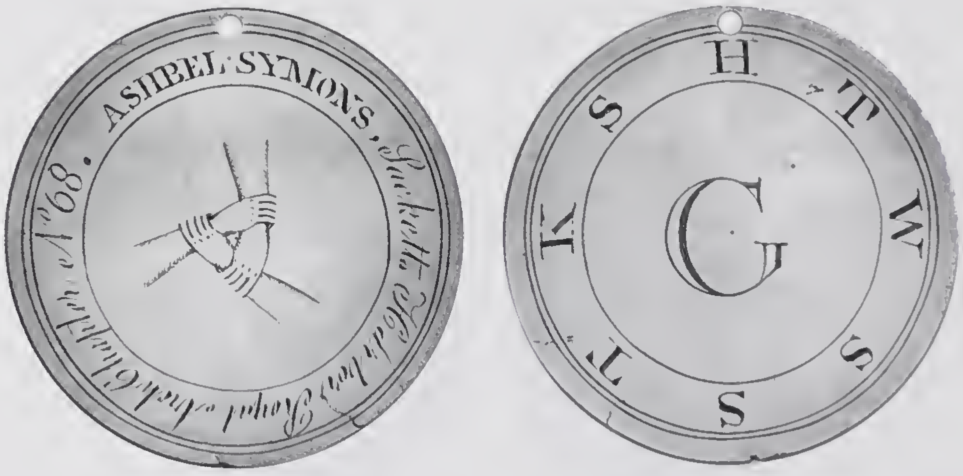
Herman's Lodge #125, now known as Hermann Lodge #125 is still actively meeting monthly at the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge across from Philadelphia's City Hall. The lodge, primarily of composed of German-speaking members from other lodges around the Philadelphia area, was constituted in February 1811.

Somewhat similar example was offered by Stack's in their January 1998 sale, another 1812 watch fob in silver from the Union Mark Lodge #59. That piece was unsigned but of nearly identical style.

From NASCA's sale of the Wayte Raymond Collection, Part II, June 1978, Lot 4229.

Extraordinary Ca. 1820 Chapter Penny

Sackett's Harbor, New York

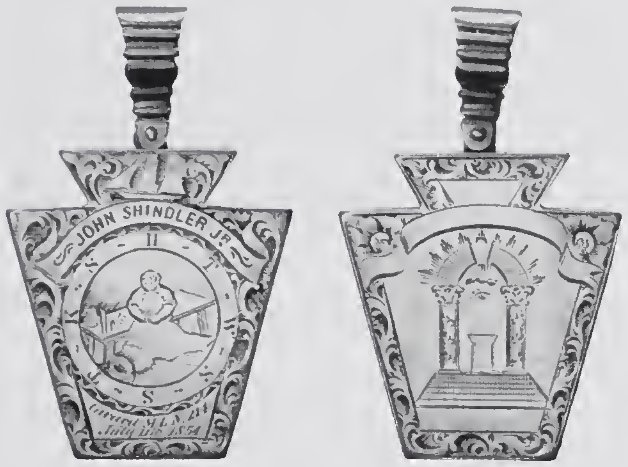


3182 Undated (Circa 1820). Engraved personal medal. Sacketts Harbor, New York. Silver. Plain edge. 45.5 mm. EF. Holed as issued. A fascinating entirely hand-engraved medal, likely a chapter penny awarded to Ashbel Symons at his time of induction into this advanced York Rite.

Center obverse depicts three forearms joined at the wrist with surrounding legend "ASHBEL SYMONS, Sacketts Harbor Royal Arch Chapter N. 68." Reverse features large central capital letter G surrounded by letters "H T W S S T K S." Tiny planchet flaws at edge and two inconsequential rim nicks. Some hairlines visible from ancient polishing, now even gray and very attractive.

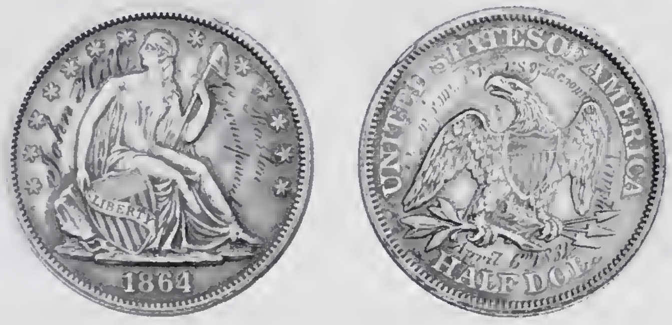
The Sackett's Harbor, New York Ontario Lodge was founded by Augustus Sackett, the town's first settler, in 1805. The Royal Arch Chapter was established in 1820; from its engraving style and fabric, we deduce that this piece dates from very close to that founding date. Its recipient, Ashbel Symons, was likely the son of John Jenks Symons, one of the original petitioners at the establishment of the 1805 Ontario Lodge, and this piece may have been awarded to him upon his induction at its time of founding or very soon thereafter. Most of the populace of Sackett's Harbor in this period was composed of veterans from the lately completed War of 1812; research would likely reveal most of the early members as members of United States forces based in the area during the conflict. An enigmatic and desirable relic from this historic lodge on Lake Ontario and worthy of much excitement from specialists in Masonica or early New York.

Sackets Harbor (its modern spelling) was established in 1801 and served as the primary shipbuilding site and primary base for the United States' Northern Fleet during the War of 1812. From contemporary records, it has been estimated that one third of the U.S. Army and one quarter of the U.S. Navy was based there during the conflict. It is best known for the two naval battles fought there in 1812 and 1813 and as the final resting place of explorer Zebulon Pike.



3183 **1854 Philadelphia Masonic watch fob. Gold. Keystone shaped. 31 x 28 x 5 mm. EF.** A lovely hand-engraved association piece from the Girard Mark Lodge dated July 11, 1854. Obverse features the name John Shindler, Jr., with a scene of a woman sewing a quilt below. Reverse depicts a Masonic altar and all-seeing eye. Fascinating and well preserved, this piece is likely to be of interest to Pennsylvania exonumists or more specialized Masonic enthusiasts.

Intriguing 1864 Boston Temple 50¢



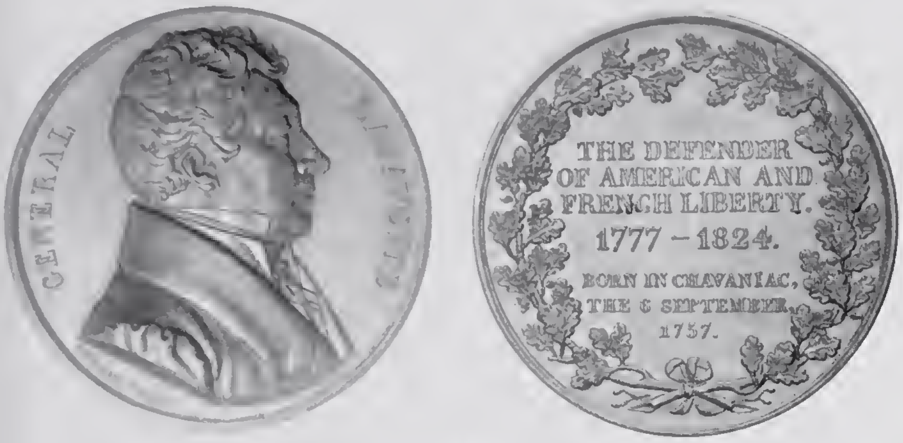
3184 **1864 Liberty Seated half dollar minted from silver removed from the ruins of Boston's Masonic Temple. Silver. Reeded edge. 30.6 mm. AU.** This half dollar has been engraved "John Hill/Boston Encampment" on the obverse and "Taken from the ruins of the Masonic Temple/April 6th, 1864." Obviously retained as a pocket piece since its mintage, with light even wear on the brightened high points and darker fields. This piece is one of ten or so known specimens struck from silver recovered from the ruins of Boston's Masonic Temple, which burned to the ground on April 5, 1864. This silver likely consisted of lodge jewels, dinnerware, and awards; what could be salvaged was submitted to the U.S. Mint as bullion for coining into half dollars and returned thereafter. Members of the lodges that met at the Masonic Temple received these halves as keepsakes and frequently had their names thereupon engraved, though specimens are known engraved in this exact same way but lacking personalization. This specimen, belonging to Mason John Hill, has not been previously published. A fascinating item in the history of American Masonry which ought be of interest to more traditional American coin collectors as well, and one of the only American coins which can be pedigreed back to its bullion state! A rare and avidly-sought item and one of the highlights of the present offering.

Since specie payments were suspended during the Civil War, no 1864 50¢ pieces were paid out at par, instead, they were released only to those paying in bullion. The Boston Temple pieces represent a circumstance where coins were returned directly to the depositor after their mintage and therefore are important historically not only to enthusiasts of Masonic items, but Liberty Seated half collectors and Civil War specialists as well.

Interestingly, Paul Revere was a member of this lodge for most of his adult life and was likely responsible for many of the pieces of silver regalia and more practical items turned to bullion by the blaze. It is not simple whimsy to suggest that Revere's silverwork has been reborn in a new manifestation in this coin.

(photo reduced)

3185 **A selection of Masonic-related George Washington tokens and medals:** ☆ Baker PA-297. 1902 Sesquicentennial of Washington's Initiation by Philo Lodge #444, Philadelphia. Washington's nude bust left/Jugate busts of Tennis and Kinsey. Matte olive bronze. Plain edge. 51.4 mm. Splendid EF. Ex. George Fuld ☆ Baker 0-297. 1902 Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Washington's civil bust left/Sunfaced Apollo seal of the Grand Lodge. Light chocolate bronze. Plain edge. 52 mm. Lovely original Proof. This is one of the most impressive Washington Masonic medals. Ex. George Fuld ☆ Baker 299. Marvin 272. Undated. Holy Bible. Washington's nude bust right/Open bible with compass and square. Silver. Plain edge. 18 mm. Lightly toned Proof. Not holed. Ex. George Fuld ☆ Baker 299. Marvin 272. Undated. Holy Bible. Same designs as previous. Silver. Plain edge. 18 mm. Toned mirrored proof. Not holed. Ex. George Fuld ☆ Baker 299B. Marvin 272. Undated. Holy Bible. Same designs as previous. Brass. Plain edge. 18 mm. Nice Proof, some spots. Holed as issued. Ex. George Fuld ☆ Baker 302A. Marvin 275. Undated (1877) Harzfeld's Series. Three-quarter bust of Washington/Compass, square, and ruler with FORTITUDE, PRUDENCE, JUSTICE. Chocolate bronze. Plain edge. 34 mm. As Struck and very pleasing ☆ Baker 302C. Marvin 275. Undated (1877) Harzfeld's Series. Same designs as previous. White metal. Plain edge. 34 mm. EF, nick at rim ☆ Baker 305B. Marvin 326. Undated The Keystone. Washington's nude bust right/Keystone with implements. Copper. Plain edge. 10 mm. EF with red. Ex. George Fuld ☆ Baker 305H. Marvin 326. Undated The Keystone. Same obverse as previous/blank reverse. Copper. Reeded edge. 10 mm. As Struck, mostly red. Ex. George Fuld ☆ Baker 306A. Marvin 704. Undated. Mt. Vernon Chapter, New York. Washington's nude bust right/Washington's tomb. Ruddy bronze. Plain edge. 31 mm. VF. Dies by Lovett ☆ Baker 1829A. Undated (1904) Alexandria Lodge, VA. Washington's nude bust right/Masonic apron with compass and square. Medium olive bronze. Plain edge. 40 mm. As Struck with some original red. Authorized by Congress in 1899 and struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1904. (Total 11 pieces.)



(photo reduced)

3186 **An offering of Lafayette-related tokens and medals, mostly Masonic in nature:** ☆ Fuld LA.1824.5. 1824 Commemorative of Lafayette's visit. Lafayette's civil bust right/Seven line inscription. Copper. Plain edge. 46 mm. As Struck, with nice chocolate patina ☆ Fuld LA.1876.1. 1876 Centennial statue unveiling. Lafayette's civil bust right/Nine line inscription. Chocolate bronze. Plain edge. 31 mm. Nice EF ☆ Fuld LA.1876.1. Same as previous, struck in copper. Nearly full red Proof with light spotting ☆ Fuld LA.1876.1. Same as previous, struck in white metal. As Struck, frosted Proof ☆ Fuld LA.1876.1. Same as previous, struck in brass. As Struck, Proof with dark obverse blemish. Also listed as Marvin 280 ☆ Fuld LA.M.6. Marvin 280. Undated (1876). Lafayette's civil bust right/Pillars and insignia. Chocolate bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm. Attractive EF. Only 10 struck ☆ Fuld LA.M.6. Marvin 280. Undated (1876). Same as previous, struck in copper. Cleaned EF. Only 10 struck ☆ Fuld LA.M.7. Undated (1876). Lafayette's civil bust right with 1757-1834 below/Five line inscription. Chocolate bronze. Plain edge. 29 mm. As Struck, prooflike ☆ Fuld LA.M.7. Same as previous, struck in brass. As Struck, prooflike with some blemishes ☆ Fuld LA.M.7. Same as previous, struck in white metal. EF, prooflike ☆ Fuld LA.M.8. Marvin 281. Same obverse as previous/Compass, square, and ruler with HARZFELD'S SERIES below. White Metal. Plain edge. 29 mm. EF with bright reflective surfaces. (Total 11 pieces.)

3187 **A study lot of Marvin 291 medals:** ☆ 1859 Elisha Kent Kane, the Great Arctic Navigator. Kane's bust right with flags and scene of ship in Arctic/Altar and insignia. Chocolate bronze. Plain edge. 50.6 mm. As Struck and choice. Dies by Lovett ☆ Same as previous, white metal. Thick planchet. EF ☆ Same as previous, white metal. Thin Planchet. Perfect dies. EF, prooflike and appealing ☆ Same as previous, white metal. Thin planchet. Rusted dies. EF, some marks but nicely toned. (Total four pieces)

Elisha Kent Kane (1820-1857) was a Philadelphia born doctor who made two famous trips into the Arctic in the 1850s, exploring new lands and publishing books about his voyages upon his return. Numismatic notice of him is given at length in Dave Bowers' book, *American Numismatics Before the Civil War, 1760-1860.*

3188 **Three medals of the New York Masons in a variety of metals:** ☆ Marvin 711. 1877 Cornerstone Laying. Insignia and implements/Altar with three candles. One medal each in silver, chocolate bronze, brass, and white metal. Plain edge. 40 mm. Silver is nicely toned, all are basically as struck though the white metal has some scuffs ☆ Marvin 1259. 1904 Visit of St. Cecile Lodge # 568 to Philadelphia's University # 610. Nine line inscription/Compass and square around G. One medal in silver and aluminium. Plain edge. 35 mm. Silver is toned EF, aluminium bright and EF ☆ Marvin 1260. 1905 St Cecile Lodge #568 500th Master Mason commemorative. Nine line inscription/Harp containing compass and square. One medal in copper and aluminium. Plain edge. 35 mm. Both essentially as struck, copper still bright red and original. Both ex. Virgil Brand ☆ Marvin 1260A. 1915 Semi-centennial of St. Cecile Lodge #568. Eight line inscription/same design with harp as previous. Aluminium. Plain edge. 35 mm. As Struck and bright. Ex. Virgil Brand. (Total nine pieces)

3189 **A trio of Washington Death Centennial medals struck at the Philadelphia Mint:** ☆ Baker 1828. 1904 Friendship Fire Company. Washington's nude bust right/Horse-pulled fire engine. Matte olive bronze. Plain edge. 40 mm. EF ☆ Baker 1829. 1904 Alexandria Lodge. Same obverse as previous/Masonic apron with compass and square. Silver. Plain edge. 40 mm. Toned EF and pleasing. Rare in this metal ☆ Baker 1829A. Same as previous, but light chocolate bronze. As Struck ☆ All three medals authorized in 1899 and struck in 1904. (Total three pieces.)

3190 **Medals and badge from the New York Society of Templars of Honor and Temperance.** These medals are unlisted by Marvin, but appear in Reverend H. Poole's work *A Catalogue of Masonic Medals in the Museum of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Wrecestershire* published in 1939 as Poole 1158. Probably dating from the period 1870-1890, little is known of this organization but research into the area would probably prove fruitful: ☆ Triangle at center includes nine-pointed star containg altar surmounted by lamp of knowledge/Triangle bounded by two bows, one armed and one with arrow parallel. Silver. Plain edge. 36 mm. Glossy EF ☆ Same as previous, in silvered copper. VF with vestiges of silver remaining in protected regions ☆ Same as previous, in white metal. Fine or so with scattered marks ☆ A badge with silver medal suspended from ribbon, bar, and silver jewel above. Bar is inscribed "Neptune No. 26" in script. Medal is inscribed with a hand, plow, and symbols with "Gustavus Babson, Jr" in script below. A fascinating piece, ribbon a bit worn but else EF. (Total four pieces.)

3191 **A group of Masonic tokens and medals from the Maryland and Washington D.C. area.** All pieces are EF to As struck, with exceptions noted. Marvin numbers are noted where applicable. Pieces with a Washington connection are attributed to Baker numbers: ☆ Marvin 1136. 1879 Meeting of the Masonic Veterans Association of the District of Columbia. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ 1889 Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar of Washington D.C. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. (Two pieces.) ☆ Another as previous, in white metal ☆ 1891 Sixth meeting of Masonic Board of Relief. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Beautiful design with Capitol and Washington Monument ☆ Marvin 1113. 1886 Bicentennial of Grand Lodge of Maryland. White Metal. Plain edge. 35 mm. Holed as issued ☆ Marvin 1202A. 1886 23rd Conclave at St. Louis. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm ☆ Marvin 1114. 1887 Centennial of Grand Lodge of Maryland. Bronze. Plain edge. 46 mm. Holed at top ☆ Marvin 1203. 1890 Centennial of Maryland Commandery. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ Same as previous, in white metal ☆ 1890 Centennial of Maryland Commandery #1 by the Knights Templar. Bronze. Plain edge. Unusual equilateral triangular shape. 50 mm tall. Mounting removed at top edge ☆ 1890 Grand Masonic Fair of Grand Lodge of Maryland. White metal. Plain edge. 38 mm. Holed for suspension ☆ Marvin 1153. 1897 Centennial of Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Maryland. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm ☆ 1910 plaque for 25 years of service by Thomas Shryock as Grand Master of Maryland. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 x 56 mm ☆ Marvin 1138. Baker 1837. Centennial of Washington's death by Mt. Vernon Lodge, VA. Bronze. 38 mm. Plain edge. Not holed. Ex. George Fuld. Beautiful full length portrait of Washington ☆ Marvin 1142. As Baker 1836, metal unlisted. 1899 Centennial of Washington's Death by Mt. Vernon Lodge, VA. Silver. 38 mm. Plain edge. Ex. Virgil Brand, George Fuld ☆ Marvin 1142. Baker 1836. Same as previous, in bronze ☆ Marvin 1142.

Baker 1836A. Same as previous, in white metal ☆ Marvin 1189. Baker 1831. 1899 Centennial of Washington's Death by Masonic Fraternity. Bronze. Plain edge. 36 mm. Ex. George Fuld ☆ Baker 1835. 1899 Centennial of Washington's Death. The "Worshipful Brother" Medal. Bronze. Plain edge. 27.5 mm. Ex. George Fuld. (Total 19 pieces.)

3192 **Masonic tokens and medals from New York and New Jersey.** All pieces are EF to As struck, with exceptions noted. Marvin numbers are noted where applicable: ☆ Marvin 288. Undated (1877) Old Round House of LeRoy, NY. Bronze. Plain edge. 35 mm ☆ Marvin 288. Same as previous, in white metal ☆ Marvin 288. Same as previous, in gilt bronze ☆ Marvin 288A. As previous, slightly different obverse die. Bronze ☆ Marvin 291. 1933 75th Anniversary of Kane Lodge of New York City. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 291A. Undated (ca. 1933) Kane Lodge of New York City Member's Medal. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 291B. Undated (ca. 1933) Kane Lodge of New York City Visitor's Medal. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm. An unusual type ☆ Marvin 307. Baker 304. Undated (ca. 1878) Commemorative of Washington's visit to Solomon's Lodge in Poughkeepsie, New York. Bronze. Plain edge. 34 mm. Only 50 struck. Ex. Pine Tree's Altman-Haffner Sale, 4-75 ☆ Marvin 711. 1877 Cornerstone of Seventh Regiment Armory in New York. Silver. Plain edge. 40 mm ☆ (2) Marvin 712. 1880 Erection of Egyptian Obelisk. Bronze. Plain edge. 35 mm ☆ Marvin 712. Same as previous, in white metal ☆ (2) Marvin 1117. 1889 Freedom of Craft from Debt. Bronze. Plain edge. 63 mm. One piece multiply struck ☆ Marvin 1119. 1891 Masonic Asylum of Utica. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Suspension mount on edge ☆ Marvin 1123A. 1898 Centenary of Grand Chapter in Albany. Bronze. Plain edge, 45 mm ☆ Marvin 1132. 1896 Centenary of Apollo Lodge of Troy. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm. Suspension mount on edge. Cleaned long ago ☆ Marvin 1237. 1892 Asylum Dedication at Utica. Bronze. Plain edge. 40 mm. Mount broken off rim ☆ 1886 25th Anniversary of Liberty Lodge of Cohocton. Bronze. Plain edge. 34 mm. Cleaned ☆ 1910 Centennial of Columbian Commandery of New York City. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ 1914 Centennial of Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of New York. Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ Undated (ca. 1930) Veterans medal of Kane Lodge of Newark, New Jersey. Silver. Plain edge. 29 mm ☆ 1907 Austin Hall McGregor Grand Master of New Jersey. Bronze. Plain edge. 44 mm ☆ 1910 Cornerstone of Masonic Lodge of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey. Silver. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ 1925 Centennial of Hiram Chapter of Trenton, New Jersey. Bronze. Plain edge. 52 mm. Uniface. (Total 25 Pieces.)

3193 **Philadelphia area Masonic exonumia.** All pieces are EF to as struck, except when noted. Marvin numbers are noted where applicable: ☆ Marvin 17. 1869 Semi-centennial of St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia. Bronze. Plain edge. 46 mm ☆ Marvin 17. Same as previons, in gilt bronze and engraved "Francis Charlton May 24 1872." An interesting potential research item ☆ Marvin 51. 1876 Mary Commandery Knights Templar reunion at Centennial Exposition. Shield shaped with loop at top. White metal. Plain edge. 48 mm tall ☆ Marvin 104/314. 1876 badge from Kensington Commandery of Knights Templar engraved "Lambert Habich" on reverse. Cruciform pendant hangs from 'Kensington" bar. Silver and enamel. Plain edge. 79 mm tall ☆ Marvin 284. 1873 Dedication of New Masonic Temple of Philadelphia. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm ☆ Marvin 284. Same as previous, in copper ☆ Marvin 284. Same as previous, in white metal ☆ Marvin 285. Dedication of New Masonic Temple of Philadelphia. Bronze. Plain edge, 19 mm ☆ Marvin 285. Same as previous, in white metal ☆ Marvin 286. Undated (ca. 1873) New Masonic Temple Storecard of J. Henry Gercke, a Philadelphia Watchmaker. Brass. Plain edge. 19 mm. Interesting as one of the few Masonic storecards, this one issued by a merchant operating during the Civil War epoch ☆ Marvin 1128. (2) 1893 Centennial of Washington Lodge of Philadelphia. Bronze. Plain edge. 36 m. Washington portrait obverse. One ex. George Fuld ☆ Marvin 1128. Same as previous, in white metal. Ex. George Fuld ☆ Undated (ca. 1910) Award medal from Cassia Lodge of Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Gilt bronze. Plain edge. 25 mm. Unawarded ☆ Marvin 1179. 1901 Sixth Anniversary souvenir of University Lodge #610 of Philadelphia. Bronze. Plain edge. 31 mm ☆ Marvin 1205. 1884 Pilgrimage to Erie and Bradford of Mary Commandery of Philadelphia. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Double struck ☆ 1887 Conclave of Knights Templar in Philadelphia. White Metal. Plain edge. 38 mm ☆ 1889 City of Mexico Club of Philadelphia Conclave at Washington DC. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm ☆ 1906 Semi-centennial of Oriental H.R.A. Chapter of Philadelphia. Bronze. Plain edge. 36 mm ☆ 1898 Erection of Masonic Home of New Jersey at Burlington. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Ex. Wayte Raymond ☆ Baker O-297. 1902 Sesquicentennial of George Washington becoming a Mason. Bronze. Plain edge. 52 mm. Beautiful reverse sunface design ☆ 1919 Centennial of St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Suspension mount at rim ☆ 1919 Sir Lee Stewart of Knights Templar. Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ 1931 Bicentennial of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania. Bronze. Plain edge. 76 mm. (Total 24 pieces.)

3194 **Two badges from the Pittsburgh Knights Templar:** ☆ Brass and enamel Maltese cross suspended from black ribbon. Inscription "Compliments of K.T. Pittsburgh No. 1 Commandery" on back ☆ Brass, enamel, and gold plated bronze radiate cross suspended from bar which incorporates seal of Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1. (Total: 2 pieces).

3195 **Tokens and medals related to Freemasonry in the New England states.** All pieces are EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable: ☆ Marvin 21. 1867 Dedication of New Masonic Temple in Boston. Silver. Plain edge. 31 mm ☆ Marvin 21. Same as previous, in copper. Cleaned ☆ Marvin 21 (2). Same as previous, in white metal ☆ Marvin 1115. 1888 Henry Price medal. Bronze. Plain edge. 42 mm. Unholed. Ex. Wayte Raymond ☆ Marvin 1115. Same as previous, but holed on rim for suspension ☆ Marvin 1124. 1898 Centennial of Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Rhode Island. Bronze. Plain edge. 34 mm ☆ Marvin 1125. 1893 Centennial of Providence, Rhode Island Royal Arch Chapter. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ Marvin 1126. Centennial of First Meeting at Green Dragon Tavern in Boston. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 1127. 1894 125th Anniversary of St. Andrews Royal Arch Chapter of Boston. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm. Ex. Virgil Brand ☆ Marvin 1134. 1901 Centennial of Mount Lebanon Lodge of Boston. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ Marvin 1135. 1895 Centenary of Columbian Lodge of Boston. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm ☆ Marvin 1137. 1897 Centenary of Panl Revere's term as Grand Master of Bristol Lodge of North Attleboro, MA. Copper. Plain edge. 35 mm ☆ Marvin 1176. Centenary of Washington Lodge of Roxbury, MA. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 1186. 1898 Centenary of King David Lodge of Taunton, MA. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 1195. 1895 26th Triennial Conclave in Boston. Copper. Plain edge. 35 mm. Suspension monnt on edge ☆ Marvin 1278. Undated (ca. 1910) Death of Sereno D. Nickerson. Bronze. Plain edge. 55 mm ☆ 1891 Centennial of Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ 1895 26th Triennial Conclave medal by Knights Templar USA. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ 1902 Centennial of St. John's

Encampment of Knights Templar, Providence, RI. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm ☆ 1902 Golden Jubilee of City of Springfield, MA. Bronze. Plain edge. 45 mm. Suspension mount at rim ☆ 1916 50th Anniversary of Athelstan Lodge of Worcester, MA. Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ 1933 Bicentennial of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Octagonal with suspension bar at top face. Gilt Bronze. 40 mm. (Total 23 pieces.)

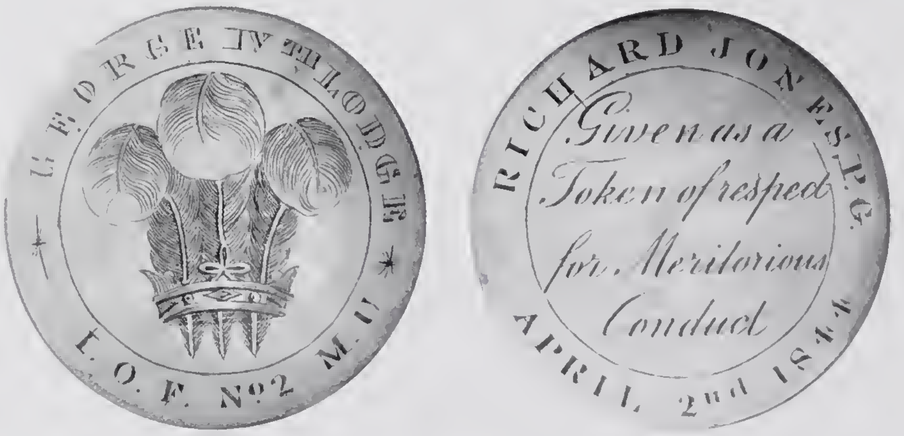
3196 **Midwestern Masonica.** All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable: ☆ Marvin 1215. Undated (ca. 1890) Masonic Fraternity Temple of Chicago. Aluminium. Plain edge. 50 mm ☆ 1893 Masonic Temple of Chicago/Columbian Exposition. Similar obverse design to previous piece. Iron. Plain edge. 69 mm ☆ 1887 Souvenir of Murat Shrine Oasis of Indianapolis. Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ 1889 Semicentennial of Grand Lodge of Illinois. Bronze. Plain edge. 44 mm. Suspension wire bent at rim ☆ 1895 Dedication of Old Masonic Home of Springfield, Ohio. Bronze. Plain edge. 54 mm. Double struck ☆ 1896 50th Anniversary of Grand Arch Chapter of Missouri (2). Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ 1905 50th Anniversary of Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Indiana. Bronze. Plain edge. 45 mm ☆ 1908 50th Anniversary of Washington Chapter of Chicago. Bronze. Plain edge. 57 mm. Cleaned ☆ 1911 Centennial of Hiram Lodge of Delaware, Ohio. Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ 1916 37th Session of Ohio Council of Deliberation at Toledo. Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ 1921 38th Triennial Conclave at Asheville, NC by Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri. Plaque. Bronze. Plain edge. 49 x 81 mm. (Total 12 pieces.)

3197 **Masonic tokens and medals from the Southern United States.** All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable: ☆ Marvin 1175. 1900 Centennial of Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Bronze. Plain edge. 44 mm ☆ 1891 Death of Albert Pike, Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction. Bronze. Plain edge. 45 mm ☆ Same as previous, in white metal ☆ 1900 50th Anniversary of Landmark Lodge of Charleston, South Carolina. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ 1915 Dedication of the House of the Temple Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction. Plaque. Bronze. Plain edge. 69 x 103 mm. (Total five pieces.)

3198 **Masonic grab-bag including pieces from all over the United States.** All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable: ☆ Marvin 38. 1875 Badge from Dedication of Masonic Temple in New York City. Silver. Plain edge. 47 mm. Suspension loop attached at top ☆ (2) Marvin 284. 1873 Dedication of New Masonic Temple of Philadelphia. White metal. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ Marvin 290. Undated (ca. 1900) Lake City Lodge of Lake City, Florida. Copper. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 291. 1924 Personal Medal from Kane Lodge of new York City engraved to William A Kotthan and listing his offices. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 1115. 1888 Henry Price medal. Bronze. Plain edge. Holed on rim for suspension ☆ Marvin 1119. 1891 Cornerstone of Masonic Asylum of Utica, New York. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ Marvin 1121. 1895 Semi-centennial of Grand Lodge of Michigan. Aluminium. Plain edge. 48 mm. Holed at rim ☆ Marvin 1214. 1893 Masonic Temple of Saginaw, Michigan. Aluminium. Plain edge. 41 mm. (2) Marvin 1216. Undated (ca. 1875-1890) Masonic Temple Chicago spinning calendar medal. Aluminum. Plain edge. 38 mm. Interesting rotating calendar reverse ☆ 1884 Centennial of Robert Livingston as Grand Master of New York. Bronze. Plain edge. 34 mm. Hand engraved reverse ☆ 1884 Centennial of Prince Hall. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Interesting African-American association ☆ 1892 25th Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar at Denver. Aluminum. Plain edge. 38 mm ☆ 1895 Masonic Temple of Springfield for 26th Triennial Conclave at Boston. Bronze. Plain edge. 35 mm. Mount removed at rim ☆ (2) Baker 1829A. 1899 Centennial of Washington's Death by Alexandria Lodge of Virginia. Bronze. Plain edge. 40 mm. One lightly cleaned ☆ 1899 47th Annual Reunion at Cincinnati. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ 1903 Dedication of Masonic Temple at Bay City, Michigan relic medal. Coined from copper recovered from ruins of previous temple. Bronze. Plain edge. 33 mm ☆ 1912 Centennial of Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Copper. Plain edge. 46 mm. (Total 19 pieces.)

3199 **A trio of Masonic badges:** ☆ 1890 Past High Priest's Jewel from Grand Royal Arch Chapter of West Virginia. Hebrew inscriptions with nine jewels in square/Inscription. Gold suspended from purple ribbon. 113 mm tall with ribbon and bars. As issued, even ribbon bright and in excellent condition. A beautiful gold badge. Ex. Virgil Brand ☆ Silver hand-engraved badge, possibly of English origin circa 1870-1890. Six pointed star encircled/Six pointed star encircled. Engraved English and Latin legends on both sides. Silver with maroon and gold ribbon and bars. 100 mm tall. EF, some wear on ribbon ☆ Base metal, probably nickel, struck badge, probably of American origin circa 1930-1950. Six pillared temple contains compass and square with legend "King Solomon's Crown" with gold-colored crown above/Blank. Silver bar reads "Jerusalem Mt. Zion." 114 mm. Nickel with blue and white ribbon. EF, ribbon a trifle faded. (Total three pieces.)

3200 **1889 Sons of the Nile Badge.** Location unknown. Silver. 80 mm tall. Eight pointed star design hand-engraved with flower motif features Phoenix rising jewel at center/Eight line inscription above silversmith's marks. Interesting and very attractive, this badge was awarded to P.C. Bro. R. Hawkins "as a mark of respect for past services" by the Sons of the Nile Lodge. Unique and hand-crafted.



(photo reduced)

3201 **Canadian Masonica** All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable: ☆ Marvin 26. 1858 Union of Grand Lodges of Lower and Upper Canada. White metal. Plain edge. 43 mm. An interesting and scarce pre-Confederation medal ☆ Marvin 1110. 1884 Centennial of Freemasonry in New Brunswick. Bronze. Plain edge. 35 mm ☆ Marvin 1111. 1892 Centennial of Freemasonry in Toronto. White metal. Plain edge. 30 mm ☆ 1844 Meritorious Conduct medal to Richard Jones from George IV Lodge. Hand-engraved. White metal. Plain edge. 55 mm ☆ 1893 Masonic Charity Fair of Nova Scotia. White metal. Plain edge. 35 mm. Edge mount removed ☆ 1912 Royal Black Knights of Ireland of Toronto. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ 1915 Royal Black Knights of Ireland of Star of the East Royal Black Perceptory # 925. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm. Cleaned ☆ 1920 Royal Black Knights of Ireland of Piccadilly, Ontario. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ Undated (ca. 1915) Royal Black Knights of Ireland of Wellington, Ontario. Bronze. Plain edge 32 mm ☆ (2) Undated (ca. 1915) Royal Black Knights of Ireland of

Lindsay, Ontario. Copper. Plain edge. 32 mm. Both ex. Virgil Brand. (Total 11 pieces.)

3202 **18th-century French Masonica.** All pieces grade VF to EF, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable: ☆ Marvin 28. 1789 Lodge of Friends of Peace. Bronze. Reeded edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 70. 1785 Lodge of Constance Epouvee. Silver. Reeded edge. 29 mm ☆ Marvin 73. 1785 Lodge of Incorruptible Friends. Bronze. Plain edge. 27 mm ☆ Marvin 92. 1795 Chapter of Perfect Equality of Rouen. Silver. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ Marvin 164. 1760 Lodge of Perfect Point. Copper. Engrailed edge. 29 mm ☆ Marvin 593. 1777 Lodge of Friendship. Silver. Reeded edge. 31 mm. (Total six pieces.)

3203 **French Masonic tokens and medals 1800-1807.** All pieces grade VF to EF, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable. Viewing this lot is recommended, as many scarce and very pleasing pieces are included herein: ☆ Marvin 29. Silver. Reeded edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 52. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 52. Silver. Plain edge. 28 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 54. Bronze. Plain edge. 42 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 54. Silver. Plain edge. 42 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 74. Bronze. Reeded edge. 29 mm ☆ Marvin 74. Silver. Reeded edge. 29 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 75. Bronze. Reeded edge. 27 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 75. Silver. Reeded edge. 27 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 76. Silver. Reeded edge. 30 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon. Suspension loop attached at rim ☆ Marvin 78. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 118. Bronze. Plain edge. 29 mm ☆ Marvin 118. Bronze. Reeded edge. 27 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 135. Bronze. Reeded edge. 30 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 135. Another as previous ☆ Marvin 139. Silver. Plain edge. 23 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon. Evocative beehive depiction with legend "UTILE DULCI" reminiscent of the Rosa Americana coinage ☆ Marvin 149. Bronze. Plain edge. 31 mm ☆ Marvin 160. Bronze. Reeded edge. 29 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 160. Silver. Reeded edge. 29 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 161. Silver. Reeded edge. 29 mm ☆ Marvin 166. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 167. Bronze. Plain edge. 30 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 168. Silver. Reeded edge. 29 mm ☆ Marvin 173. Silver. Reeded edge. 26 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon. Intriguing sphinx device ☆ Marvin 179. Silver. Reeded edge. 28 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 601. Bronze. Reeded edge. 29 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ 1807 medalet. Obverse legend: ID OCCULTE FERE with pensive woman below a rose, reverse depicts a shield and legend DOM. TEM. An intriguing medalet prime for further research and a prize for the alert numismatist. (Total 27 pieces.)

The name Prince Napoleon is used to refer to a number of mid 19th-century male descendents of Napoleon Bonaparte. This collection was most likely formed by Jerome Napoleon, who variously served as Minister to France and the Algerian colony and as the Deputy of Corsica during the 1840s to 1870s His son, Prince Victor Napoleon, was the last male heir to Napoleon's titles.

3204 **1808-1815 French Masonic exonumia.** All pieces grade VF to EF, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable. Interested collectors would benefit by viewing the pieces included in this lot: ☆ Marvin 53. Bronze. Plain edge. 30 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 79. Lead. Plain edge. 27 mm ☆ Marvin 93. Silver. Partially reeded edge. 31 mm. Traces of mounting remain on edge ☆ Marvin 99. Silver. Plain edge. 35 mm ☆ Marvin 122. Bronze. Plain edge. 30 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 122. Silver. Plain edge. 30 mm ☆ Marvin 123. Silver. Plain edge. 30 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 127. Bronze. Plain edge. 24 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 138. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon. Lightly corroded ☆ Marvin 147. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 182. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 183. Bronze. Reeded edge. 34 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 237. Bronze. Reeded edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 240. Silver. Plain edge. 35 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 250. Silver. Reeded edge. 26 mm ☆ Marvin 252. Bronze. Reeded edge. 27 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 655. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ Marvin 670A. Bronze. Plain edge. 35 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 670B. Silver. Plain edge. 35 mm ☆ Marvin 670C. White metal. Plain edge. 35 mm. (Total 20 pieces.)

3205 **French Masonica 1814-1840.** All pieces grade VF to EF, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable. Interested collectors would benefit by viewing the pieces included in this lot: ☆ Marvin 35. Silver. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ Marvin 51. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 96. Bronze. Plain edge. 29 mm ☆ (2) Marvin 125. Bronze. Plain edge. 31 mm ☆ Marvin 148. Bronze. Plain edge. 24 mm ☆ (2) Marvin 153. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ Marvin 157. Brass. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 220. Bronze. Plain edge. 26 mm ☆ Marvin 231. Bronze. Plain edge. 40 mm ☆ Marvin 232. Bronze. Reeded edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 233. Bronze. Plain edge. 42 mm ☆ Marvin 233. Gilt bronze. Plain edge. 42 mm ☆ Marvin 244. Bronze. Plain edge. 30 mm ☆ Marvin 253. Bronze. Plain edge. 31 mm ☆ Marvin 336. Silver. Plain edge. 34 mm ☆ Marvin 339. Bronze. Plain edge. 27 mm ☆ Marvin 343. Bronze. Plain edge. 36 mm ☆ Marvin 616. Gilt bronze. Plain edge. 27 mm. Suspension mount and ring attached to rim ☆ Marvin 633. Brass. Plain edge. 23 mm ☆ Marvin 646. White metal. Plain edge. 25 mm ☆ Marvin 656. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 661. Brass. Plain edge. 22 mm ☆ Marvin 777. Bronze. Plain edge. 31 mm. Suspension mount at rim. Engraved at central reverse. (Total 26 pieces.)

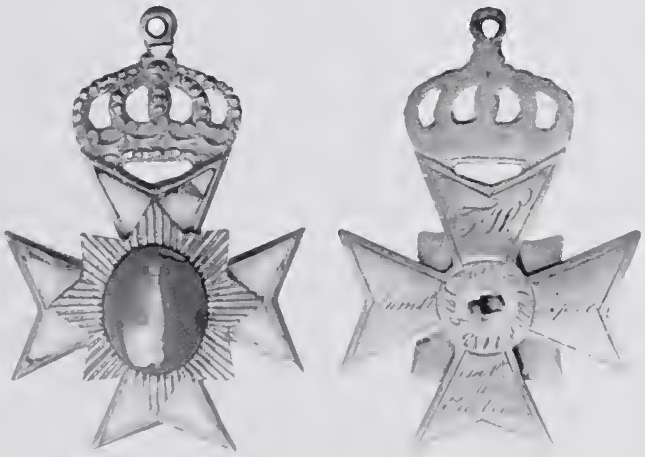
3206 **Masonic exonumia from France dating from 1840 to the present.** All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable. Interested collectors would benefit by viewing the pieces included in this lot: ☆ Marvin 72. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 83. Copper. Plain edge. 34 mm ☆ Marvin 86. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Commemorative of the United States centennial. Ex. Virgil Brand ☆ Marvin 144. Bronze. Plain edge. 29 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 172. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 221. Bronze. Plain edge. 30 mm ☆ Marvin 224. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 225. Brass. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 235. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 235. Silver. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ Marvin 335. Bronze. Plain edge. 29 mm ☆ Marvin 338. Brass. Plain edge. 26 mm ☆ Marvin 623. Brass. Plain edge. 25 mm ☆ Marvin 624. Copper. Plain edge. 32 mm. Light verdigris ☆ Marvin 624. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 665. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ Marvin 667. White metal. Plain edge. 25 mm. Some tin pest ☆ Marvin 718. Bronze. Plain edge. 20 mm. Similar in size and texture to a U. S. Civil War storecared, advertising a merchant called "The Booted Fox" with a device appropriate to the name. A very nice Masonic storecard ☆ Marvin 808. Bronze. Plain edge. 27 mm. A token good for one loaf of bread ☆ Marvin 924. Silver. Plain edge. 32 mm. Cleaned ☆ Marvin 992. Bronze. Plain edge. 28 mm ☆ 1843 Lodge Prevoyance. Silver. Plain edge. 25 mm ☆ Undated (ca. 1910) Lodge of Perfect Accord. Silver. Plain edge. 21 mm ☆ Undated (ca. 1850) Jerusalem Chapter. Brass. Plain edge. 26 mm ☆ Undated (1873) Bust of Gambetta. Gilt bronze. Plain edge. 37 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon. A Paris Mint product ☆ Undated (ca. 1910-1920) Emancipation Lodge. Silver. Plain edge. 25 mm ☆ 1906 Goethe Lodge. Silver. Plain edge. 38 mm. (Total 27 pieces.)

3207 **1740-1850 German Masonic medalets.** All pieces grade VF to

EF, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable. Some very rare pieces are included herein and viewing by specialists in the series is advisable ☆ Marvin 9. Silver. Plain edge. 33 mm ☆ Marvin 109. Silver. Plain edge. 34 mm. Ca. 1900 restrike ☆ Marvin 113. Silver. Plain edge. 37 mm ☆ Marvin 400. Silver. Plain edge. 34 mm ☆ Marvin 412. Silver. Plain edge. 36 mm. Suspension loop attached at rim. Interesting reverse legend begins "Honor the Ladies!" ☆ Marvin 419. Bronze. Plain edge. 40 mm ☆ Marvin 818. Gilt brass. Plain edge. 44 mm. Suspension loop attached a rim ☆ 1743 Freemason's ducat. Silver. Plain edge. 22 mm. A modern restrike ☆ 1802 Archimedes Lodge. Silver. Plain edge. 36 mm ☆ 1811 Gotha Sunday School. Silver. Plain edge. 30 mm. (Total ten pieces.)

(photo reduced)

3208 **German Masonic medals from 1759-1842.** All pieces grade VF to EF, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable. Interested collectors would benefit by viewing the pieces included in this lot ☆ Marvin 46. Silver. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 112. Silver. Plain edge. 43 mm ☆ Marvin 353. Silver. Plain edge. 43 mm ☆ Marvin 358. Silver. Plain edge. 57 mm ☆ Marvin 360. Silver. Plain edge. 57 mm ☆ Marvin 361. Bronze. Plain edge. 44 mm ☆ Marvin 363. Silver. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ Marvin 365. Bronze. Plain edge. 50 mm ☆ Marvin 366. Silver. Plain edge. 45 mm ☆ Marvin 378. Bronze. Plain edge. 48 mm. Cleaned ☆ Marvin 382. Silver. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ "1782" (ca. 1835) Semi-centennial of Convention of Wilhelmsbad. White metal. Plain edge. 40 mm ☆ Undated (ca. 1837) Friendship medal. Silver. Plain edge. 40 mm ☆ 1842 Golden Wedding Anniversary of Mayors of Bartel and Abendroth. Bronze. Lettered edge. 47 mm. (Total 14 pieces.)



(photo reduced)

3209 **Germany. 1783 Masonic-related badge for the Order of the Golden Sceptre.** Maltese cross surmounted with crown, jewel including golden sceptre at center. Gold and enamel. 57 mm tall. Some cracks in enamel, overall VF. Carefully engraved with the initials F.W., the order's name, and the date 1783 on back. A well-made and very attractive piece.

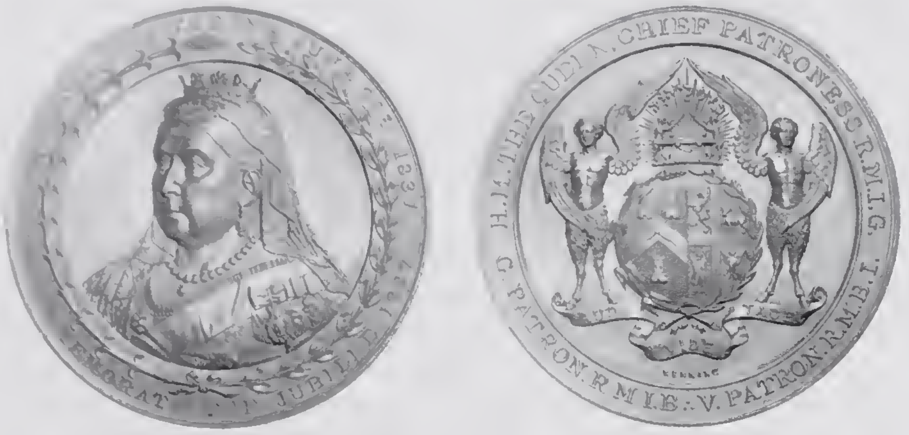
3210 **German Masonica 1854 to 1900.** All pieces grade EF to As struck. A marvelous array of medallic art is included herein. The majority of the pieces included herein are silver with some pieces in bronze and white metal and range from 35 to 62 mm in diameter. The designs vary from simple inscriptions to heavily detailed portraits and scenes. Viewing this impressive collection is certainly recommended of all prospective bidders. (Total 28 pieces.)

3211 **20th-century German Masonica collection.** All pieces grade EF to As struck. An interesting collection of pieces, almost entirely struck in silver, principally from the first half of the 20th century. Size ranges from 33 mm to 60 mm with designs from the obscure to the sublime. A most interesting group that could improve an advanced collection of Masonic exonumia immeasurably. (Total: 52 pieces).

3212 **Great Britain. Masonica from the reigns of George II and George III.** All pieces grade VF to EF, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable. Interested collectors would benefit by viewing the pieces included in this lot ☆ Marvin 259. White metal. Plain edge. 38 mm. Holed for suspension ☆ Marvin 262. White metal. Plain edge. 43 mm. Some corrosion on obverse. Struck at Kempson's mint in Birmingham with dies accomplished by John Gregory Hancock, Jr ☆ Marvin 329. Silver. Plain edge. 48 mm. Suspension loop attached at rim. Name of awardee "Milborne West Esq." engraved in space on reverse. Dies accomplished and signed by Lewis Pingo ☆ Marvin 466. Bronze. Plain edge. 40 mm ☆ Marvin 482. Bronze. Plain edge. 37 mm. Obverse features bust of Martin Folkes taken from life ☆ Marvin 685A. Cast bronze. Plain edge. 53 mm. Attempted puncture at 12:00. Nice Admiral Nelson death medal ☆ An interesting lot worthy of a premium bid. (Total: 6 pieces)

John Gregory Hancock, Jr. was a British engraver whose father engraved the dies for several Washington related tokens issues in the 1790s struck at the mint of Obidiah Westwood, the grandfather of Josiah Wedgwood of ceramics fame. Lewis Pingo was the assistant engraver of the Royal Mint after 1776 and responsible for the dies of the 1775 William Penn medal known as Betts 531. His father, Thomas Pingo, designed the dies for the Virginia halfpence. Martin Folkes was a well-known 18th-century English antiquarian and numismatist, best known as the author of *Tables of English Gold and Silver Coins*, published in 1736 and 1745, which included the first numismatic notice of the silver coins of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

3213 **Great Britain.** Masonic tokens and medals from England and Ireland dated 1830 to the present. All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable. Viewing this lot is likewise recommended: ☆ Marvin 261. Bronze. Plain edge. 42 mm ☆ (4) Marvin 451. Silver gilt. Plain edge. 36 mm. One piece brightly and perfectly gilt, the others show only vestiges of gilding ☆ Marvin 451A. Silver. Plain edge. 50 mm. Good conduct award with engraved inscription ☆ Marvin 685. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ Marvin 721. Bronze. Plain edge. 26 mm. Storecard from coin dealer and engraver S. Hiron featuring phoenix device reminiscent of the Scovill storecards of the Hard Times period ☆ (2) Marvin 760. Bronze. Plain edge. 33 mm ☆ Marvin 764. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Dies by George Kenning ☆ Marvin 1074. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm. Dies by Kenning ☆ (2) Marvin 1106. White metal. Plain edge. 40 mm. One holed for suspension ☆ Marvin 1106A. Silver. Plain edge. 40 mm. Art award from Masonic Female Orphan School of Ireland with engraved award inscription. Mount removed from rim ☆ 1900 Lodge of Three Pillars. Bronze. Plain edge. 39 mm ☆ 1907 William James Hugham Masonic Historian. Bronze. Plain edge. 54 mm ☆ (2) Same as previous, in silver ☆ 1917 Bicentennial of Grand Lodge of England. Silver. Plain edge. 31 mm. Elaborate crown shaped suspension loop attached at rim. (Total 20 pieces.)



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3214 **Great Britain. Medals of British Masonic medallist George Kenning.** Kenning was active in the second half of the 19th Century, producing medals and jewels for Freemasons throughout the British Isles: ☆ 1901 Installation of the Duke of Connaught Commemorative. Duke three-quarters right in regalia/Seal between angels. Chocolate bronze. Plain edge. 76 mm. As struck, in original case of issue lined with purple velvet ☆ Marvin 1074. 1887 Commemorative of Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Victoria three-quarters left in full regalia/Seal between angels. Red bronze. Plain edge. 75 mm. Two identical medals, as struck and in original box of issue. (Total three medals and two boxes.)

3215 **Masonica from the Low Countries,** including the Netherlands, Belgium, and the Dutch colonies. All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable: ☆ Marvin 18. Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ Marvin 24. Bronze. Plain edge. 52 mm ☆ Marvin 24A. Bronze. Plain edge. 52 mm ☆ Marvin 27. Bronze. Plain edge. 46 mm ☆ Marvin 41. Copper. Plain edge. 25 mm. Holed for suspension ☆ Marvin 187. Bronze. Plain edge. 35 mm ☆ Marvin 190A. Bronze. Plain edge. 50 mm ☆ Marvin 191. Bronze. Plain edge. 50 mm ☆ Marvin 198. Gilt bronze. Plain edge. 50 mm ☆ (2) Same as previous, in bronze ☆ Marvin 203. Bronze. Plain edge. 58 mm ☆ Marvin 204. Bronze. Plain edge. 61 mm ☆ Marvin 205. Bronze. Plain edge. 45 mm ☆ Marvin 212. White metal. Plain edge. 38 x 46 mm. Interesting badge with suspension loop at rim as struck. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 217. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 493. Silver. Plain edge. 50 mm ☆ Marvin 496. Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ Marvin 689. Bronze. Plain edge. 41 mm ☆ Marvin 690. Bronze. Plain edge. 62 mm ☆ Marvin 748. Bronze. Plain edge. 31 mm ☆ (2) Marvin 753. Bronze. Plain edge. 32 mm ☆ Marvin 849. Bronze. Plain edge. 61 mm. (Total 24 pieces.)

3216 **Five large format Masonic medals from Scandinavia,** including pieces from Sweden and Denmark. All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable ☆ Marvin 442. Silver. Plain edge. 56 mm. Lovely cabinet toning ☆ Marvin 443. Bronze. Plain edge. 56 mm ☆ Marvin 756. Silver. Plain edge. 55 mm. Cut on rim ☆ Marvin 950A. Silver. Plain edge. 59 mm ☆ 1895 Carl Magnus Casimir Lewenhaupt of Sweden. Bronze. Plain edge. 55 mm. (Total five pieces.)

3217 **Eastern European Masonica,** including pieces from Russia, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable ☆ Marvin 516. Bronze. Plain edge. 29 mm. Suspension loop attached at rim ☆ Marvin 516. Same as previous, in silver ☆ Marvin 881. Silver. Plain edge. 35 mm. Suspension loop at rim as struck ☆ Hungary. 1901 30th Anniversary of Lodge Verbruderung. Silver. Plain edge. 31 mm. Suspension loop attached at rim ☆ Czechoslovakia. 1895 25th Anniversary of Brothers Kreises by Harmony Lodge. Silver. Plain edge. 46 mm. (Total five pieces.)

3218 **Masonic exonumia from Italy, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.** All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable: ☆ Marvin 50. Bronze. Plain edge. 40 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 501. Silver. Plain edge. 26 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 503. Silver. Reeded edge. 27 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 505. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 1248. Silver. Plain edge. 37 mm ☆ Marvin 1249. Silver. Plain edge. 38 mm ☆ Italy. 1903 40th Anniversary of Brother Francisco Mullar by Lodge Cavour Turin. Silver. Plain edge. 50 mm ☆ Switzerland. 1904 Congress of French and German Lodges of the East at Geneva. Silver. Plain edge. 31 mm ☆ Yugoslavia. 1903 25th Anniversary of Freemasonry in Belgrade. Silver. Plain edge. 46 mm. (Total nine pieces.)

3219 **Spanish and Latin America Masonica,** including pieces from Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and Spain. All pieces grade All pieces grade EF to As struck, except where noted. Marvin numbers are used where applicable. F to As struck, except where noted. Marvin and Grove numbers are used where applicable: ☆ Marvin 331. Silver. Plain edge. 34 mm. Ex. Virgil Brand ☆ Marvin 334. White metal. Plain edge. 42 mm. Ex. Prince Napoleon ☆ Marvin 693 (2). Bronze. Plain edge. 51 mm ☆ Marvin 966. Grove M-64b. Copper. Plain edge. 36 mm. Ex. Virgil Brand ☆ Marvin 972. Grove M-14b. Bronze. Plain edge. 38 mm. Cleaned and corroded, fine or so ☆ Marvin 977. Grove M-97a. Silver. Plain edge. 40 mm. Suspension loop at rim as struck ☆ Marvin 1001 (2). Grove M-5a. Silver. Plain edge. 40 mm. One lightly cleaned ☆ Marvin 1003a. Grove M-8a. Silver. Plain edge. 37 mm. Cleaned fine ☆ Marvin 1005. Grove M-129a. Silver. Plain edge. 28 mm. Suspension loop removed at rim ☆ Marvin 1006. Grove M-131a (plate specimen). Silver. Plain edge. 38 mm. Suspension loop removed at rim ☆ Marvin 1029. Grove M-116a. Silver. Plain edge. 34 mm ☆ Marvin 1034. Grove M-19a. Silver. Plain edge. 31 mm ☆ Marvin 1044. Grove M-124a. Silver. Plain edge. 39 mm. Cutout star reminiscent of Old West sheriff's badges. Suspension loop attached as rim as struck ☆ Marvin 1089. Grove M-23a. Silver. Plain edge. 37 mm. Suspension loop removed at rim ☆ Chile. 1903 Inauguration of Masonic Temple. Gilt silver. Plain edge. 46 mm ☆ Costa Rica. 1867 Fraternal Union Lodge No. 18. Silver. Plain edge. 37 mm. Suspension loop attached at rim ☆ Cuba. 1826 Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 14. Silver. Plain edge. 26 mm. Suspension loop broken off at rim. Ex. Wayte Raymond ☆ Mexico. Grove M-34b. 1945 Year of Unification. Bronze. Plain edge. 29 mm ☆ Mexico. Grove M-36a. 1962 Centennial of Valley of Mexico. Silver. Plain edge. 29 mm ☆ Mexico. Grove M-52a. 1900 Lodge Guelatao Juarez. Silver. Plain edge. 35 mm. Suspension loop attached at rim ☆ Mexico. Grove M-68. Baker-314. Undated (ca. 1970) Cuernavaca Lodge No. 23. **Gold.** Plain edge. 40 mm. Depicts George Washington, Benito Juarez, and Jose Marti ☆ Mexico. Grove M-68a. Baker-314a. Same as previous, in silver ☆ Mexico. Grove M-74a. 1905 Worshipful Lodge of Monterrey. Silver. Plain edge. 28 mm. Suspension loop at rim as struck ☆ Mexico. Grove M-88a. Undated (ca. 1930) Lodge Donato Guerra. Silver. Plain edge. 25 mm. Suspension loop attached at rim ☆ Mexico. Grove M-113a. Undated (ca. 1950) Lodge Hijos de la Madre. Silver. Plain edge. 32 mm. Suspension loop attached at rim as struck ☆ Mexico. Grove M-124a. 1869 Esperanza Lodge of Vera Cruz. Silver. Plain edge. Triangular 40 x 44 mm. Suspension loop attached at apex as struck ☆ Mexico. Grove M-134a. Undated (ca. 1930) Lodge Democracia of Las Casas. Silver. Plain edge. 31 mm. Lightly cleaned ☆

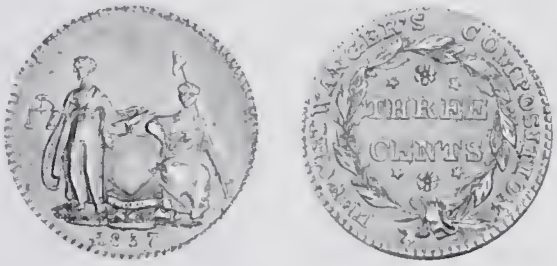
Mexico. Grove M-135a (plate specimen). 1870 Fraternal Society of Zumpango. Silver. Plain edge. 35 mm. Suspension loop attached at rim as struck ☆ Unknown. Minerva (?) gestures left towards globe and lighthouse/PREMIO on ribbon. Silver. Plain edge. Oval 30 x 33 mm. Suspension loop attached at top as struck. (Total 31 pieces.)

HARD TIMES TOKENS

3220 1837 HT-73, Low-49. HALF CENT WORTH OF PURE COPPER. EF-40. Glossy medium chocolate brown. Choice eye appeal with only a minuscule rim nick at 11:00 noted for accuracy. A delightful specimen of this very popular Hard Times token, the only one of this denomination.

3221 Popular Hard Times token types. The purchaser of this lot will have the core of an excellent educational exhibit on small change substitutes after the Panic of 1837: ☆ HT-73, Low-49. 1837 half cent token. EF-40. Medium chocolate brown and pleasing ☆ HT-73, Low-49. Another. VF-25. Some minor reverse verdigris ☆ HT-268, Low-120. 1837 Feuchtwanger cent. EF-40. Minor dent in obverse field and a few tiny rim nicks ☆ HT-268, Low-120. Another. F-12. Unusual this worn. (Total: 4 pieces).

3222 **HT-156, Low-105. 1836 R&W Robinson storecard. F-12.** Off-center 10% to 4:00. Glossy medium brown, the reverse slightly darker, with just a few minor nicks near the central reverse. Hard Times tokens are quite scarce off-center; misstruck products of this Massachusetts button manufacturing firm probably did little to create a positive public image. A very pleasing error for the Hard Times token enthusiast.



3223 **HT-262, Low-117. 1837 Feuchtwanger three cents. EF-45.** Pewter gray with vestiges of lustre clinging to devices and legends. Superb eye appeal and no defects worthy of note. Many times scarcer than their one-cent brethren, Feutchwanger three cent pieces are always in high demand and represent the first widespread use of that denomination, remarkably prescient in light of the post-1851 three-cent coins struck by the U.S. mints. This representative example is a far above average one and would be a worthy addition to any interested collector's cabinet.

3224 HT-268, Low-120. 1837 Feuchtwanger cent. EF-45. Dies 5-H. Lightly patinated surfaces with vestiges of lustre and a very bold strike for the issue. Tiny spot noted at 8:00 on obverse. An very pleasing specimen of this avidly collected issue.

3225 **An enticing 19th-century trio:** HT-268, Low-120. 1837 Feuchtwanger cent. EF-40. Typical surfaces and nice eye appeal ☆ HT-268, Low-120. VF-30, light verdigris ☆ Hawaii. 1883 dime. EF-40. Pewter gray with subtle blue and amber. A nice specimen. (Total: 3 pieces).

CIVIL WAR TOKENS AND RELATED ITEMS

3226 **Lot of 100 mixed patriotic Civil War tokens.** Grades range from VG to AU, but most are VF-EF. A variety of types are included including designs of the *Monitor*, General George McClellan, and George Washington. This would be a nice lot for the beginning enthusiast of Civil War tokens to cut his or her teeth or an opportunity for the most advanced collector to add a number of types to their holdings. A desirable assortment. (Total: 100 pieces).

3227 **Lot of 100 mixed patriotic Civil War tokens.** A further selection, grading VG to AU with most in the VF-EF range. A remarkable collection of patriotic types which will delight the Civil War collector. (Total: 100 pieces).

3228 **Lot of 54 mixed patriotic Civil War tokens.** A third selection, grading VG to AU with most in the VF-EF range. An appealing group of popular varieties. (Total: 54 pieces).

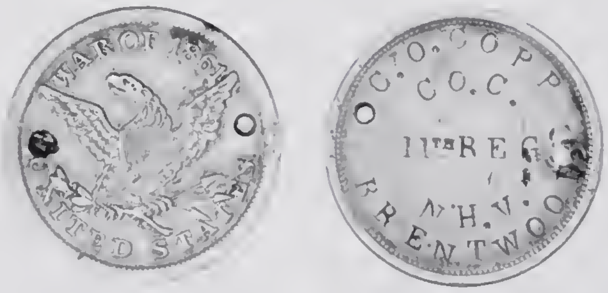
3229 **1861 CWT-525A-1e.** Lancaster, PA. S.H. Zahm, dealer in coins, tokens, medals, etc. White metal. AU-55. Rarity-5. Pewter gray and deep blue, with some rim and surface scuffs typical of this metal. A nice specimen of this popular numismatic storecard.

John Esbach mounted a beautiful exhibit of Zahm tokens for display at coin conventions, and we had the opportunity of seeing it on a couple of occasions.

3230 **Lot of 74 mixed Civil War storecards.** An interesting grouping, grading VG to AU with most in the VF-EF range. Included are storecards from New York, Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and West Virginia advertising a variety of products and services. An assortment that would be the basis for a very nice collection or would improve an advanced collector's set of states or merchants. (Total: 74 pieces).

3231 **Indiana Sutler token of G.S. Maddy and Co. 25 cents.** Schenkman-Q25B. EF-40. Brass. 22 mm. Rarity-9. Stanton reverse. Light golden bronze with no corrosion. A very pleasing specimen of this rare sutler of the 84th regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

The 84th Indiana fought on the western front beginning in 1862 and were present at such battles as Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, and the siege of Atlanta. They were mustered out in Nashville on June 14, 1865.



3232 **Civil War dogtag. 11th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. EF-40.** Holed for suspension at 3:00, attempted puncture at 9:00. This is the usual style of Civil War dogtag with the federal eagle obverse and legends WAR OF 1861/UNITED STATES and a blank reverse for inscription. Single letter punches read CO.COPP/C.O.C./11TH REG. N.H.V./ BRENTWOOD, meaning that C. O. Copp of Brentwood, NH was a member of Company C, 11th regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. A remarkable artifact of the Civil War.

This regiment was mustered in September 2, 1862 at Concord and ended its service June 4, 1865. They saw action at Fredericksburg in 1862, Vicksburg and Knoxville in 1863, and were attached to the Army of the Potomac in 1864 for the battles at Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. They were present for the siege of Petersburg in 1865. Just over 8% of the regiment was killed in action.

3233 **Bashlow Confederate cent splashers.** These are positive impressions in silver raised from a struck Bashow restrike made from transfer dies taken by August Frank from the original Confederate cent dies. These 31.8 mm silver discs would have been annealed and softened to receive the designs from both the obverse and reverse of a Confederate cent restrike. They resemble "hub trials," but since we know only the original dies exist they must have been produced from a struck coin. They are interesting artifacts of the restriking process and nice association pieces for collectors of Confederate material.

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS

3234 Ayer's Cathartic Pills. 1¢. HB-3, EP-2, Reed-AC01SA. Short Arrows. Case Fine or so, with a few tiny dents and scratches and a bit of easily removable verdigris. Mica is laminated and crazed near its base, though the stamp is relatively bright. Overall, a pleasing specimen of this popular type.

3235 Ayer's Cathartic Pills. 3¢. HB-6, EP-32A, Reed-AC03LA. Case and mica both EF. The case is glossy and retains some lustre in protected areas, the mica has a few insubstantial cracks at its periphery. Stamp is bright pink. A very choice specimen.

From our sale of the Voigt and Lee Collections, March 1999, Lot 2235. Earlier from the collection of Dr. Wallace Lee.

3236 Ayer's Sarsaparilla. 3¢. HB-32, EP-34B, Reed-AS03LG. Case and mica are both EF. Case retains some silvering in protected areas. Mica is clear and uncracked. Stamp slightly faded and warped. A lovely example.

3237 Ayer's Sarsaparilla. 3¢. HB-32, EP-34B, Reed-AS03LG. Large Ayer's, plain frame. Case is EF and very pleasing. Mica is VF with a few tiny laminations. Stamp is a trifle faded, but very nice. A splendid example of this type.

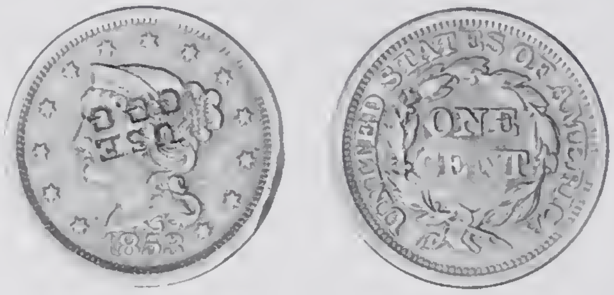
3238 Drake's Plantation Bitters. 1¢. HB-100, EP-13, Reed-DR01. Case is EF, perhaps lightly cleaned long ago. Mica is EF or better, and the stamp is bright blue and choice. A high quality specimen of this interesting issue.

Drake's Bitters, which advertised with its enigmatic S.T. 1860 X. motto to an alarming extent, was principally West Indian rum. The motto most likely included Drake's date of establishment as a sole proprietor (1860) with an abbreviation for the island of the rum's origin (St. Croix or St. X, for "cross").

3239 Kirkpatrick and Gault. 5¢. HB-162, EP-83, Reed-KG-05. Case VF and lightly toned. Mica is Fine or so with a minor lamination, but still quite presentable. Stamp is well preserved. A nice encasement from the originator of the species.

COUNTERSTAMPS

3240 A selection of counterstamped cents, large and small: ☆ Brunk-2490. 1814 large cent counterstamped WALLACE BARNES in a curved punch. VG-8. Barnes manufactured clock springs in Bridgeport, Connecticut ca. 1885 ☆ 1859 Indian cent counterstamped GEO PARR/CAST STEEL . G-4 ☆ 1859 Indian cent counterstamped with side view of running dog. F-12 ☆ 1896 Indian cent counterstamped with tobacco leaf with monograph T S C O. F-12. This mark is probably of a late 19th-century tobacco company and is perhaps identifiable from old advertisements or tobacco cards. A very interesting piece. (Total: 4 pieces)

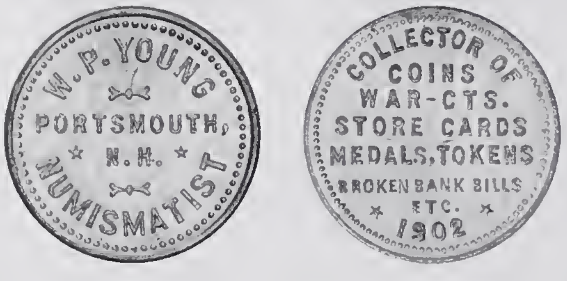


3241 **Brunk-15380. 1853 large cent. EF-40. Counterstamped " USE/ G.G.G." boldly on obverse.** Host coin is medium brown and pleasing, with a few inconsequential rim nicks and a tiny spot of reverse corrosion. Counterstamped is oriented upside-down in Liberty's face. Issued to advertise Goodwin's Grand Grease Juice for the Hair, probably by George C. Goodwin & Co. of Boston. A choice specimen of this highly sought after counterstamp.

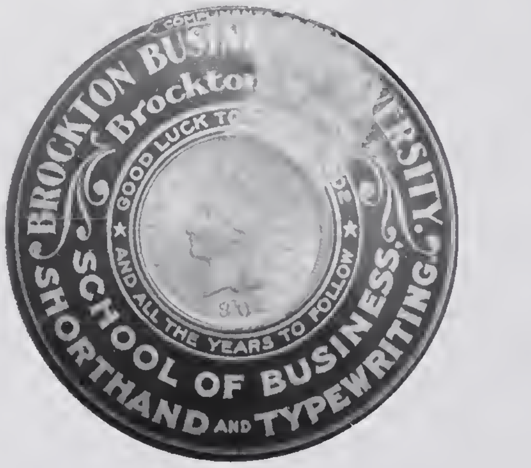
3242 Brunk-unlisted. 1870 Liberty Seated dollar. AU-50. Counterstamped "N.C. Stout" in right obverse field, first very softly, then boldly. Host coin is subtly toned pale steel and rose to very pleasing effect. This mark is unlisted, but with some research may be identified as a gunsmith or blacksmith. A lovely specimen.

MERCHANTS TOKENS

3243 A trio of white metal storecards of Evans and Watson of Philadelphia circa 1869. All three advertise the sale of "Dickeson's Coin & Medal Safe" and were commissioned by author Montroville W. Dickeson, best known for his *American Numismatical Manual* first published in 1859: ☆ Miller Pa-Ph 35. Obverse type of Major General J.W. Geary, a candidate for governor. AU-50 ☆ Miller Pa-Ph 38. Obverse type of Andrew Johnson. EF-45 ☆ Miller Pa-Ph 46. Obverse features reverse of Dickeson's Sommer Islands copies depicting the *Sea Adventure.* AU-50, some dark reverse patination. (Total: 3 pieces.)



3244 **Numismatist storecard. 1902 W.P. Young, Numismatist. Portsmouth, NH. White metal. MS-60.** 24.8 mm. Bright and lustrous. An interesting advertising piece from this "collector of coins, war-cts, store cards, medals, tokens, broken bank bills, etc."



(photo reduced)

3245 **Celluloid advertising mirror. Brockton Business University of Brockton, MA.** This is a beautiful mirror, in basically new condition with no chips, cracks, or impairment. The mirror has a few tiny spots, but is also in nearly perfect condition. This mirror contains a full red Mint State 1902 Indian cent, with the inscription "Good luck to you in 1902 and all the years to follow." Many coin collectors also collect advertising materials, and if this was simply an advertising mirror it would it still be interesting. Insofar as it contains a pristine 1902 cent, however, we expect this will see spirited bidding activity from exonumists and Indian cent collectors alike. A really marvelous and very well preserved item.

WASHINGTONIANA

3246 Pair of interesting Washington items: ☆ Shell obverse of the Washington Before Boston medal. Unlisted in Baker. Bronze. Plain edge. Mint State. Smooth chocolate brown obverse surface, with the characteristically rough reverse of an electrotype shell. Well executed and attractive ☆ "1797" Sansom medal. B-73B. Struck circa 1879. White metal. Plain edge. AU. Deep gray on the higher points, while the protected recesses are bright and prooflike. Nicely struck and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)

From the LaRiviere Collection.

3247 "1799" Westwood medal. Baker-81. Second reverse. Struck circa 1800. Bronze. Plain edge. EF. Glossy deep chocolate brown surfaces. A few minor surface marks and edge bumps are noted for accuracy and do not disrupt the overall visual appeal. A respectable example with the second reverse type.

Weight: 580.8 grains; Diameter: 40.5 mm.

From the LaRiviere Collection. Acquired by private treaty.

3248 **"1799" Westwood medal. Baker-81B. Second reverse. Struck circa 1800. White metal. Plain edge. EF,** holed at 12:00 for suspension. Mottled pewter gray surfaces with a few light oxidation spots, and a couple of minor rim bumps are noted for accuracy. Sharply struck and rather attractive. White metal examples of the Westwood medal are quite rare, and were unknown to Baker when he published his study in 1885. The most recent revision is the first to list this composition, noting that four or five examples are known.

Weight: 465.1 grains; Diameter: 41.0 mm.

From the LaRiviere Collection. Acquired by private treaty.

3249 "1819" Birth and Death medal. Series Numismatica. B-130E. Paris Mint restrike. Circa 1842-1845. Bronze. Plain edge. Choice Mint State. Attractive red bronze surfaces, toned a deep mahogany brown with overtones of gold and pale blue. Boldly struck with sharp definition of all design features. The devices are satiny and lustrous, while the fields exhibit prooflike quality. Identified as a Paris Mint restrike by the tiny prow of ship privy mark, and CUIVRE on the edge at the 6:00 position.

Weight: 615.9 grains; Diameter: 41.2 mm.

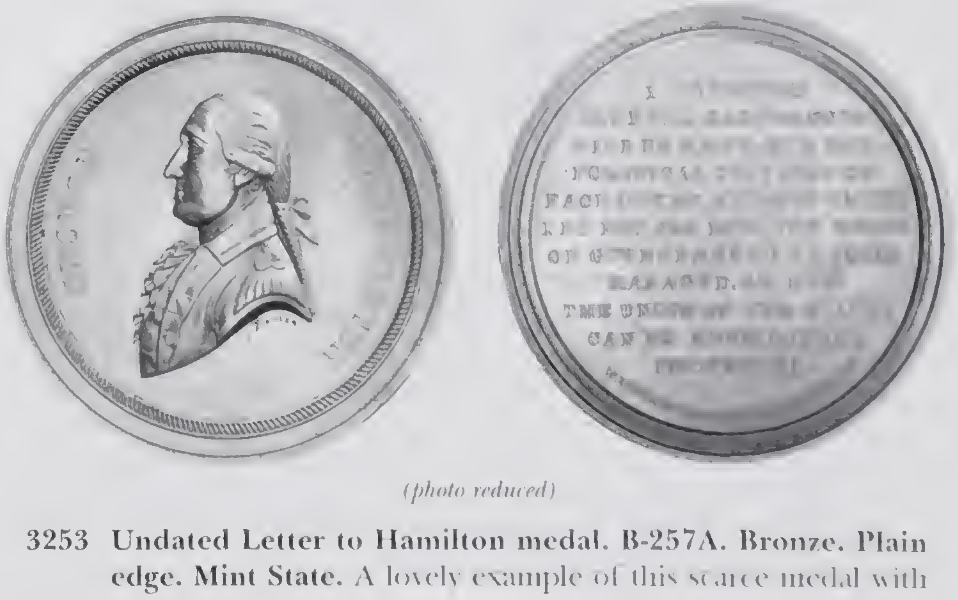
From the LaRiviere Collection. Purchased from New Netherlands Coin Co., March 1969.

3250 Interesting selection of white metal Washington medals, all different: ☆ B-B156. Washington's Birthday ☆ B-P322. Washington National Monument. 32mm size ☆ B-N324. Washington Monument at Allegheny Park ☆ B-D324. Trenton's Revolutionary Battle Monument ☆ B-Q324. Washington Monument Fairmount Park ☆ B-1831A. Masonic Fraternity ☆ B-B1831. Sesquicentennial of Alexandria Virginia ☆ B-1832. 125th Anniversary of the Battle of Trenton ☆ B-1836A. Alexandria Lodge ☆ B-Unlisted. Centennial of Washington's Farewell Address. An attractive and well-matched grouping, all graded AU or so. (Total: 10 pieces)

3251 **"1799" Funeral Urn medal. Baker-166A.** Rarity-6. Struck early 1800. Silver. Plain edge. VF, but lightly cleaned at the centers and with a couple of old scratches. Otherwise toned a pleasing deep gray with lighter silver highlights. A nice example of this medal, and rarely offered in silver. Only a small handful of these popular pieces are thought to exist.

Dies ascribed to Jacob Perkins, Newburyport, Massachusetts, following designs by Dudley A. Tyng. Such pieces were said to have been ready by early 1800 and were used in different funeral processions and other observances.

3252 **Trio of rare gold U.S. Mint medalets:** ☆ Baker-223. Washington and Jackson. Circa 1862-1864. Choice AU, with loop attached for suspension. Bright yellow gold with some prooflike reflectivity in the fields. A rare medalet by Anthony Paquet. Baker notes the mark "P" on Washington's truncation, though this piece bears the mark "AP" ☆ Baker-224. Washington and Jackson. Circa 1861-1864. VF, with two tiny drill holes and a test cut on the edge. A very rare piece that Baker was not aware of in gold in 1885. In fact, this piece in gold has been believed to be unique since its most recent public appearance in our sale of the Garrett Collection. Earlier, the Garrett specimen had been offered in 1882 at auction, though apparently was missed by Baker. As far as this cataloguer is aware, this is only the second known specimen. Though damaged as noted, this should be very attractive to Washingtonia specialists ☆ Unlisted muling. Reverse of Baker-396 paired with reverse of Baker-400. EF, holed for suspension. Though not technically a Washington type, the muled dies used to strike this piece are known paired with Washington obverses by Paquet. Baker does not list even the Washington pairings of these dies in gold, thus one must assume that this piece is quite rare. (Total: 3 pieces)



(photo reduced)

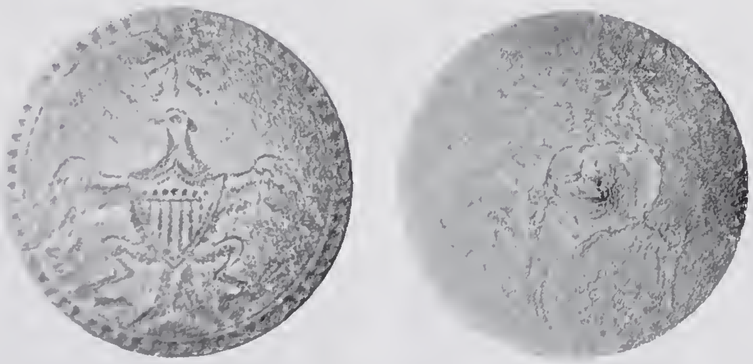
3253 **Undated Letter to Hamilton medal. B-257A. Bronze. Plain edge. Mint State.** A lovely example of this scarce medal with medium brown surfaces highlighted with pleasing original red undertones. Prooflike in the fields. While Baker notes that this was one of 10 struck in 1864, the revised edition indicates that there may be restrikes from the original dies. Certainly, if this is the case, the present piece would likely be one as indicated by the obviously broken obverse die marking this example as a later strike. Regardless, this medal has every appearance of being a 19th-century product.

3254 Medals of the U.S. Centennial and George Washington ☆ Baker-392B. 1876 Washington/Independence Hall. AU-55, holed for suspension. White metal. 38.0 mm. Rarity-5 ☆ 1876 Liberty Bell/Independence Hall. AU-55, holed for suspension with original loop and red ribbon. White metal. 38.0 mm ☆ Undated (ca. 1932?) Washington Natus/Obit. EF-45. Nickel. 38.4 mm. Reeded edge ☆ Undated Washington spielmarke. EF-40. Brass. 19.2 mm. Large obverse cud ☆ Undated Washington Masonic medalet. MS-60, holed for suspension with original loop and blue ribbon. 16.4 mm. (Total: 5 pieces).

3255 Threesome of larger format Washington medals: ☆ Baker-426A. The Danish Medal. Struck 1876. Bronze. Choice Mint State. A lovely example of this beautifully engraved medal. The surfaces are pleasing medium brown with highlights of violet and gold. Struck for the 1876 International Exhibition in Philadelphia ☆ Douglas-7A. Brooklyn Bridge. Struck 1889. White metal. Mint State. Struck in commemoration of the inaugural centennial. Bright and attractive with prooflike fields ☆ Douglas-48. Centennial Anniversary. Struck 1889. White metal. Choice AU. Minor signs of handling, but overall bright with prooflike fields. (Total: 3 pieces)

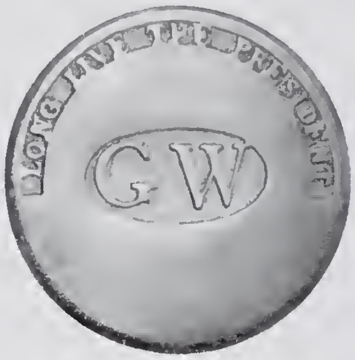
3256 Selection of interesting items, mostly relating to George Washington: ☆ 1932 Automobile Mutual Insurance Company of America. Baker-765. Copper shell. Plain edge. As issued. Diameter: 202 mm. Manufactured by Gorham Co. as marked on the reverse ☆ 1889 Inaugural centennial medal. Seal, New York Ciry. Douglas-42A. White metal, with ribbon. EF ☆ 1889 Inaugural centennial medal. Centennial Participation badge. Douglas-43. White metal, with ribbon. Mint State ☆ Full figure stampings of Washington standing on a pedestal. Unlisted in Baker. Lead (2 different types). EF, one with some oxidation ☆ Letter seal stamp. Unlisted in Baker. Copper. Similar in shape to a Gramophone horn, flat on the "open end" with an incuse bust of Washington. Unusual ☆ 1876 Centennial medal. White metal. 30.1 mm. VF. Liberty bell on one side, with the date 1776 at left and right. The reverse bears the inscription "IN MEMORY OF THE CENTENNIAL" in five lines. (Total: 7 pieces)

From the LaRiviere Collection.



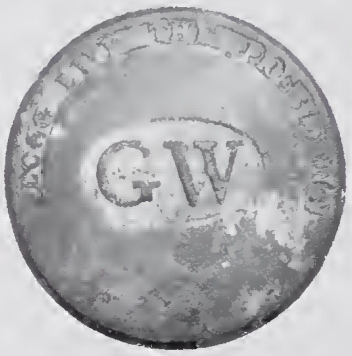
3257 **Undated. Washington Button. Eagle with Star. Baker-1009. Brass. Plain edge. VG to Fine.** Perhaps somewhat finer in terms of wear, though heavily etched from years of environmental wear. Presumably this piece was lost and subjected to the elements for some time. The full design details are discernible, though weak in places. The etching effect has made a shadow of the stamped design become visible on the reverse side as well. The shank is lost. A relatively affordable example of this scarce early American button.

Important Washington Button

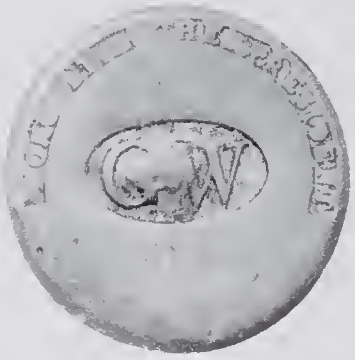


3258 **Undated. Washington Button. GW in Oval. Baker-1017A. Copper. Plain edge. EF.** Beautiful smooth olive-brown surfaces with a few light traces of the original silvering. A choice example with no visible damage worthy of note, and a fully intact shank on the reverse side. Sharp and impressive.

Considering that George Washington, as a chosen leader of the people, was very careful to distance himself from all things regal, he likely was not a fan of these buttons. The legend, "Long Live The President" was almost certainly too reminiscent of the European sentiment "Long Live the King" for his tastes.



3259 **Undated. Washington Button. GW in Oval. Baker-1017A. Copper. Plain edge. Fine to VF.** Boldly struck with all design detail sharp. Rich dark green patina with areas of moderate corrosion and pitting. Generous amounts of the original silvering are noted, especially in the recessed oval around GW, and on the back. Rarely found with silvering. The button is slightly bent and somewhat rough, with the reverse shank missing, though still highly desirable.



3260 **Undated. Washington Button. GW in Oval. Baker-1017A. Copper. Plain edge. Fine.** Overall sharpness is somewhat finer, but surfaces show uniform microscopic pitting and slight corrosion, obscuring somewhat the legend. However, all letters are discernible. Deep brown patina with patches of deep green on the back. Traces of the original silvering are also noted on the back. The shank is gone.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICANA

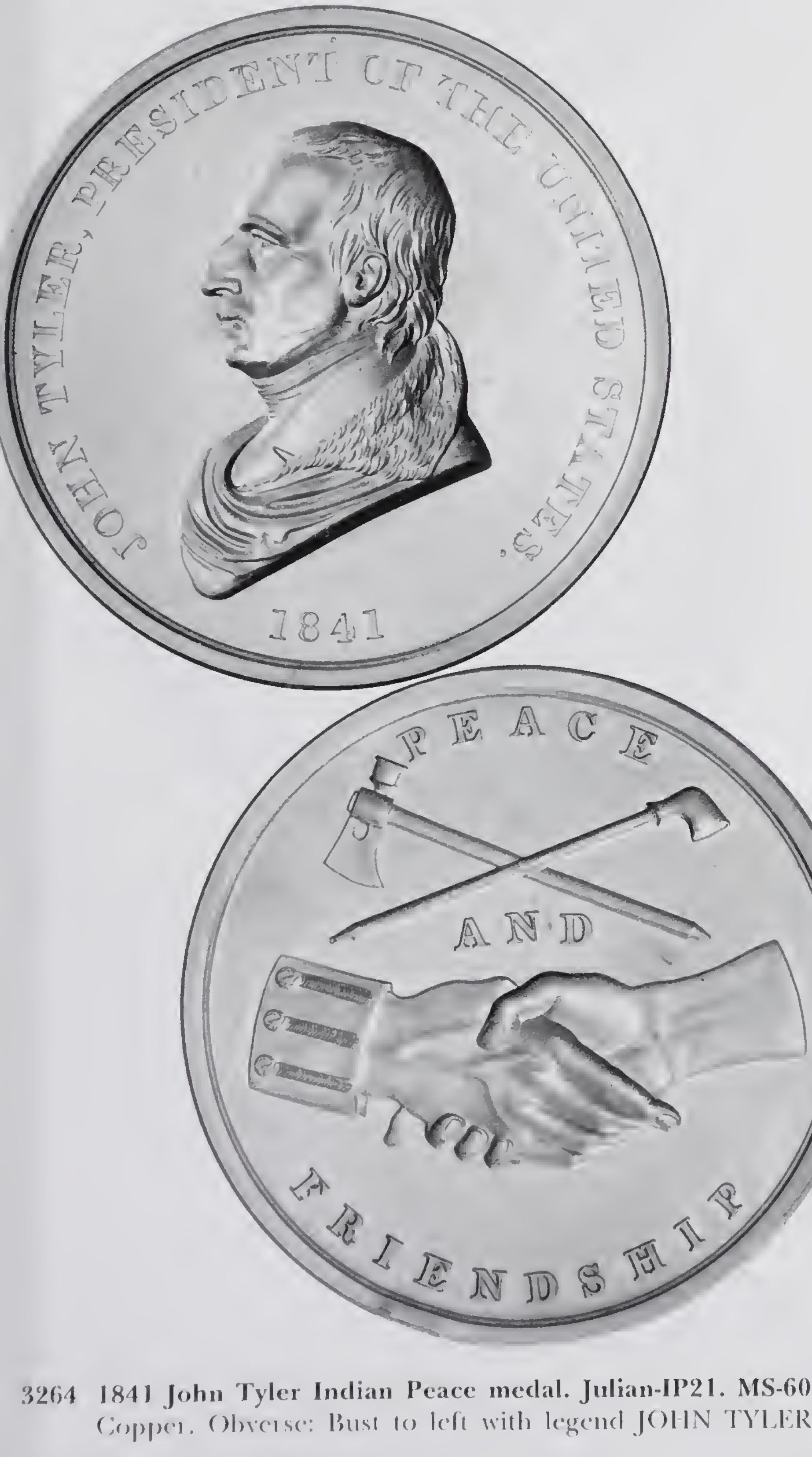
3261 Pair of early military uniform buttons: ☆ United States Infantry, enlisted men. Albert-GI 36A. Circa 1812. Pewter. VF. Some oxidation is noted, still sharp and attractive. Large foliated script letter "I", with raised oval below. All on round button with plain field. Reverse shank intact, though bent. Diameter 19.8 mm ☆ Early New York militia uniform button, for general use. Tice-NY040. Circa 1800-1815. Brass. EF. Lustrous and attractive. Large eagle perched on globe, right, with head left. EXCELSIOR below. Struck on a somewhat small flan, the

legend. EXCELSIOR being about 20% off the edge. Reverse plain, with shank intact. (Total: 2 pieces)
From the LaRiviere Collection.

3262 (1766) William Pitt medal. Betts-515. VF-30. Bronze. Glossy ebony patination with some mottled medium brown. A few rim nicks and some minor verdigris in intricacies of the reverse legend do little to effect the eye appeal. A nice specimen of this very popular American reference medal struck to celebrate the contributions of William Pitt the Elder to both England and her colonies.

MINT MEDALS

3263 1837 Indian Peace medal. Martin Van Buren. Julian-IP18. MS-60. Copper. Obverse: Bust, with FURST F. beneath truncation, to right with legend MARTIN VAN BUREN PRESIDENT OF THE UNIT. STATES/A.D. 1837. Reverse: Standard reverse of 1809-1849. A nice quality specimen with rich mahogany brown patination and pleasing lustre.
Weight: 1612.1 grains. Diameter: 62.4 mm.

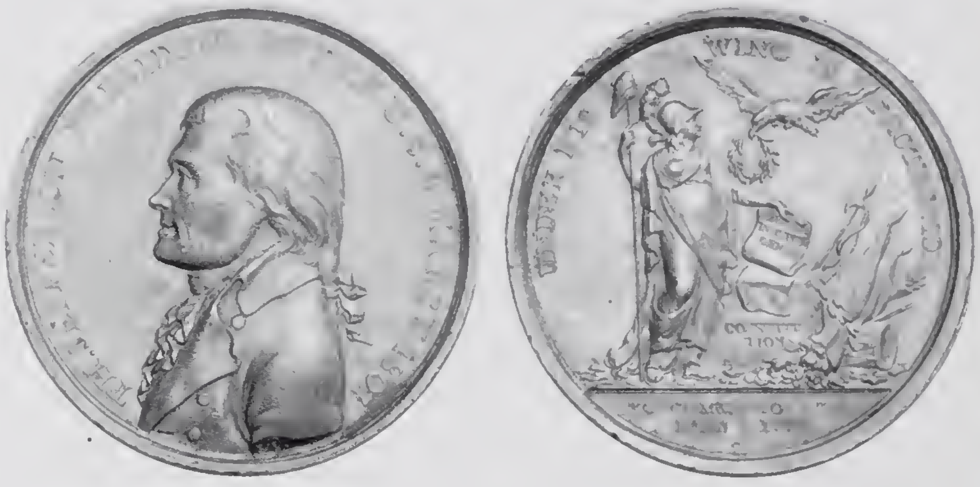


3264 **1841 John Tyler Indian Peace medal. Julian-IP21. MS-60.** Copper. Obverse: Bust to left with legend JOHN TYLER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Reverse: Standard reverse of 1809-1849. Lovely lustrous light brown faded from mint color. Tiny rim bump at 6:30 on reverse and a small bit of vertigris at Tyler's mouth noted. This largest format is always the most in demand, and this is a very nice specimen of this scarce variety.

Silver Thomas Jefferson Inaugural Medal

Extremely Rare

A Supremely Important Medal



3265 **Thomas Jefferson inaugural medal. Julian PR-2, Sullivan TJ 1800-1, Stein 109. 45 mm. Silver. 822.4 grains. AU-55.** Struck on a stout planchet, 4.4 mm thick. Triple struck. Dies by John Reich, signed by him at the truncation of Jefferson's arm.

Obverse features the gentleman Jefferson, after Houdon, to left in waistcoat and ruffed neckerchief, his hair pulled back into a neatly tied bow. Obverse legends read TH. JEFFERSON · PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.4 MARCH 1801.

Reverse features standing Liberty in Greek helmet with pole topped with a pileus. Liberty, holding the Declaration of Independence on a scroll, peers upward towards an eagle in flight who holds an olive wreath in his beak; below the eagle at the exergual line rests a rock inscribed CONSTITUTION beside an overflowing cornucopia, a pike, a bow, two flags, a quiver of arrows, a muzzle-loader, and a drum. Legends read UNDER HIS WING IS PROTECTION and, beneath the exergue, TO COMMEMORATE JULY 4 1776.

Earliest state of the dies, an undoubtedly original striking with only a tiny pit of die rust at the serif of T in THE and another at the crossbar of H, smaller than that noted on either the Frontenac or 3/93 Stack's specimen and equivalent to the Dreyfuss and Polis specimens. Typical edge mark at 12:00, called a "collaring mark," likely caused by a two piece hinged retaining collar at the time of striking.

Medium silver-gray with prooflike fields subtle toned in iridescent blue and rose. Some light insignificant marks are scattered over the fields with only a tiny dig above the bow at Jefferson's curl and a tiny nick on the reverse rim at HIS noted for future identification. Certainly among the sharpest specimens seen. Impeccable eye appeal. The present specimen is a candidate for *finest known*, as it surpasses the specimen in our 9/92 Witham and Sansoucy sale (holed and plugged, again offered in the 3/93 Stack's sale), Dreyfuss, Polis, and Frontenac specimens, the Julian plate coin. Moreover, this most likely is finer than the specimen in Mehl's 1922 sale of the James Ten Eyck collection called "Very Fine" (Mehl was not known for his undergrading) and may be equivalent to the specimens in Henry Chapman's 1909 sale of the Captain Andrew Zabriskie collection called "Proof" and the Stein plate coin in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. Most specimens are permanently impounded in museum collections. Perhaps as many as a dozen silver specimens are extant in toto, and bronze and white metal specimens are likewise very rare.

As the official medal struck in commemoration of the so-called "Revolution of 1800," the first peaceable transfer of power between parties in opposition in human history, and the 25th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, this medal is a landmark rarity of ineffable historic import. That it was the first American work of John Reich only adds to its numismatic importance and interest. Lacking in collections as sophisticated as Garrett, Schenkel, Steinberg and Spangenberger, this medal, offered 200 years to the month after Jefferson's inaugural, is a highlight of the present offering and represents an historic opportunity that advanced collections are unlikely to have the luxury of having repeated in the near future.

The background of this medal is superbly documented, a history which we will abbreviate here:

Elias Boudinot, a former president of the Continental Congress and representative from New Jersey in the House of Representatives, was contacted in his capacity as Director of the Mint by engraver John Reich in spring 1801 following a communication from President Jefferson, who had written Boudinot as follows on May 23 of that year:

"I received from a German of the name of Reich some specimens of engraving & a wish to be employed. He is just arrived & in distress. I send them to you by Mr. Leslie that you may judge for yourself whether he may be employed usefully for the public. I have taken the liberty of desiring to present himself to you."

The same day, Jefferson wrote to William Duane, the Philadelphia publisher and friend of Jefferson who became one of the Anti-Federalist victims of the Alien and Sedition Act:

"I now write to Mr. Boudinot, forwarding the specimens of Mr. Reich's talents as an engraver and recommending to him to consider whether he may not be usefully employed for the public. Will you be so good as to mention this to Reich & to desire him to present himself to Mr. Boudinot two or three days after you shall have received this."

Reich, the son of an engraver, had recently emigrated from Bavaria and sought work in his trade. Boudinot entrusted Reich with a pet project, the creation of the Jefferson inaugural medal, in order to test his abilities. That Boudinot, a staunch Federalist, placed a newly-freed man about whose talent he knew relatively little in charge of the inaugural medal of Jefferson, an Anti-Federalist should not be surprising. Boudinot wrote to Jefferson on June 16, 1801 about the supply of precious metal to the Mint, Congressional critiques of the Mint's expense, and engraver Reich. It reads, in part,

"I have been waited on by Mr. Reich and was much pleased with the samples of his work. He has been liberated from his servitude by means of one of the officers of the Mint, since which I have set him to work on a particular medal, to be ascertained of his abilities. I am obliged to use great precaution in regard to employing him in the mint, before I can have good evidence of his character."

Henry Voigt, the Mint's chief coiner and "the only Republican officer in the Mint" according to an 1804 letter from John Lithgow to Jefferson, wrote Thomas Jefferson on December 29, 1801 expressly about Reich and his inaugural medal. The complete letter is transcribed by Stewart Witham in his excellent biography of Reich and is also available online at the Thomas Jefferson papers website of the Library of Congress. It reads, in part:

"Sir, The citizens of Philadelphia, friends to our government and your administration have often expressed a desire of seeing a medallion struck to commemorate the declaration of Independence and the past triumph of republicanism on the 4th March 1801 ... Happily for all our wishes at this time there was found a German artist of superior talents equal to do justice to our ideas — but it was not enough that American should be free — this German artist must also obtain his liberty before anything else could be done. ... He is an excellent draughtsman himself, and wants no further assistance than the impression for this Medal. The Director has granted the use of one of the presses when it is not employed about the business of the Mint."

The medal discussed above is the Jefferson medal in question, which was made available by subscription in February 1802. Jefferson forwarded copies of the medal to both of his daughters, Martha and Maria, and Maria's mother-in-law Elizabeth Eppes. Writing on April 3, 1802 to Martha, his only child that survived him and his closest confidant, Jefferson wrote: "I inclose you a medal executed by an artist lately from Europe and who appears to be equal to any in the world." Martha, recognizing the medal's debt to the Houdon bust of 1789, wrote her father back on April 16:

"As I found fault with Houdon for making you too old I shall have the same quarrel with the medal also. You have many years to live before the likeness can be a perfect one."

Daughter Maria also replied to Jefferson, in a letter dated April 21, 1802:

"I received your last with the medals [both Maria's and her mother-in law's medal were likely sent under the same cover] which I think very much like you. Mine will be very precious to me dear Papa during the long separations from you to which I am doomed."

According to Monticello curator Susan Stein's 1993 collection catalogue, *The Worlds of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello*, the Jefferson family specimens of this medal, unlike so many of Jefferson's objects, are unknown today. A medal in the collection of the University of Virginia, donated by descendent Francis Eppes Shine in 1922, is lost after a 1973 theft at that institution. It was likely one of the pieces sent to Maria Jefferson Eppes in 1802. From photographs, the UVa specimen has a pit beneath S of HIS and is heavily hairlined. Its rediscovery would enable one of the most important medals in American history to be reunited with its proper Jeffersonian pedigree and rightful owner.

Conjecture that Boudinot, staunch Federalist and Christian, paid for and retained the dies seems unlikely given Boudinot's displeasure with the accession of the Anti-Federalist and deist Jefferson. Henry Voigt, who engaged Reich as an assistant before and after he purchased Reich's freedom, is a more likely candidate as the financial sponsor of the medal. He takes credit in the December 29, 1801 letter to Jefferson as being the person who "suggested to him [Reich] the propriety and proposed to him the plan of executing the Medallion which we have now jointly the honor of presenting for your inspection." He may take too much credit as the responsible party; it is unknown, and left unsaid in his letter, when he mentions that Reich "is to have half the profits that may accrue from their sale" if Voigt will share in the proceeds from the medal. Much of the responsibility for the medal's existence, and probably the remainder of the profits, may be placed at the feet of another.

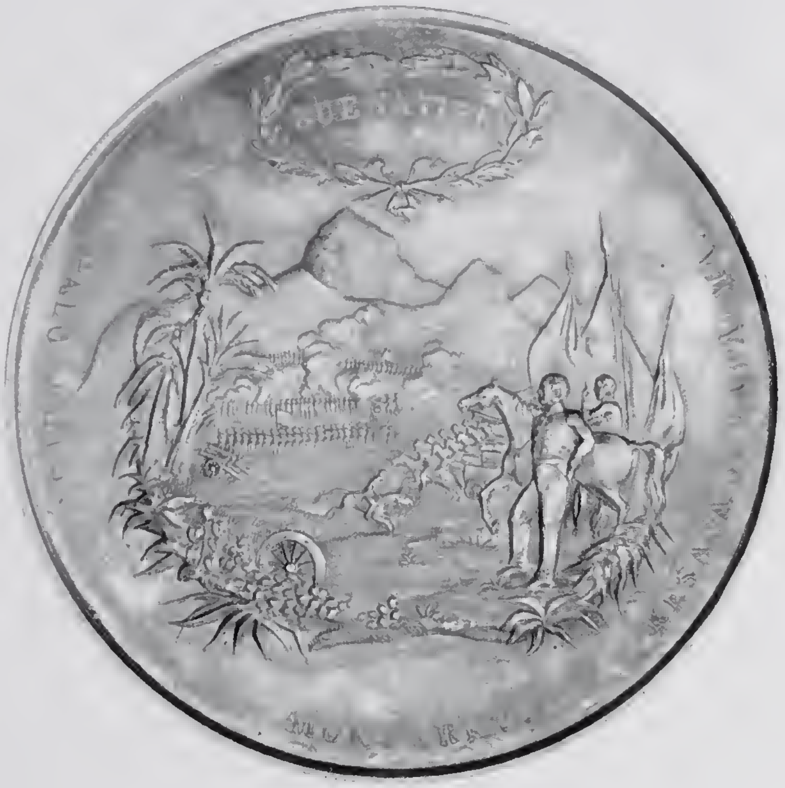
According to an advertisement in the Philadelphia *General Advertiser* in February 1802 (reprinted in Witham's biography of Reich), the sales point for the medals in 1802 was the Aurora Book Store, which happened to be owned by friend of Jefferson and publisher William Duane. Duane was the person who introduced Reich to Jefferson and was the person through whom Jefferson communicated with Reich, as Jefferson wrote Duane the same day he wrote Reich's letter of reproduction to Boudinot as noted above. Duane was wealthy, perhaps the most influential Republican (Anti-Federalist) party member in Philadelphia, and a business partner of Reich's in sales of seals as well. All this, it would seem, adds up for a persuasive case that William Duane was the man who ordered and sponsored the 1801 Jefferson Inaugural medal, aided by fellow Republican Henry Voigt with the direct consent and assistance of President Thomas Jefferson.

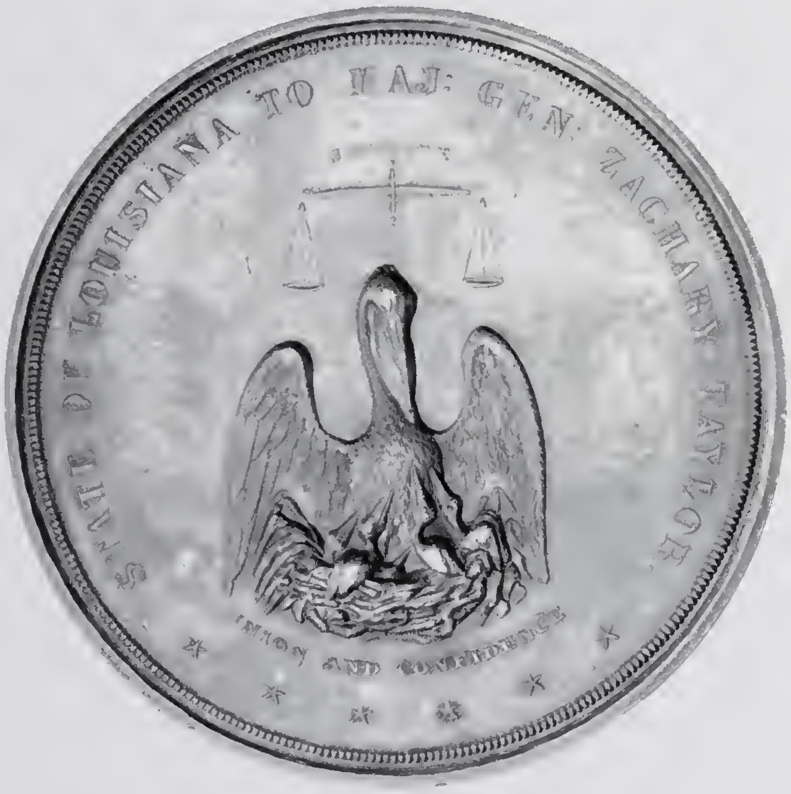
Jefferson Orders His Medal Through Henry Voigt: A newly transcribed letter in the Library of Congress sheds greater light on the nature of Henry Voigt as a participant in the sales effort of the medal of which William Duane was chief marketer. This reply to Henry Voigt's letter to Jefferson of December 29, 1801 reads, in full, as follows:

> Washington, Jan. 16 1802
>
> Sir
>
> I received last night only your favor of the 29th Dec. The specimens of his art which Mr. Reich has showed me on a former occasion had convinced me of his talents and produced my recommendation of him to the mint. I sincerely wish he may meet with the encouragement he deserves and should expect his eminence would soon engage him with the book sellers. The Declaration of Independence is certainly an epoch of ours being so remarkable as to merit a medal. But the government has issued medals in commemoration of events namely concerned with military exploit. Mr. Reich's execution in this instance has certainly great merit. He had been so kind as to send me one through Mr. Duane having a few friends to whom I would wish to present them. I will add the favor of you to apply to him in my name for favor and forward them to me with information of the prices which I will immediately have paid to him. Accept for him and yourself my salutations and best wishes.
>
> Th. Jefferson

Important 1848 Louisiana Zachary Taylor Medal

One of Six Specimens Known





3266 **1848 Zachary Taylor/State of Louisiana medal. Julian-MI25. MS-63.** Silver. Subtle blue and rose on prooflike silver gray surfaces. Splendid lustre and very nice eye appeal with only the most superficial marks. This medal was struck by H.F. Baldwin and Company of New Orleans after a design by Charles Cushing Wright. It celebrates Zachary Taylor's actions during the Mexican War, when Taylor was a resident of Baton Rouge.

Shortly after the annexation of Texas, Taylor found himself on disputed lands and battled with the Mexican Army at Palo Alto; war was declared five days later. In the few days intervening, Taylor forced the Mexican forces south of the Rio Grande at Resaca De La Palma and he was made a hero by the American public after taking Monterrey that September; each of these events is celebrated on this medal. The battle depicted on the reverse, though, was Taylor's crowning action of this brief war, the Battle of Buena Vista (also known as the Battle of Angostura). Half of Taylor's troops had left his command to attack Vera Cruz under Winfield Scott, a fact that Mexican intelligence had made known to General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. Taylor and 6000 troops met Santa Anna and his 14,000 (some estimate as many as 20,000) troops at Buena Vista on February 22 and 23, 1847 and defeated them soundly; Taylor lost only 672 dead compared to Santa Anna's loss of 1,500. This victory allowed Scott to capture Mexico City and catapulted Taylor into national prominence. This medal was struck soon before Taylor's election to the presidency in 1849.

Only six specimens are known of this medal in silver; the gold specimen presented to Taylor is still extant. The silver specimens were probably awarded to officers who served under Taylor in Mexico. This medal recognizes a significant moment in our national history that saw Texas enter the union and Taylor become swept into the presidency. As such, it is an extraordinary medal of the highest rarity, of prime importance among numismatic issues of Louisiana and the Mexican War.

Weight: 3034.3 grains. Diameter: 76.5 mm.

3267 Exonumic duet: ☆ Julian AM-34. 1860 Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association medal. Copper. AU-55. Lovely dark chocolate brown. Awarded to George Young for "Bartlett's Polar Refrigerator." Scarce and desirable. 50.6 mm ☆ 1892 Knights Templar medal. Copper. AU-50. Ruddy bronze coloration. Struck for 25th Triennial Conclave at Denver. (Total: 2 pieces).

MISCELLANEOUS TOKENS AND MEDALS

3268 A collection of white metal political exonumia, including some very scarce items. All grade AU to MS-63, with the exception of one Grant piece that is heavily worn. Persons represented on election items include John Bell (1860), Ulysses S. Grant (1868), James G. Blaine (1884), Cleveland-Hendricks (1884), Cleveland-Thurman (1888), and Harrison-Morton (1888). A few Grant memorial items are also included. An important lot for the political exonumist. (Total: 16 pieces).

3269 1868 DeWitt-USG 1868-19. Grant/Colfax campaign roundel. Black hard rubber. Holed for suspension as issued. 31.8 mm. Some surface abrasions, but basically as issued. An interesting campaign token.

3270 **1868 As DeWitt-HS 1868-43. Seymour/Blair campaign ferrotype. Brass beveled frame. Plain edge. 27.3 mm.** Brass rim lightly faded. Photos sound and unfaded, though showing some minor flaking. Pin back broken. Still a nice ferrotype from this campaign.

3271 An interesting pair of American silver medals: ☆ 1896 Bryan dollar. Zerbe-6. EF-45. 52.2 mm. A popular so-called dollar issue ☆ 1917 Percheron Society of America award medal for a "Champion Stallion Bred and Owned by Exhibitor." EF-45, holed for suspension. 47.8 mm. This medal was awarded at Storrs Agricultural College of Connecticut, later the University of Connecticut. A desirable medal that ought be of interest to horse enthusiasts. (Total: 2 pieces).

3272 A interesting pair of medalets commemorating Admiral George Dewey, circa 1898: ☆ Brass. AU-50. Obverse: Dewey portrait with "Hero of Manila." Reverse: ship with "Remember the Maine." 28.2 mm ☆ White metal. MS-63. Obverse: Dewey portrait with "Hero of Manila." Reverse: Ship with "Dewey's Flag Ship Olympia." (Total: 2 pieces).

3273 A trio of medals celebrating politics at the turn of the 20th century: ☆ 1900 Democratic Party Badge. EF-45. Brass. 25.5 mm x 21.5 mm. The official badge with three planks of the Democratic Party platform. An excellent association piece with any collection of Bryan Money ☆ 1905 Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Medal. AU-50, lustrous but some reverse corrosion. Bronze. 33.7 mm. Dies by Charles Barber and George Morgan ☆ 1907 McKinley Memorial medal. EF-40 with mottled toning.. Silvered bronze. 50.5 mm. Struck to commemorate the dedication of the McKinley Memorial in Canton, Ohio. A nice association piece for a 1916 McKinley gold dollar and an interesting item. (Total: 3 pieces.)

3274 1905 Theodore Roosevelt inaugural medal. AU-55. Bronze. Golden bronze with only very minor handling marks and two minuscule reverse spots outside of main focal areas. This is among the most popular of Presidential medals, struck at the beginning of Roosevelt's second term from dies by George Morgan and Charles Barber. A very pleasing specimen of this charming Roosevelt portrait medal.

Diameter: 76.1 mm

3275 Two large bronze American medals from the second half of the 19th century: ☆ 1868 U. S. Grant. MS-63. Prooflike chocolate brown surfaces with a very nice portrait of Grant. A few small spots do not detract from excellent eye appeal. 60.5 mm. Dies by Hughes Bovy of Geneva ☆ 1876 Centennial Exposition souvenir medal. MS-60. Pleasing even medium brown surfaces. 58 mm. (Total: 2 pieces).

3276 A varied selection of white metal commemorative medals issued for expositions between 1873 and 1902. All grade AU to MS-63. Four pieces date from the American Centennial Exposition, others represented include the 1873 Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and the 1902 South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. An unusual grouping. (Total: 8 pieces).

3277 A pair of so-called dollars from the 1876 Centennial Exposition: ☆ HK-27. MS-63. 1876 Independence Hall/Liberty Hall. Copper. Struck on a very thick planchet and rare as such. Lovely deep brown patina ☆ HK-29. MS-63. 1876 Independence Hall/Liberty Bell. White metal. Planchet striations as struck. Not holed as is usually seen. (Total: 2 pieces).

3278 A quartet of Grand Army of the Republic medals: ☆ 1888 Annual Encampment at Allentown, PA. AU-55. Brass. 25.5 mm ☆ 1890 G.A.R. Staff Association of Boston. AU-55. Bronzed copper. 35.2 mm. Suspension loop attached at 12:00 ☆ 1897 31st Annual Encampment Department of Pennsylvania G.A.R. AU-55. Bronzed copper. 38.5 mm ☆ Undated (ca. 1895) Simeon S. Ammons New York Volunteers. AU-50. Bronzed copper. 35.1 mm. Suspension loop attached at 12:00. (Total: 4 pieces).

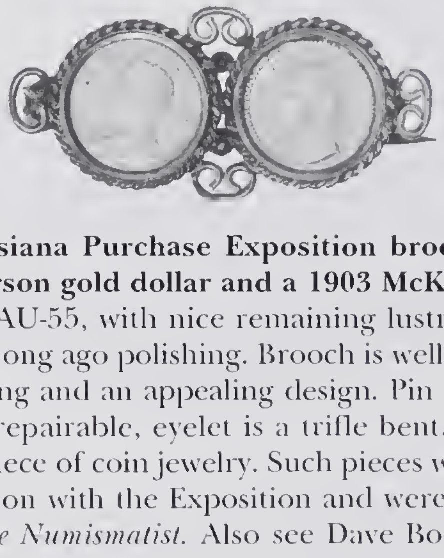
3279 A duo of medals struck for the 1889-1890 International Maritime Exhibition at Boston: ☆ Souvenir medal. Silver. AU-58. Obverse: Clipper ship and inscription. Reverse: Exhibition hall and inscription. 25.4 mm ☆ Souvenir medal. White metal. AU-55. Holed for suspension at 12:00. Designs roughly same as previous. (Total: 2 pieces).

3280 A pair of bronze medals from the 1893 Columbian Exposition. AU to Mint State: ☆ Souvenir medal. 51 mm. Obverse: Columbus natus/obit. Reverse: Liberty presents fairgrounds. Lustrous and pleasing ☆ Committee of One Hundred Citizens of New York medal. 58 mm. Obverse: Columbus with three ships. Reverse: Inscription. Light golden lustre with nice eye appeal despite two tiny reverse spots. (Total: 2 pieces).

3281 A quintet of white metal medals issued in 1893 and 1893 with a Christopher Columbus theme. All grade AU to MS-63: ☆ 1892 souvenir medal ☆ 1893 medal commemorating Maryland's involvement in the World's Columbian Exposition ☆ 1893 souvenir medal of the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln ☆ 1893 "Memorial of Miss. Society Ev. Association." ☆ 1893 World's Columbian Exposition Souvenir. (Total: 5 pieces).

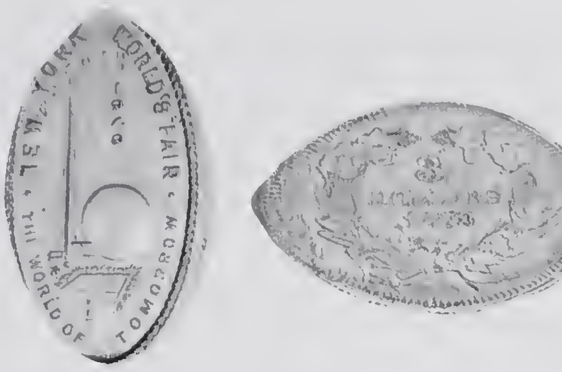
3282 A splendid quintette of medals from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition, and the 1907 Jamestown Exposition: ☆ 1893 Columbian Exposition. AU-55. Medal to commemorate Venezuelan participation. White metal. 766.7 grains. 60.5 mm ☆ 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. MS-60. America Welcomes the World medal. Matte bronze. 897.5 grains. 50.0 mm ☆ 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. AU-55. HK-325. Official Souvenir medal. Silver. 315.4 grains. 34.0 mm. Delightful depictions of Liberty leading Lewis and Clark to the Pacific on obverse and map of Pacific Northwest on reverse ☆ 1907 Jamestown Exposition. MS-60. HK-344. Souvenir medal. Silver. 292.8 grains. 33.9 mm ☆ 1907 Jamestown Exposition. MS-60. Award medal given to York Safe & Lock Company. Matte bronze. 1748.7 grains. 62.2 mm. Some light spotting but very scarce. (Total: 5 pieces).

3283 A quartette of late 19th century medals struck to commemorate reunions of Civil War veterans. All are struck in white metal and grade AU-55 to MS-63: ☆ 1899 Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania. 33rd Annual Encampment. Obverse: W.J. Patterson. Reverse: Wyoming Monument. 37.6 mm ☆ 1895 Grand Army of the Republic. 29th National Encampment at Louisville, KY. Obverse: Gen. John A. Logan. Reverse: two men standing with hands clasped. 31.8 mm ☆ 1896 Grand Confederate Reunion at Richmond, VA. Obverse: Gen. John B. Gordon. Reverse: cannon and flags. 37.6 mm ☆ 1901 Union Veteran Legion at Gettysburg, PA. Obverse: Gen. W.S. Hancock. Reverse: Shield and inscription. 35.1 mm. (Total: 4 pieces).



3284 **1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition brooch containing a 1903 Jefferson gold dollar and a 1903 McKinley gold dollar.** Coins are AU-55, with nice remaining lustre and some hairlines from long ago polishing. Brooch is well made with a gold rope housing and an appealing design. Pin back a little loose but easily repairable, eyelet is a trifle bent. A very nice and wearable piece of coin jewelry. Such pieces were officially sold in connection with the Exposition and were illustrated at the time in *The Numismatist*. Also see Dave Bowers' 1964 book, *Coins and Collectors*, which reproduces the original listings.

3285 Three Exposition medals from the first decade of the 20th century: ☆ 1907 Jamestown Exposition souvenir medal. AU-50. Silver. 33.9 mm ☆ 1907 Jamestown Exposition souvenir medal. AU-50. Gilt copper. 33.9 mm ☆ 1909 Hudson-Fulton Exhibition medal. AU-50, heavily toned. Silver. 38.5 mm. Issued by the American Numismatic Society. (Total: 3 pieces.)



3286 **1940 New York World's Fair elongate on an 1878 $3 gold piece.** As struck. A remarkable and scarce elongated coin. Although the vast majority of World's Fair souvenirs are dated 1939, certain facilities were kept open later, and such are identified with the present 1940-dated issue.

Several decades ago the late Oscar G. Schilke related to the editor his experience of taking unusual coins—most memorably some 20-cent pieces—to the World's Fair and having them rolled out as souvenirs. Oscar was a prominent numismatist during the decade of the 1930s, continuing to the 1950s, and was often seen at club meetings in the greater New York City area as well as Connecticut.

3287 Hobo nickel on 1913 Type I Buffalo nickel. Fine. Engraved hat with brim, beard, eyebrows, and suggestions of a collar. Mostly accomplished by knife with heavier graver lines, no pushed metal. An attractive piece with good quality engraving displaying the classic "hobo" portrait.

3288 Hobo nickel on 1913 Type II Buffalo nickel. Very Fine. An attractive visage of a bearded man in short brimmed hat with band, with much engraving work done to his nose and profile to completely alter the image of the Indian. Most engraving apparently accomplished with a chisel, with heavy engraving on the hat and beard, nose, ear, eye, and lips. A very nice specimen of this folk art tradition by a skilled hand.

3289 Hobo nickel on 1915-D Buffalo nickel. Very Fine. Carefully engraved "hobo" portrait with brimmed hat and closely trimmed beard. No manipulation of the Indian profile, but neat and well executed. Surfaces have a sandblast appearance. A charming specimen.

3290 Hobo Nickel on undated Type II Buffalo nickel. Fine. An exceptional image of man with banded hat, cigarette, jeweled collar, beard, and long eyelashes. Shoulder and back of neck heavily carved, with details probably accomplished by knife or fine engraving tool. Very nice quality work and unusual with cigarette and jeweled collar. A nice addition to an advanced collection of engraved coin or a nice "type coin" for the passing enthusiast.

3291 **A collection of Hobo nickels** engraved on Buffalo nickels with varying degrees of skill: ☆ 1913 Type II. Hat, beard, and collar somewhat lightly and crudely engraved by knife ☆ 1914. Beard and headband crudely punched with awl ☆ 1914. Heavily engraved mustache and pointed hat suggests Kaiser Wilhelm, probably accomplished with a chisel ☆ 1915. Brimmed hat with ribbon carefully, if lightly, engraved with beard and a long nose reminiscent of Jimmy Durante. Very nice ☆ 1924. Heavy hat brim and curlicue ear with punched eye and lightly punched beard. Very pleasing and well done ☆ 1936-D. Hat with ribbon with much metal removed from fields. Heavily buffed ☆ 1937. Heavy punching on ear and hair. Crude ☆ Undated. Hat punched and knife carved in a checkerboard pattern. Crude ☆ Undated. Metal removed from fields with hat band and crude beard. Looks like a work in progress ☆ Two other crude pieces with hats, probably modern. (Total 11 pieces.)

3292 **Large assortment of love tokens** engraved on U.S. and Canadian coins. This grouping includes initials, names. And pictorials and should be seen to be fully appreciated: ☆ Indian cents: 1881, 1883, another with both sides engraved ☆ Three cents silver: 1852 "Kittie." ☆ Three cents nickel: 1865 ☆ Half dimes: 1858 holed, 1861 ☆ Shield nickel: 1868 "Martha L. Dovle, Forestville, Iowa." ☆ Liberty Head nickel: 1887 ☆ Seated Liberty dimes: 1848 once mounted, 1873 holed, (2) 1875 holed, 1876 holed "Arthur," 1877 holed "Dick," (2) 1883, 1883 holed "Fred," 1884, 1884, holed "Hattie," 1886 holed "Mollie," 1887, 1887 holed, 1891 pictorial ☆ Barber dime: 1905 pin back ☆ Seated Liberty quarters: 1853 Arrows, 1876 pinback, 1877 ☆ Seated Liberty half dollar: 1876 once mounted ☆ Type III gold dollars: undated (2). One holed and one with loop ☆ Canada 5c silver: undated, holed, "Mrs. Carr." Canada 10c undated (2). One formerly mounted and the other engraved "Bert." ☆ Miscellaneous: (4). (Total 38 pieces.)

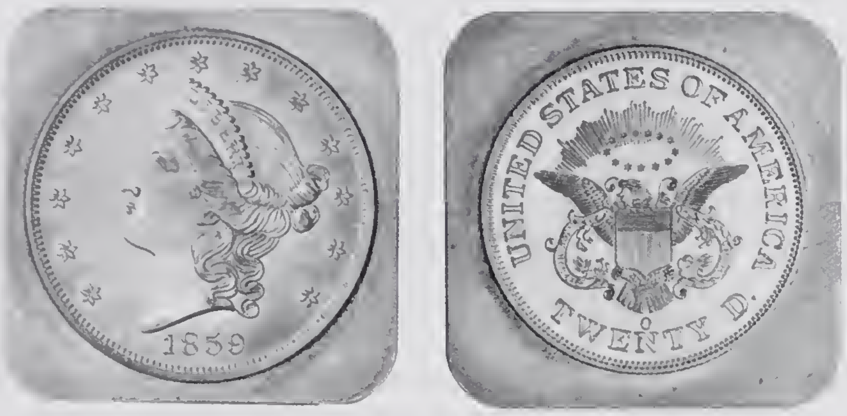
3293 An unusual pair of numismatic objects, including three coins. These two pieces are united by excellent handiwork accomplished thereupon after leaving the Mint: ☆ 1838 half eagle. EF-45. Loop added for suspension at 12:00. The reverse of this coin has been carefully carved and enameled in blue, green, and red with an illustration of a half moon, stars, dove with olive branch, and what looks like a beehive accompanied by the legend " D of R." Probably made to order for a member of a fraternal organization. Excellent workmanship ☆ A worn and dateless Standing Liberty quarter with an 1853 $1 gold piece carefully mounted **inside it** so as to be completely surrounded at the rim by the quarter! Both coins are heavily worn, so this was probably carried as a pocket piece or "whatsit" for many years. Accomplished by a talented jeweler's hand and very interesting. (Total: 2 pieces).

3294 A diverse quartet of 19th-century American exonumia: ☆ 1864 Philadelphia Sanitary Fair medal. Julian CM-44. AU-55, tiny rim nick. Copper. 57 mm. Only 901 struck in bronze. Dies by Anthony Paquet ☆ 1860 Fireman's Medal. Miller Pa 780. AU-50. Copper. 31 mm. Dies by Robert Lovett ☆ Undated (ca. 1865) Washington medalet by Alfred S. Robinson of Hartford, CT. Baker-77D. MS-63. White metal. 33 mm. Dies by George Lovett ☆ Undated (ca. 1865) Andrew Jackson medalet by Alfred S. Robinson of Hartford, CT. MS-60. White metal. 33 mm. Dies by George Lovett. Only 5 pieces struck in white metal. (Total: 4 pieces).

3295 A fascinating assortment of turn-of-the-century white metal medalets celebrating a variety of events, including the Memorial Performance of Hamlet given in Baltimore for Edwin Booth at the 330th Shakespearian Anniversary, the 4th Annual Free Street Fair and Carnival in Terre Haute, and a commemorative of the 1812 battle of the Constitution and Guerriere struck for Lovett's Series No. 3. All are AU to MS-63. Interesting American exonumia. (Total: 12 pieces).

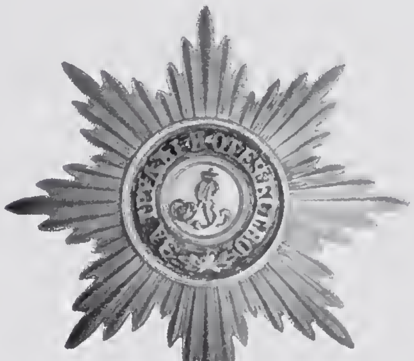
3296 Another interesting grouping of white metal tokens from 1886 to 1902. All are AU to MS-63. The lot includes medalets commemorating the centennial of Lewiston, Maine; Cumberland, Maryland; Butler County, Pennsylvania; Centre County, Pennsylvania; and Chillicothe, Ohio. Other types are also to be found herein, including an interesting January 1, 1901 token for the "20th Century Celebration" at Philadelphia. A fun lot. (Total: 10 pieces).

3297 A nice variety of white metal and aluminum storecards, most of which date to the turn of the 20th century. All grade AU to MS-63. Merchants represented include the Heine Safety Boiler Company of St. Louis, Morell's Hams and Bacon of Ottumwa (IA), and Pemberton Shoes of Boston. The oldest piece in the group dates from 1860 and was "purchased on board the Great Eastern," a sidewheeler depicted on the obverse. (Total: 9 pieces).



3298 **Intriguing 1859-O double eagle copy. As struck.** The present piece is a very well done copy of an 1859-O double eagle, struck in a brassy composition with a reeded edge and ensheathed in a squared stainless steel (?) housing. The piece appears to be produced in the last 50 years or so, perhaps as an insert in a watch fob or key chain which would enclose the housing in leather or something similar while leaving the "coin" exposed. That a souvenir would be produced imitative of such a scarce date piece is unusual, and its origin is far from certain. An enigma awaiting discovery by a collector of double eagles or New Orleans Mint coinage, illustrated for the record.

3299 Great Britain. An assortment of British Campaign medals, issued under Victoria for actions in the Baltic, India, and South Africa. All are in VF-EF condition: ☆ Baltic medal with yellow and blue ribbon. No edge inscription ☆ India medal with red and white ribbon. Edge inscription ☆ Another India medal, with Lucknow bar. Eedge inscription ☆ South Africa medal with bars for Belfast, Driefontein, Modder River, and Belmont. (Total: 4 pieces).



(photo reduced)

3300 **Russia. Order of Saint Stanislaus. Star. Silver and enamel. EF.** Silver lightly toned. Pin back intact and operational with no problems. An avidly sought order issued under Nicholas II in the years prior to the Revolution.

3301 Spain. Order of Isabella the Catholic. Three decorations, including a gold and enamel coat badge, a ladies' order, and smaller cross with its ribbon. Generally EF, ribbon a bit tattered. (Total: three pieces).

3302 An interesting selection of world decorations. Included are pieces from Russia and French Indochina. Generally EF, ribbons slightly faded and minor enamel damage on one piece. Prospective bidders are recommended to view this lot. (Total: 4 pieces).

ANCIENT COINS

Our offering of ancient coins features issues of Northern Greece including Thebes, Epidamnos-Dyrrhachium, and Miletos. Macedonian tetradrachms and other denominations of Philip II and Alexander III, the Great, are also featured, as is a beautiful gold stater of Lysimachus. Central Greece is also nicely represented by coins of Athens, Corinth, and other locales. Ancient Italy, Asia Minor, and Syria, plus other areas of the ancient world are well represented. A grand selection of coins of Ptolemaic Egypt is also offered, including the ever-popular issues of Cleopatra. Roman coins include silver and bronze Republican issues, plus gold, silver, and bronze issues of Imperial Rome. Among the highlights are gold aureii of Tiberius and Nero. A fine selection of Byzantine coinage rounds out the selection. Many of these coins have been off the market for decades, and are now offered to an appreciative new generation of collectors. From readily available types to great and pleasing rarities, this selection truly offers something for everyone!

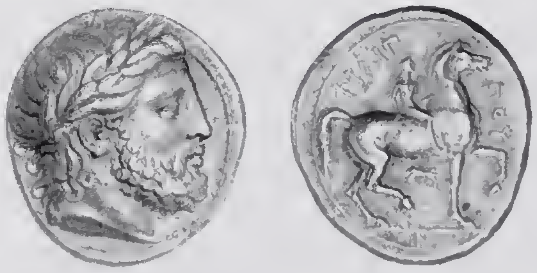
3303 Northern Greece. Boetia: Thebes, circa 426-395 B.C. Silver hemidrachm. S-2385, SNG Cop.290 (as triobol). EF. Obverse with shield, reverse with cantharus. A lovely example of the shield and ewer type. (Est: $125-150)

3304 Northern Greece. Illyria: Epidamnos-Dyrrhachium. 400-350 B.C. Silver stater. S-1891. VF, off center. Obverse with cow standing left, looking back at suckling calf, reverse with square containing double stellate pattern, a design that somewhat resembles today's backgammon board. Medium steel gray. (Est: $100-150)

3305 Northern Greece. Ionia: Miletos. Mid-6th century B.C. Silver twelfth stater. S-3532, SNG Cop.952-53 (as diobol). VF. Obverse with forepart of lion, reverse with starlike ornament within incuse square. Rich slate gray with strong details on the tiny flan. (Est: $75-100)

3306 Northern Greece. Macedonia: Kingdom. Neapolis. 411-348 B.C. Silver hemidrachm, S-1417. Fine. Obverse with Gorgon head facing, reverse with [N]EO[ ], head of Artemis Parthenos to right. Medium gray with rose highlights. (Est: $75-100)

Impressive Philip II Tetradrachm



3307 **Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Philip II, 359-336 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-6680. AU.** Obverse with laureated head of Zeus to right, reverse with naked youth riding horse to right, thunderbolt below, N in exergue. An exceptional example of the grade and type, with nicely centered and sharply executed design elements on both sides. (Est: $900-1,200)

3308 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. Price-195. EF/VF. Aegeae Mint (?), lifetime issue. EF/VF. Obverse with head of Alexander as Herakles, wearing lion's skin, reverse with Zeus seated left, holding eagle, athlete jumping to left. Deep iridescent steel gray with strong design elements nicely centered on both sides. (Est: $400-500)

3309 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver tetradrachm. Price-486. Amphipolis Mint, c.315-c.294 B.C. About EF/EF. Similar to above but torch to left, YE monogram under throne. Light silver gray with deep golden iridescence in the recessed areas, especially around the portrait of Herakles. (Est: $400-500)

3310 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver tetradrachm. Price-108. Amphipolis Mint, c.323-c.320 B.C. VF. Reverse Mintmark. Obverse with head of Alexander as Herakles, wearing lion's skin, reverse with Zeus seated to left, holding eagle, cornucopia to left. Medium silver gray with attractive deep gray highlights. (Est: $175-250)

3311 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver tetradrachm. Price-1055. Mesembria Mint, c.175-c.125 B.C. VF, pleasant gray tone. Similar to above, but Corinthian helmet to left, AINT monogram under throne. Struck on a broad flan. (Est: $300-400)

3312 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver tetradrachm. Price-2120. Miletus Mint, c.323-c.317 B.C. VF. Similar to above, but monogram to left and nothing under throne. Light old graffiti on reverse yet still a highly pleasing example of this popular design type. (Est: $225-275)

3313 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver tetradrachm. Price-2999. Tarsos Mint, lifetime issue of c.333-c.327 B.C. VF. Similar to above, but nothing to left or beneath throne. Attractive golden highlights on medium silver gray surfaces. (Est: $300-400)

3314 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver tetradrachm. Price-3000. Tarsos Mint, lifetime issue of c.333-c.327 B.C. VF+. Similar to above, but nothing to left of Zeus, and B under throne. Medium silver gray with strong golden iridescence in the protected areas. A delightful example of this popular issue, a coin that is often the first classical Greek design type added to burgeoning collections. (Est: $300-400)

3315 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver tetradrachm. Price-3228. Myriandrus Mint, lifetime issue of c.325-c.323 B.C. VF. Similar to above, but BAN monogram to left of Zeus, MI monogram under throne. Silver gray with attractive rose highlights. Slightly off-center at the top of the obverse, reverse nicely centered. (Est: $300-400)

3316 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver tetradrachm. Price-3332. Arados Mint, lifetime issue of c.328-c.320 B.C. EF. Similar to above but caduceus to left of Zeus and AP monogram below throne. Medium gray with strong design details and equally strong appeal. (Est: $500-600)

3317 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver tetradrachm. Price-3704. 'Babylon' Mint, 317-311 B.C. VF. Similar to above, but monogram in wreath to left of Zeus, H under throne. Attractive steel gray with lighter high points. (Est: $300-400)

3318 Northern Greece. Macedonia. Alexander III, the Great. Silver drachm. S-6730 for type; nothing below throne. VF. Head of Heracles to right, reverse with Zeus seated to left holding eagle and sceptre. A pleasing example of the issue, with obverse portrait nicely centered. (Est: $100-150)

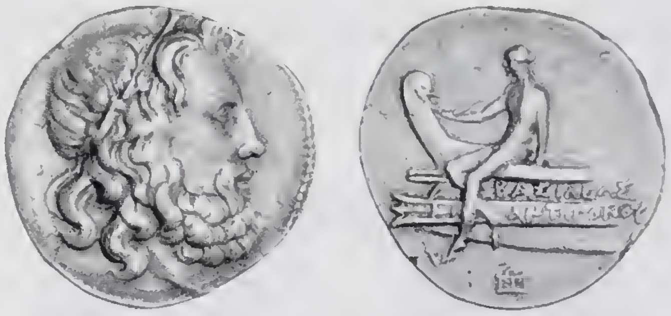
3319 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver drachm, Lampsacus Mint, lifetime issue. VF. Price-1356. Obverse with head of Alexander as Herakles, reverse with Zeus seated left, small figure standing to left, monogram below throne. Medium steel gray. Essentially a smaller version of the popular silver tetradrachm issues of the era. (Est: $100-125)

3320 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver drachm. Price-1750. Colophon Mint, c.323-c.319 B.C. Fine. Similar to above, but corn kernel to left of Zeus, nothing under throne. Attractive dark steel gray. (Est: $75-90)

3321 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver drachm. Price-1937. Magnesia and Maeandrum Mint, c.323-c.319 B.C. Fine. Similar to above, but bee to left of Zeus, nothing below throne, spear head to right. Slate gray with decent details for the grade. (Est: $75-100)

3322 Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great. Silver drachm. Price-2565. Sardes Mint, lifetime issue of c.334-c.323 B.C. Fine. Similar to above, but torch to left of Zeus, monogram under throne, nothing to right. Deep slate gray with some faint golden patination in the obverse design details. (Est: $75-100)

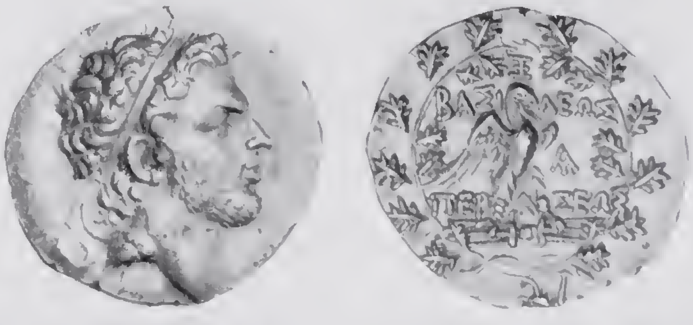
Silver Tetradrachm of Antigonos Doson



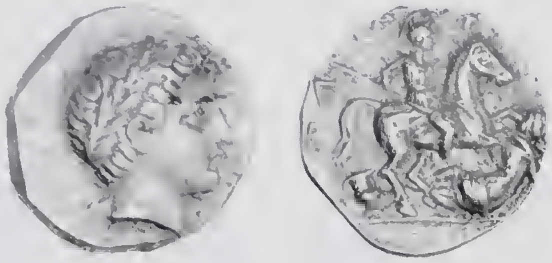
3323 **Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Antigonos Doson, 229-221 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-6789. Nice VF.** Obverse with head of Poseidon to right, reverse with naked Apollo seated to left on prow of galley. A fairly scarce and elusive design type. A delightful coin in all respects, free of all but some trivial marks, and nicely centered as well. (Est: $1,200-1,500)

This able king strengthened the power of Macedon. His fleet defeated the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt in a naval battle, an event commemorated by this coin. This design type was the ancient prototype for the Greek 20 drachmai issue of 1930.

Attractive Macedonian Tetradrachm of Perseus



3324 **Northern Greece. Macedonian Kingdom. Perseus, 179-168 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-6804. EF to AU.** Obverse with diademed head of Perseus to right, reverse with eagle to right, wings open and standing on thunderbolt, all within oak wreath. Sharp and attractive with nicely centered design motifs. Bright golden iridescence on lustrous medium gray surfaces. (Est: $700-900)



3325 **Northern Greece. Paeonian Kingdom. Patraos, c.340-315 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-1520. VF.** Obverse with laureated head of Apollo to right, reverse with armed warrior riding horse to right, spearing fallen enemy who is trampled below. Medium silver gray with lustrous golden highlights. Well struck on both sides, unlike most examples of the type which exhibit distinct softness on one or both sides. An exciting example of a dynamic design type. (Est: $400-600)

Beautiful Gold Stater of Lysimachus

3326 **Northern Greece. Thrace. Lysimachus, 323-281 B.C. Gold stater. Fr-127. Uncirculated.** Head of Alexander as Herakles to right on obverse, reverse with Athena seated left holding Nike in her hand. Sharp and impressive, with strong lustre on virtually pristine surfaces. (Est: $800-1,200)

3327 Northern Greece. Thrace, Kingdom. Lysimachos, 323-281 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-6814-16. Fine. Obverse with diademed head of Alexander the Great, wearing horn of Ammon, reverse with Athena seated to left and resting her elbow on shield, holding Nike, monogram to left of Athena. Medium steel gray with deep rose highlights. (Est: $175-250)

3328 **Northern Greece. Thrace, Kingdom. Lysimachos. Silver tetradrachm. S-6814-16. About EF/VF.** Similar to above, but with different monogram to left of Athena. A choice example of the type, especially so on the obverse where the strike is sharp and the motif is well centered. A pleasing coin overall. (Est: $400-500)

3329 **Northern Greece. Thrace, Kingdom. Lysimachos. Silver tetradrachm. S-6814-16. Bold VF.** Somewhat similar to above, BY on base of Athena's throne, trident in exergue. A medium gray specimen of a beautiful design type. Broad flan, probably a 2nd century B.C. Celtic imitation. (Est: $250-300)

3330 Central Greece. Akarnania: Leukas. 350-300 B.C. Silver stater. S-2282. VF. Obverse with Pegasus flying left, ^ below, reverse with head of Athena wearing Corinthian helmet, ^ and mast behind. Some doubling noted on the motifs. Pale golden gray with deeper highlights around the motifs. (Est: $150-200)

3331 Central Greece. Akarnania: Thyrrheion. 350-250 B.C. Silver stater. S-2301. Fine. Similar to above, but O below Pegasus. Deep slate gray on medium gray surfaces. (Est: $75-100)

3332 Central Greece. Attica: Athens. 449-413 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-2526. VF, reverse test cut not affecting design. Obverse with helmeted head of Athena to right, reverse with owl standing to right, olive sprig and crescent behind. Well centered portrait. Deep gray with lighter high points. A pleasing example of one of the most popular type issues of the ancient world. (Est: $150-200)

3333 Central Greece. Attica: Athens. 393-300 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-2537. VF. Similar to above. Slightly weak obverse strike but with nice, even owl details on the reverse. (Est: $150-200)

3334 Central Greece. Attica: Athens. 449-413 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-2526. VF, a hint of porosity present. Obverse with helmeted head of Athena to right, reverse with owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent behind. Well centered portrait. Smoky gray surfaces. (Est: $200-250)

3335 **Central Greece. Corinthia: Corinth. 350-306 B.C. Silver stater. S-2630. EF,** faint reverse scratches noted. Obverse with Pegasos flying to left, reverse with head of Athena wearing Corinthian helmet, Nike flying left behind Athena's head. A gorgeous coin for the grade. Iridescent steel gray highlights on both sides. The die work is extremely detailed. (Est: $175-250)

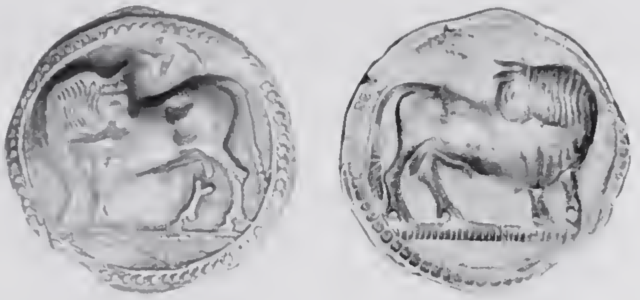
3336 Central Greece. Corinthia: Corinth. 350-306 B.C. Silver stater. S-2630v. Uncirculated, or too nearly so to quibble. Similar to above, but E and torch behind head of Pallas Athena. A truly superb specimen of the popular Pegasos type, this piece deep iridescent slate gray with strong strike and exquisite eye appeal. Don't miss this splendid opportunity. (Est: $300-400)

3337 Central Greece. Attica: Athens. 393-262 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-2537, 2547. VF. Similar to above type. Obverse 40% off center but still an interesting and attractive example of the type. Medium gray surfaces. (Est: $100-125)

3338 Central Greece. Sikyonia: Sikyon. 360-330 B.C. Silver hemidrachm. S-2774. VF. Obverse with chimera standing to left, reverse with dove flying left. Medium slate gray with deep rose at the motifs. Pleasing for the grade. (Est. $100-150)

3339 Italy. Calabria: Tarentum. 281-272 B.C. Silver drachm. S-373. VF/F. Obverse with head of Athena to left, reverse owl with open wings, standing right on thunderbolt. Pleasing silver gray with decent detail for the grade. (Est: $80-100)

3340 Italy. Campania: Neapolis. 340-241 B.C. Silver didrachm. S-310v. VF, light, old scapes on both sides. Obverse with diademed head of nymph to left, reverse with man-headed bull to right, Nike flying above. Pleasing steel gray with lighter high points. (Est: $80-100)

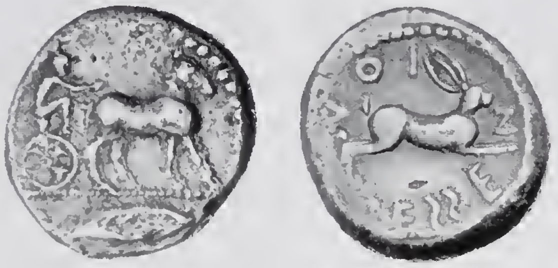


3341 **Italy. Lucania: Sybaris. 530-510 B.C. Silver stater. S-245. VF.** Obverse with bull standing left, looking back, reverse similar to obverse but in mirror image due to incuse design. An impressive example of the design type. (Est: $900-1,200)

The coinage of Sybaris has long been considered by some to be a quintessential example of Archaic Greek coinage. Its hollow fabric is certainly distinctive for the period.

Tetradrachm of Messana

Popular Running Hare Issue



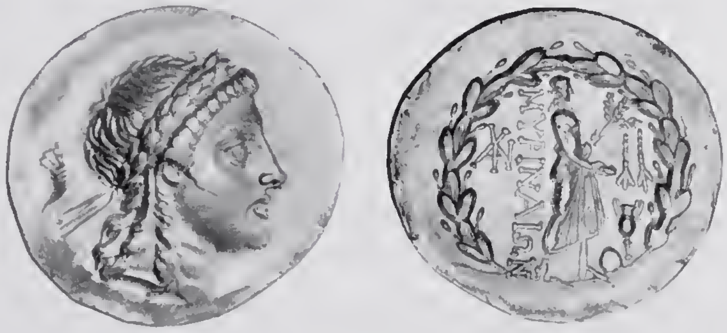
3342 **Italy. Sicily: Messana. 461-450 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-847. VF.** Obverse with biga of mules driven by standing male charioteer, spray of olive in exergue, reverse with hare bounding right. Medium gray with nice overall appeal. On a thick and hefty flan. (Est: $900-1,200)

The tetradrachm of Messana represents an interesting transitional stage between archaic and classical styles.

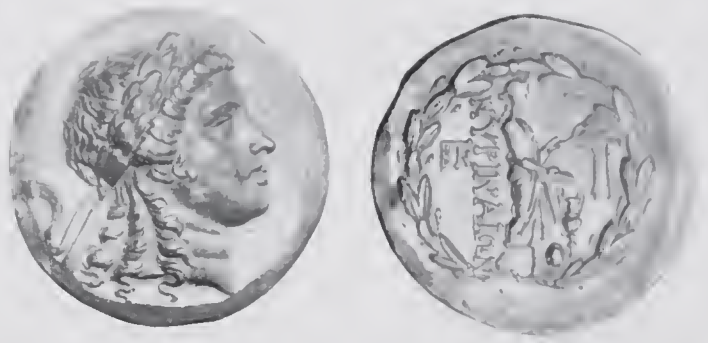
3343 Eastern Greece. Pair of popular issues: ☆ Judaea. Alexander Jannaeus. 103-76 B.C. Bronze lepton. Fine ☆ Parthia. 1st century B.C. Silver drachm (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $50-75)

3344 Asia Minor. Aiolis: Temnos. 3rd century B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-4225. EF. Restored obverse type of Alexander III, the Great, head with lion skin to right on obverse, reverse with Zeus enthroned to right, eagle in hand, wine jar and branch below hand. Medium gray with strong design details. A pleasing and popular type. (Est: $150-200)

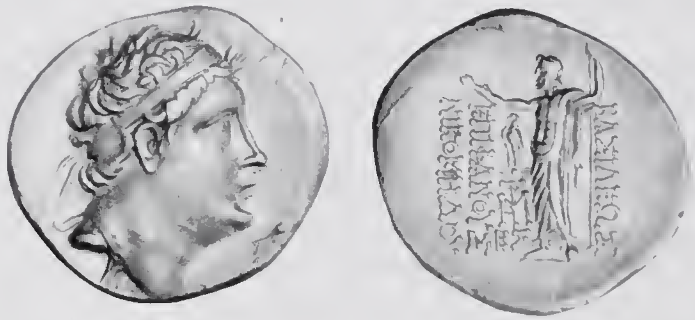
Lovely Tetradrachm of Aiolis



3345 **Asia Minor. Aiolis: Myrina. 2nd century B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-4216. EF/EF+.** Obverse with laureated head of Apollo of Grynion to right, reverse with Apollo of Grynion standing right within laurel wreath. An impressive tetradrachm, an eye-opener where quality and visual impact are concerned. Sharply struck and nicely centered. Lustrous silver gray with delightful rose highlights. (Est: $800-1,000)

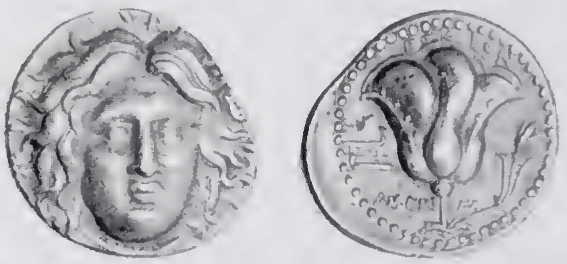


3346 **Asia Minor. Aiolis: Myrina. 2nd century B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-4216. AU/EF.** Similar to above in design type and overall quality. A second opportunity for the interested collector to obtain a high quality example of this early type issue. (Est: $ 800-1,000)



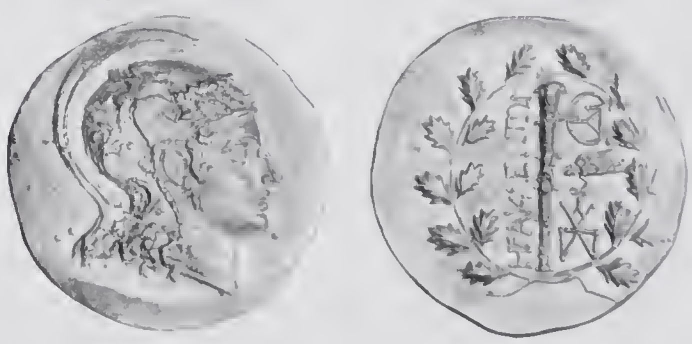
3347 **Asia Minor. Bithynia, Kingdom. Nikomedes IV Philopator, 94-74 B.C. Silver tetradrachm of 94-93 B.C. S-7276. VF,** faint reverse scratches near rim at 5:00, some natural flan flaws at various places. Obverse with diademed head of Nikomedes IV to right, reverse with Zeus standing to left, eagle to left over monogram below upraised arm of Zeus. Lustrous silver gray with rose and gold iridescence in areas. A delightful coin despite a few shortcomings. (Est: $400-600)

Splendid Tetradrachm of Rhodes

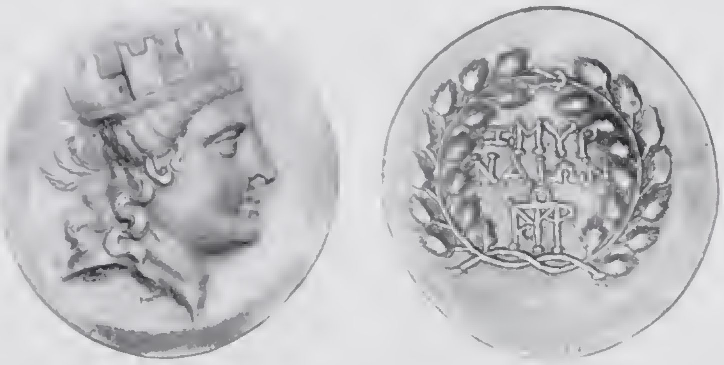


3348 **Asia Minor. Caria: Rhodes. 304-167 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-5046. EF.** Obverse with head of Helios full-face to front, reverse with blooming rose, eagle to left of rose, rosebud on stem to right of rose. A truly beautiful example of one of the grandest and most attractive design types of the ancient world. Rich golden iridescence in the recessed areas, particularly in the high-relief tresses of Helios on the obverse. A rarity so fine. (Est: $2,000-$2,500)

Delightful Tetradrachm of Ionia



3349 **Asia Minor. Ionia: Herakleia ad Latmon. 2nd century B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-4453. AU.** Obverse with helmeted head of Athena to right, Pegasos on helmet, reverse with club in oak wreath, Nike standing to left below club. A lustrous beauty, a coin with splendid eye appeal. Sharply struck at the centers, Athena's portrait lightly double struck at the profile. (Est: $800-1,200)



3350 **Asia Minor. Ionia: Smyrna. 2nd century B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-4556. Nice VF.** Obverse with turreted head of Kybele to right, reverse with inscription within oak wreath. Nice design details for the issue and grade. Warm golden gray with iridescent gold in the protected areas. (Est: $400-500)

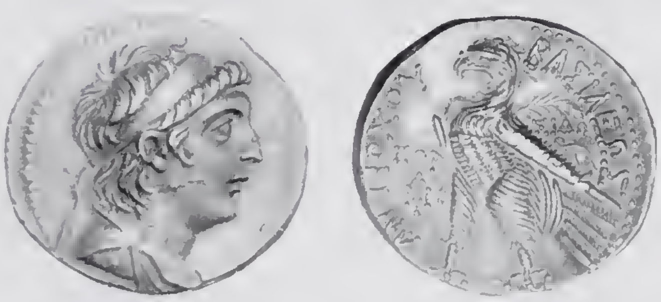
3351 Syria. Seleucid Kings: Antiochus III, the Great, 223-187 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-6934. VF. Obverse with diademed head of Antiochus to right, reverse with Apollo seated on omphalos, facing left. A pleasing specimen with strong design elements and grand overall appearance. (Est: $250-300)

3352 Syria. Seleucid Kings: Demetrius I Soter, 162-150 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-7014. VF. Similar to previous lot for design type. Deep lilac-gray. (Est: $250-300)

3353 Syria. Seleucid Kings: Demetrius I Soter, 162-150 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-7014. EF/VF. Obverse with diademed head within laurel wreath, reverse with Tyche seated to left. Deep golden gray with deeper highlights in the recessed areas. Pleasing overall. (Est: $300-400)

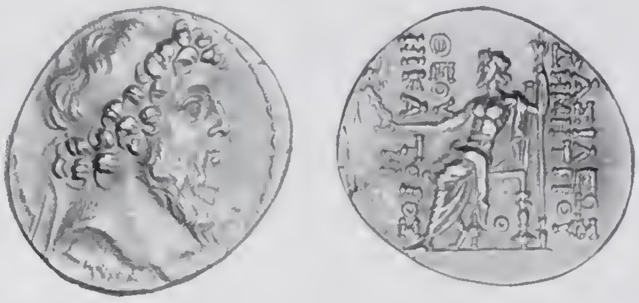
3354 Syria. Seleucid Kings: Alexander I Balas, 150-145 B.C. Silver tetradrachm of 147-146 B.C. Tyre Mint. S-7033. EF. Obverse with diademed head to right, reverse with eagle standing left, TYP monogram above club to left of eagle. A pleasing example of one of the many design types that make up the famous "shekel of Tyre" issues. Pleasing golden gray surfaces support attractive and sharp design motifs. (Est: $300-400)

3355 Syria. Seleucid Kings: Antiochus VII, 138-129 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-7092. VF+/VF. Obverse with diademed head to right, reverse with Athena standing left, holding Nike, all in wreath. Small, well-hidden obverse scrape on ear. Medium steel gray with rich rose iridescence in the protected areas. (Est: $300-400)

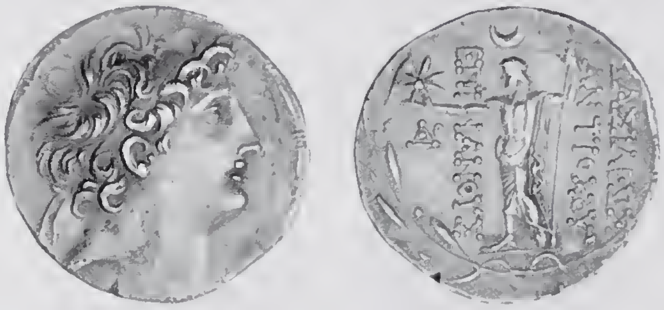


3356 **Syria. Seleucid Kings: Antiochus VII, 138-129 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. Sidon Mint, 137-136 B.C. S-7094 for type. EF.** Obverse with diademed bust to right, reverse with eagle standing left, ΣOP (=176) and monogram to left of eagle. Attractive steel gray surfaces exhibit warm golden toning. A pleasing example of a popular type. (Est: $400-500)

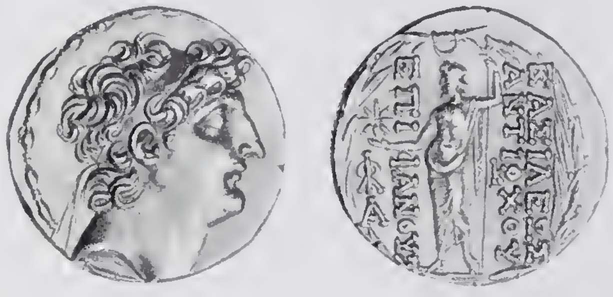
Antiochus VII was the Syrian king against whom the Jews under Judah Maccabee fought in the Hanukkah story.



3357 **Syria. Seleucid Kings: Demetrios II Nikator. Second reign, 129-125 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-7102. EF.** Obverse with diademed and bearded head to right, reverse with Zeus seated left, Nike in hand. Lustrous deep gray with strong design details. Struck on an oval flan. A delight to behold.(Est: $600-800)



3358 **Syria. Seleucid Kings: Antiochus VIII Grypos, 121-96 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-7143. EF/VF.** Obverse with diademed head to right, reverse with Zeus standing to left, eight-pointed star in hand, crescent above. Problem-free smoky gray surfaces support delightfully defined design motifs. A pleasing specimen in all respects. (Est: $350-400)



3359 **Syria. Seleucid Kings: Antiochus VIII Grypos, 121-96 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-7143. AU.** Obverse with diademed head to right, reverse with standing Zeus to left, star in hand, all in closed laurel wreath. Iridescent steel gray. Sharply struck and exquisitely preserved. (Est: $600-800).

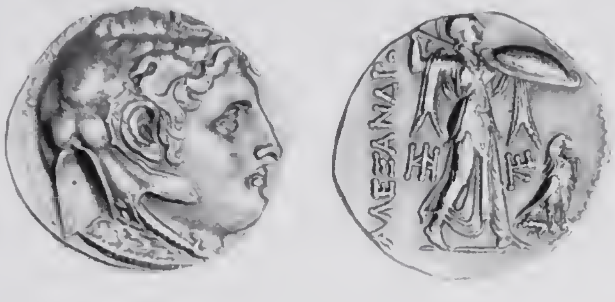
3360 Parthia. Mithradates II, 123-88 B.C. Silver drachm. Shore-85, Sellw. 27. VF/EF. Obverse with diademed and bearded bust to left, reverse with archer seated to right. Lustrous steel gray with grand eye appeal for the grade. Strong design details remain on both sides. (Est: $90-120)

3361 Phoenicia. Arados. 174-110 B.C. Silver drachm. S-5989-90. VF, natural edge flaw. Obverse with bee motif, reverse with stag standing right, palm tree in background. Medium gray with nicely defined design elements. (Est: $125-175)

3362 Phoenicia. Arados. 174-110 B.C. Silver drachm. S-5989-90. VF, some dark patination on reverse. Similar to above for type. Medium gray. (Est: $100-150)

3363 Phoenicia. Arados. 65-64 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-5991. VF. Obverse with turreted bust of Tyche to right, reverse with Nike standing to left. Deep gray with lighter high points. (Est: $125-150)

Impressive Tetradrachm of Ptolemy I



3364 Ptolemaic Egypt. Ptolemy I Soter, 323-283 B.C. Silver tetradrachm, 323-305 B.C. S-7749. EF. Obverse with head of Alexander the Great wearing elephant's skin, reverse with Athena Alkidemos advancing to right, brandishing spear and shield, eagle on thunderbolt to right of Athena. Medium gray with pleasing rose iridescence. Nicely centered with strong design motifs on both sides. A faint, old mark—probably many centuries old—is noted on the obverse bust's chin, otherwise the coin is blemish-free. A beautiful work of the ancient coiner's art. (Est: $800-$1,200)

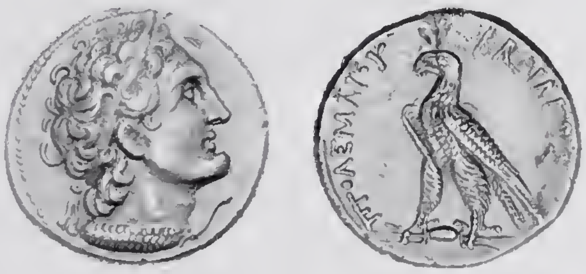
3365 Ptolemaic Egypt. Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285-246 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-7769, 7779 for type. EF/VF, faint reverse graffito in right field. Obverse with bust of Ptolemy I to right, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, monogram over shield at left of eagle. Rich slate gray with strong design details present. (Est: $200-300)

3366 Ptolemaic Egypt. Ptolemy III, 246-221 B.C. Bronze, AE30. S-7817. EF, some maroon patina deposits. Obverse with head of Zeus-Ammon facing right, reverse with eagle standing to left on thunderbolt, cornucopia to left of eagle, Chi-rho monogram between its legs. Deep olive-brown with some patination on both sides. Strong design details present. A nice, early bronze. (Est: $75-100)

This ancient Egyptian coin features a fascinating appearance of the Chi-rho monogram which, some 200 years later, came to be used by early Christians as an emblem of Christ.

3367 Ptolemaic Egypt. Ptolemy IV, 222-204 B.C. Bronze, AE43. S-7841. VF. Similar to above for design types. Deep brown with lighter tan high points. An impressively large and hefty bronze coin. (Est: $150-200)

Lovely Ptolemy VI Tetradrachm



3368 Ptolemaic Egypt. Ptolemy VI, 180-145 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-7895. AU. Obverse with bust of Ptolemy I to right, reverse with eagle standing left on thunderbolt, fields plain. A natural flan split at the top of the obverse is of not distracting and is mentioned for accuracy. A truly splendid and lustrous steel gray specimen with a bold strike and choice surfaces. All of the tiniest details of the obverse are crisp and clear. The devices are nicely centered as well, another "plus" where the present coin is concerned. An exciting blend of beauty and quality that makes for a nearly irresistible piece of numismatic antiquity. (Est: $750-1,000)

3369 Ptolemaic Egypt. Ptolemy VI, 180-145 B.C. Silver tetradrachm. S-7893. Salamis Mint. VF+. Similar to above but monograms in field around eagle. Medium silver gray. (Est: $150-200)

3370 Ptolemaic Egypt. Cleopatra VII, 51-30 B.C., and Ptolemy XV. Silver tetradrachm (49-48 B.C.). S-7952-53. VF. Obverse with head of Ptolemy I to right, reverse with eagle standing left on thunderbolt, monogram (year 3 of Cleopatra) above headdress of Isis to left of eagle. A sharp and attractive coin for the grade. Slate gray with lighter high points. (Est: $125-175)

3371 Ptolemaic EGYPT. Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XV. Silver tetradrachm (49-48 B.C.). S-7952. Fine. As above but monogram (year 9) to left of eagle. Silver gray with deep rose toning. (Est: $75-100)

3372 Ptolemaic Egypt. Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XV. Silver tetradrachm (49-48 B.C.) S-7952-53. Fine. As above but monogram (year 12) to left of eagle. (Est: $75-100)

3373 Greece. Ptolemaic Egypt. Marcus Aurelius, 161-180. Billon tetradrachm. Obverse with Marcus Aurelius to right, reverse with bust of Nilus to right, L and B above. Medium gray. (Est: $60-90)

3374 Greece. Ptolemaic Egypt. Three bronze issues: ☆ Ptolemaic AE. Fine. Obverse with Cleopatra as Isis ☆ Antoninus Pius. AE drachm. G/VG. Reverse with Isis nursing Horus ☆ Diocletian. Potin tetradrachm. VF. Reverse with Tyche. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est: $75-125)

3375 North Africa. Zeugitana: Carthage. 300-264 B.C. Silver shekel-didrachm. S-6491. VF. Obverse with head of Tanit to left, reverse with horse standing right, looking back, palm tree in background, star to right. (Est: $250-300)

3376 Rome. Republic. Aes grave. AE uncia. 280-269 B.C. S2000-559. Fine. Obverse with barley grain and pellet, reverse as obverse design. (Est: $150-200).

3377 Rome. Republic. M. Junius Silanus, 145 B.C. Silver denarius. S2000-96, Junia-8. VF. Head of Roma to right on obverse, reverse with Dioscuri galloping right. (Est: $60-80)

3378 Rome. Republic. M. Porcius Laeca, 125 B.C. Silver denarius. S2000-146. Porcia-3. VF/F, fouree. Obverse with head of Roma to left, reverse with Liberty in quadriga driving right. Obverse edge flaw at 3:00. (Est: $50-75)

3379 Rome. Republic. Anonymous silver denarius, 86 B.C. S2000-266. RSC-226. VF. Obverse with head of Apollo to right, reverse with Jupiter in quadriga to right. Deep steel gray with rose highlights. Pleasing for the grade. (Est: $75-100)

3380 Rome. Republic. L. Julius Bursio, 85 B.C. Silver denarius. S2000-268. Julia-5. VF. Obverse with bust of Apollo Vejovis to right, reverse with Victory in quadriga to right. Deep slate gray, somewhat off center on the obverse, perhaps 20% or so. (Est: $75-100)

3381 Rome. Republic. A. Plautius, 55 B.C. Silver denarius. S2000-395. Plautia-13. About VF. Obverse with turreted head of Cybele, reverse with "Bacchius the Jew" kneeling right, next to camel. Deep lilac-gray with lighter high points. (Est: $100-150)

The kneeling figure on the reverse is thought to represent the high priest Aristobulus, then a captive of Pompey in Rome.

3382 **Rome. Imperial. Julius Caesar, Dictator 49-44 B.C. Silver denarius (49 B.C.). Italian Mint. S2000-1399. RSC-49. VF.** Obverse with elephant to right, trampling serpent, CAESAR in exergue, reverse with simpulum, sprinkler, axe, and apex, tiny banker's mark on this side. Medium slate gray. Lightly struck above the elephant and correspondingly on the reverse, otherwise sharp and attractive for the grade. (Est: $200-250)

3383 Rome. Imperial. Julius Caesar, Dictator. Silver denarius (49 B.C.). Italian Mint. S2000-1399. RSC-49. Fine. Same design type as above. Medium lilac-gray with a tiny dig above the elephant, and with some light reverse scratches also noted. (Est: $100-150)

Popular Silver Denarius of Julius Caesar

3384 **Rome. Imperial. Julius Caesar, Dictator, 47-46 B.C. Silver denarius. North African Mint. S2000-1402, RSC-12. EF.** Obverse with diademed head of Venus to right, reverse with Aeneas carrying his father, Anchises, and the palladium to left, CAESAR vertically in field behind Aeneas. A lovely lilac-gray specimen of this popular issue for Julius Caesar. Slightly off center, but still quite stunning in appearance for the grade. (Est: $600-800)

Important Denarius of Julius Caesar

“Beware the Ides of March”

3385 **Rome. Imperial. Julius Caesar, Dictator, 44 B.C. Rome Mint. S2000-1420, RSC-42. Fine,** obverse banker's mark on neck. Obverse with wreathed head of Caesar to right, reverse with Venus standing to left, holding Victory and scepter. Slate gray with nicely centered devices and no major marks. Impressive for the grade, and worthy of serious consideration by those seeking an example of this highly sought after design type. (Est: $500-700)

This popular and desirable type was issued during the year of Caesar's assassination at the hands of his friend Brutus and other senators. Historically speaking, Caesar's death is perhaps better known through the works of William Shakespeare than through historical channels, as Shakespeare's “Caesar, Caesar, beware the Ides of March” and “Et tu Brute?” have echoed for centuries within the walls of classical academia—and the walls of American high schools as well—while only the most seriously inclined scholars have delved into the factual history of the Roman Imperial era.

3386 Rome. Imperial. Mark Antony, Triumvirate, 43-30 B.C. Silver Legionary denarius (32-31 B.C.). Probably Patrae Mint. S2000-1479, RSC-28. EF/VF. Obverse with galley rowing right, reverse with legionary eagle between two standards. Attractive deep gray with golden lustre. Sharply struck in most areas, but with some flatness at the left rim, and with the reverse struck partly off center. (Est: $125-175)

3387 Rome. Imperial. Augustus, 27 B.C.-A.D. 14. Silver denarius. RSC-210. Fine, trivial reverse marks noted. Obverse with bust of Augustus to right, reverse with oak wreath. Medium steel gray. (Est: $100-125)

3388 Rome. Imperial. Augustus. RSC-265. Fine. Obverse with bust of Augustus to right, reverse with shield between legionary eagle and standard. Deep steel gray with lighter high points. (Est: $100-125)

3389 Rome. Imperial. Augustus. Silver denarius. S2000-1597. VF. Obverse with bust of Augustus to right, reverse with Caius and Lucius Caesars standing with shields. Deep golden gray with strong details and lively eye appeal for the grade. (Est: $125-150)

3390 Rome. Imperial. Augustus. Silver denarius fouree. S2000-1623. VF, banker's mark on obverse. Obverse with diademed head of Augustus to left, reverse with hexastyle temple of Mars Ultor. (Est: $60-80)

3391 Rome. Imperial. Augustus. Bronze as. S2000-1684. Fine. Obverse with bust of Augustus to left, reverse with large SC at center. Uniformly and faintly granular olive-brown surfaces. (Est: $50-75)

3392 Rome. Imperial. Augustus. Bronze as, struck under Tiberius. S2000-1789. F/VF. Crowned head of Augustus to left on obverse, reverse with altar-enclosure of Ara Providentiae Augusti, large S to left of altar, C to right. Deep olive-brown. (Est: $60-80)

3393 Rome. Imperial. Augustus and Agrippa. Bronze dupondius, after c.10 B.C. S2000-1730. About Fine/VG. Obverse with busts of Augustus and Agrippa, their heads back to back, reverse with crocodile chained to palm tree. Cleaned long ago, now naturally retoning. (Est: $60-80)

3394 Rome. Imperial. Agrippa, died 12 B.C. Bronze as, struck under Caligula. S2000-1812. About Fine. Obverse with bust of Agrippa to left, reverse with Neptune standing between S and C. Deep mahogany and brown with some surface roughness. (Est: $60-80)

3395 Rome. Imperial. Agrippa. Bronze as, struck under Caligula. S2000-1812. About Fine. Design types as above, quality similar as well. (Est: $25-50)

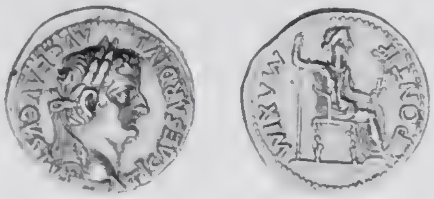
3396 Rome. Imperial. Drusus, son of Tiberius. A.D. 23. Bronze as. S2000-1794. Fine to VF. Obverse with bust to left, reverse with large SC at center. Porous olive-brown with areas of light patination. (Est: $60-80)

3397 Rome. Imperial. Drusus, son of Tiberius. Bronze as. S2000-1794. Similar to above for type and overall appearance, this piece brown and mahogany. (Est: $75-100)

3398 Rome. Imperial. Drusus, Son of Tiberius. Bronze as. S2000-1794. VG/F. Similar to previous lot for design type. (Est: $60-80)

3399 Rome. Imperial. Germanicus, died A.D. 19. Bronze as, struck under Caligula. S2000-1821. VF, surfaces lightly pitted. Bust to left on obverse, large SC at reverse center. Slightly rough mahogany brown surfaces. (Est: $50-75)

Important Gold Aureus of Tiberius



3400 **Rome. Imperial. Tiberius, A.D. 14-37. Gold aureus. S2000-1760. About EF/EF.** Obverse with laureated head of Tiberius to left, reverse depicts seated Livia as Pax, facing right. Deep yellow gold with rose highlights in the protected areas. Sharp and attractive, free from all but the most trivial marks. An important offering in any venue. (Est: $2,000-2,500)

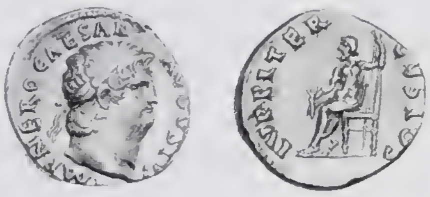
3401 Rome. Imperial. Claudius, A.D. 41-54 A.D. Bronze as (A.D. 41-42). S2000-1857. F/VF, nice surface. Obverse with bust to left, reverse with Constantia standing to left, S to left, C to right. (Est: $110-150)

3402 Rome. Imperial. Claudius. Bronze as. S2000-1861. Fine. Obverse with bust to left, reverse with Minerva advancing to right with spear and shield. (Est: $60-80)

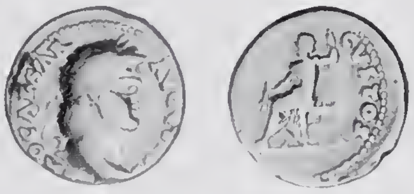
3403 Rome. Imperial. Claudius. Bronze quadrans. S2000-1866. Fine. Obverse with hand and scales, reverse with SC at center. Deep green patination. (Est: $25-50)

Gold Aureus of Nero

Jupiter Enthroned



3404 **Rome Imperial. Nero, A.D. 54-68. Gold aureus. S2000-1930. EF/VF.** Obverse with diademed bust of Nero to right, reverse with seated Jupiter to left. Bright orange-gold with deeper iridescence in the recessed areas. A small mark is seen at the truncation of Nero's neck; it blends well and is noted for accuracy. A rare and popular issue from the emperor who "fiddled while Rome burned." (Est: $1,800-2,200)



3405 Rome. Imperial. Nero. Gold aureus. Similar type as previous lot. VG. Worn but essentially mark-free. Slightly off-center on the obverse, more so on the reverse, where IVPPITER is off the flan. A second example of a prized rarity. The present specimen would make a nice representative example of the gold coinage of Nero for a beginning cabinet of Roman issues. (Est: $600-800)

3406 Rome. Imperial. Nero. Bronze as. S-2000-1974. Fine. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with temple of Janus, doors closed. Deep brown with mahogany high points. (Est: $60-80)

3407 Rome. Imperial. Nero. Bronze as. S2000-1976. F/VG. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Victory flying left. Deep gray-brown with some green patination. (Est: $40-60)

3408 Rome. Imperial. Nero. Bronze as. S2000-1976. Fine. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with Victory standing left. (Est: $40-60)

3409 Rome. Imperial. Nero. Bronze sestertius (A.D. 65). S2000-1958. About Fine. Obverse with bust of Nero to right, reverse with temple of Janus, doors closed. Deep golden brown with areas of green patina, still a nice coin overall. (Est: $150-200)

This coin type commemorated peace throughout the Roman Empire. During times of war—which predominated in Rome—the doors of the temple were open.

3410 Rome. Imperial. Nero. Bronze as. (A.D. 65). S-1976. Fine. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with Victory flying left. Medium brown. (Est: $100-125)

3411 Rome. Imperial. Galba, 68-69 A.D. Bronze sestertius. S2000-2134v. VG. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with Libertas standing to left. Uniform light porosity. (Est: $125-175)

3412 Rome. Imperial. Galba. Bronze as. S2000-2137. VG. Obverse bust to right, reverse with legionary eagle between standards. Patinated. (Est: $50-75)

3413 Rome. Imperial. Vitellius, A.D. 69. Silver denarius. S2000-2200. VG. Obverse with bust of Vitellius to right, reverse with Vesta seated right. Silver gray with deep slate around the design elements. (Est: $125-150)

3414 Rome. Imperial. Vespasian, A.D. 69-79. Bronze dupondius. S2000-2346var. VF. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with Felicitas standing left. Light pits but still attractive. (Est: $150-180)

3415 Rome. Imperial. Selection of bronze and silver coins: ☆ Vespasian. Bronze dupondius. VG/G. Felicitas reverse ☆ Septimius Severus. Silver denarius. VF. Seated emperor on reverse ☆ Gordianus III. Bronze as. VF, pits. Laetitia on reverse ☆ Probus. Silvered antoninianus. AU. Probus and Jupiter reverse ☆ Constantine I. Bronze-3. VF. Soldiers on reverse. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est: $150-200)

3416 Rome. Imperial. Domitian, 81-96. Bronze sestertius. S2000-2780. About Fine. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Minerva standing left, S to left, C to right. Golden brown. (Est: $60-80)

3417 Rome. Imperial. Trajan, 98-117. Silver denarius. RSC-270. EF+/VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Mars advancing to right. Attractive lilac-gray. (Est: $100-150)

3418 Rome. Imperial. Trajan. Silver denarius. RSC-81. VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Felicitas standing left. Deep golden highlights. (Est: $60-80)

3419 Rome. Imperial. Trajan. Bronze sestertius. S-1011. VF/F. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Pax seated left, SC below. Medium golden brown. (Est: $200-300)

3420 Rome. Empire. Trajan. Bronze as. S-1022. VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Victory advancing left. Deep olive-brown. (Est: $150-175)

3421 ROMAN IMPERIAL. Trajan, 98-117. AE As, S-1022 var. (COS II), Reverse of Victory flying left. F (Est: $35-45)

3422 Rome. Imperial. Trajan. S-1022. Fine. Similar design type to previous lot. (Est: $30-50)

3423 Rome. Imperial. Trajan. Silver denarius. RSC-280. VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Felicitas standing left. Deep slate gray. (Est: $25-50)

3424 Rome. Imperial. Hadrian, 117-138. Silver denarius. RSC-874. VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Justice seated left. Medium silver gray with some deeper toning. (Est: $60-80)

3425 Rome. Imperial. Hadrian. Silver denarius. RSC-877a. VF. Similar to previous. (Est: $60-80)

3426 Rome. Imperial. Hadrian. Bronze sestertius. S-1125. Fine, some uniform porosity. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Virtus standing left. (Est: $60-80)

3427 Rome Imperial. Hadrian. Bronze sestertius. S-1111 for type, RIC-748. VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Felicitas standing to left, S to left, C to right. Attractive golden brown with lighter high points. A nice coin overall, with strong details for the grade. (Est: $250-300)

3428 Rome Imperial. Hadrian. Bronze sestertius, S-1115. Fine/VG. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Fortune seated left. Some pale green patination. (Est: $60-80)

3429 Rome. Imperial. Hadrian. Bronze as. S-1144. VF. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with large SC in wreath. Some roughness on both sides. (Est: $75-100)

3430 ROMAN EMPIRE. Antoninus Pius, 138-161. AR Denarius. RSC-196. VF, well struck. Reverse Vesta standing left. (Est: $60-70)

3431 Rome. Imperial. Antoninus Pius, 138-161. Bronze sestertius. S.__. (cf. BMC-2016). VF. Bust to right on obverse, Justitia seated to left on reverse, SC beneath. Rich mahogany brown with a hint of porosity, but still quite attractive overall. (Est: $75-100)

3432 Rome Imperial. Antoninus Pius. Bronze as. S.__, C-441. Fine/VF. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with IMPERATOR II, Victory advancing to right. Deep chocolate brown with a hint of lighter brown on the high points. A nice early bronze. (Est: $75-100)

3433 Rome. Imperial. Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius. Bronze sestertius. S-1363. Fine/About Fine. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with Pietas standing left, S to left, C to right. Deep brown, a pleasing sestertius by all standards despite a touch of roughness. (Est: $60-80)

3434 Rome. Imperial. Marcus Aurelius, 161-180. Silver denarius. RSC-139. EF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with standing right, holding serpent. Pleasing medium gray with strong design elements. (Est: $125-150)

3435 Rome. Imperial. Marcus Aurelius. Bronze sestertius. As Caesar, 139-161. S-1391. Fine. Obverse with bust to right, Reverse with Minerva seated left. Attractive brown with faint porosity. (Est: $125-150)

3436 ROMAN EMPIRE. Marcus Aurelius, 161-180. AE Sestertius. S.__. (cf.BMC-1335) VF/F. Reverse Fortuna standing left. (Est: $150-200)

3437 Rome. Imperial. Marcus Aurelius. Bronze sestertius. S.1436. Fine. Obverse bust to right, reverse with emperor standing to right, raising kneeling figure of Italy. Some light patination is present, but still an attractive example of an attractive design type. (Est: $75-100)

3438 Rome. Imperial. Marcus Aurelius. Bronze as. S-1454. Fine +. Bust to right on obverse, reverse with Tiber reclining to left. Dark with some light porosity. (Est: $100-125)

3439 Rome. Imperial. Commodus, 177-192. Bronze sestertius. RIC-528, C-369. VF, light porosity on reverse. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with Minerva standing to left, trophy (armor on shaft) behind. Pleasing medium brown with strong design details and equally attractive surfaces. (Est: $200-250)

This emperor was the focus of the recent movie *Gladiator*.

3440 Paduan. Commodus, 177-192. Bronze sestertius. Aftercast of a Renaissance "original" by Cavino. Lawrence-unlisted, Klawans-unlisted, Martini-1772-73. VF (Est: $125-150)

A cast copy of an "original" copy by Cavino. Cavino's Paduan copies were the middle-age equivalent to Bolen's copies of U.S. colonial issues made in the mid-1800s. They were made specifically for collectors; the present piece is an aftercast, a copy of a copy, so to speak.

3441 Rome. Imperial. Septimius Severus, 193-211. Silver denarius. RSC-677. VF. Obverse bust to right, Victory seated to left on reverse. A pleasing medium gray example of this scarce type. (Est: $75-100)

3442 Rome. Imperial. Clodius Albinus, 195-197; as Caesar, 193-195. Silver denarius. RSC-9. Fine. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with Aesculapius standing to left. Lilac-gray surfaces. (Est: $100-125)

3443 Rome. Imperial. Septimius Severus. Bronze Legionary sestertius, circa 193. RIC-652, C-275. About Fine. Bust to right on obverse, reverse with Legionary eagle between two standards. Light tan high points and deep brown fields. A rare design type. (Est: $200-300)

3444 Rome. Imperial. Caracalla, 198-217. Bronze sestertius, circa 215. RIC-540. Fine. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Diana in biga of bulls to left. Deep brown with some porosity and slight encrustation. Scarce as a design type. (Est: $125-150)

A biga is a chariot pulled by two animals, typically horses, but in this case, bulls. A quadriga is the same but with four animals pulling it.

3445 Rome. Imperial. Caracalla. Bronze as, circa 209. RIC-448b. VF. Bust on obverse to right, reverse with Victory standing right, inscribing shield. Deep brown and slightly rough, but with strong design motifs for the grade. Another rare type. (Est: $100-125)

3446 Rome. Imperial. Geta, 209-212. Silver denarius. As Caesar, 198-209. RSC-90. VF. Bust to right on obverse, reverse with Nobilitas standing right. Medium slate gray. (Est: $75-100)

3447 Rome. Imperial. Diadumenian, 218. Bronze as. As Caesar, 217-218. S-2076. VF/about Fine. Bust to right on obverse, reverse with Diadumenian standing amid standards. Somewhat rough deep brown surfaces. (Est: $75-100)

3448 Rome. Imperial. Elagabalus, 218-222. Silver denarius. RSC-246. VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Elagabalus to right, sacrificing at altar. Pleasing silver gray. (Est: $60-80)

This emperor was hereditary priest of the Syrian deity after which he was named.

3449 Rome. Imperial. Elagabalus. Silver denarius. RSC-300. EF/VF. Bust to right on obverse, Victory to left with open wreath on reverse. (Est: $60-80)

3450 Rome. Imperial. Severus Alexander, 222-235. Bronze sestertius, circa 231-35. RIC-648. VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Spes (Hope) walking to left. Green and red patination present on both sides. (Est: $125-175)

3451 Rome. Imperial. Severus Alexander. Bronze sestertius. S-2265. VF+. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Providentia legend but Annona standing to left, S to left, C to right. A nicely detailed portrait more than makes up for light patination. (Est: $75-100)

3452 Rome. Imperial. Maximinus I, 235-238. Bronze sestertius. RIC-33, C-58. VF. Obverse with bust to right, reverse with emperor standing left amid standards. A delightful medium tan specimen with plenty of eye appeal. (Est: $200-250)

3453 Rome. Imperial. Maximinus I. Bronze sestertius. RIC-58, C-34. VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Pax standing left between S and C. Medium mahogany with strong design details. A pleasing coin in all respects. (Est: $175-200)

3454 Rome. Imperial. Pupienus, 238. Bronze sestertius. RIC-22a, C-23. Fine. Bust to right on obverse, reverse with Pax seated to left. Deep olive-brown with a touch of porosity, but still pleasing overall. On an oblong flan. Scarce and desirable. (Est: $300-400)

3455 Rome. Imperial. Gordian III, 238-244. Bronze sestertius. S-2438. About VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with Laetitia (Joy) standing to left, wreath in hand. Medium tan with some green patination in areas at the rims. (Est: $100-125)

3456 Rome. Imperial. Postumus, 259-268. Silver antoninianus. RSC-243. VF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with emperor standing left. A pleasing medium gray specimen. (Est: $60-80)

Coins of Postumus in good silver alloy are not typical.

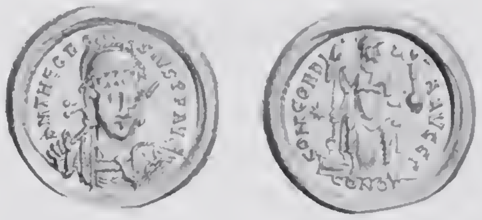
3457 Rome. Imperial. Postumus. Billon antoninianus. RSC-215b. AU. Bust to right on obverse, reverse with Pax standing to left. Deep slate gray. Sharp and attractive. (Est: $60-80)

3458 Rome. Imperial. Julian II, the Apostate, 360-363. Silver siliqua. Lugdunum Mint. RSC-163a. About EF/EF. Obverse bust to right, reverse with inscription in wreath. Attractive medium gray with rose iridescence. A beautiful representative example of this emperor's coinage. (Est: $100-125)

3459 Greece. Imperial. Alexandria, Egypt. Titus, 79-81 A.D. Billon Tetradrachm. 81 A.D. Fine. Obverse with bust of Titus to right, reverse with bust of Sarapis to right, LT (year 3) to right of bust. Plenty of detail remains on somewhat grainy surfaces. (Est: $60-80)

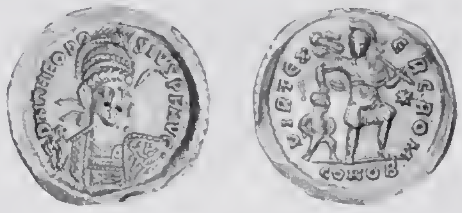
3460 Greece. Imperial. Alexandria, Egypt. Trajan, 98-117 A.D. Bronze hemidrachm. 116-117 A.D. VF, some patination in the recessed areas. Bust of Trajan to right on obverse, reverse with Nilus reclining to left, LIH above. (Est: $125-175)

3461 Greece. Imperial. Amasia, Pontus. Severus Alexander, 222-235 A.D. SGI-3275. Bronze, AE 35, 226-227 A.D. Fine. Obverse with bust of Severus Alexander to right, reverse with eagle on large altar, Helios facing in quadriga above, tree to left of altar. Porous in areas. (Est: $75-100)



3462 **Byzantine Empire. Theodosius II, 402-450. Gold solidus. Kent, Plate 7, 201. T-1 obverse legend. Choice AU,** a tiny, faint "X" mark in right obverse field the only blemish of note. Facing bust of Theodosius on obverse, reverse with Concordia seated facing, Victory dancing on globe in Concordia's hand. Frosty yellow gold combines with strong lustre and a beautiful and intricate design type. (Est: $400-500)

Gold Solidus of Theodosius II



3463 **Byzantine Empire. Theodosius II, 402-450. Gold solidus. Kent, Plate 11, 282, 283, 284 for type. T-1 obverse legend. EF.** Obverse with facing half-figure, reverse with emperor dragging captive to right, star in field to right of emperor. Sharply struck and nicely centered, a lovely solidus in all respects. (Est: $650-750)

3464 Byzantine Empire. Justin II, 565-578. Gold solidus. Fine. Full facing bust on obverse, reverse with Constantinopolis seated. Holed at top, bent then straightened. (Est: $60-80)

3465 Byzantine Empire. Heraclius (610-641). Gold solidus. S-738 for type. EF. Lustrous yellow gold. Weakly struck at the obverse top and reverse bottom, obscuring much of the obverse legend as a result. Bust of Heraclius facing, bust of his son, associate emperor Heraclius Constantine to the right, reverse with cross potent on three steps, CONOB below. (Est: $250-350)

3466 Byzantine Empire. Constans II, 641-668. Gold solidus. VF, gold loop at top for jewelry. Obverse with conjoined busts of Constans II and Constantine IV, reverse with cross on steps. (Est: $120-150)

3467 Byzantine Empire. Basil I, 867-886. Gold solidus. S-1704. VF. Obverse with Christ enthroned, reverse with busts of Basil and Constantine. Medium golden surfaces. (Est: $200-250)

COINS OF THE WORLD

From A to Z, as the saying goes, is what you will find in our splendid offering of world coins. Many early cob eight reales coins from Spanish South American colonial mints are included, and a great selection of Canadian issues will be found as well. Some Canadian highlights include an incredible Specimen-68 (PCGS) 1912 $10, and a rare Magdalen Island token also makes an appearance. A splendid group of error coins is also featured, including errors from Canada and Great Britain, as well as several other locales. A special section includes a collection of coins of Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland that begins with two gold Celtic staters and encompasses much of the history of Great Britain from that point in to the 20th century. Much broader information about those coins will be found at the beginning of that section of the catalogue. Enjoy the offering of world coins, for it is among the largest we have featured in some time. Gold, silver, and bronze issues, patterns, and rarities from the four corners of the globe await your bidding pleasure.

3468 Medieval coinage. Crusader Antioch. Bohemond III Majority, 1163-1201. Billon denier. CCS-65-69. About EF, well struck. Obverse with bust of knight in chainmail within circle, reverse with cross within circle. An intriguing coin with primitive yet attractive design motifs. Medium silver gray. (Est: $75-100)

3469 Australia. Pair of gold sovereigns, both VF: ☆ 1876-M ☆ 1880-M. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $175-250)

3470 Austria. Selection of popular gold issues: ☆ 1895 20 corona. AU ☆ 1915 ducat. MS-64 PL (2). Restrike. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est: $150-200)

3471 Bolivia. Philip II-III, 1556-1621. Cob 8 reales (1575-1605-PB) KM-5, 10. VF. Attractive deep lilac-gray with lighter high points. (Est: $200-300)

3472 Bolivia. Undated (ca. 1575-1622). Eight reales. KM-5.2. Potosi mint. Cleaned VF with signs of corrosion from saltwater submersion. Bright metallic silver gray. A well centered and sharply struck specimen with much of the legend still legible, though neither the mintmark or assayer is clear. From the wreck of the *Atocha*. (Est: $100-150)

3473 Bolivia. Philip III-IV, 1598-1665. Cob eight reales (pre-1653). KM-5v,10v,19v for type. VF. Deep lilac-gray with lighter high points. Type with crosses in field at sides of shield. (Est: $200-300)

3474 Bolivia. Philip IV, 1621-1665. Cob eight reales. Mint master's mark PR. KM-19. VF. Deep slate gray on the obverse, somewhat brilliant at the reverse center. A nice cob. (Est: $200-300)

3475 A trio of sea-salvaged eight reales from Bolivia and Mexico. All were recovered from the 1656 wreck of the *Maravilla* in the Bahamas: ☆ Bolivia. 1652 eight reales. KM-20.1. Potosi Mint. Saltwater Fine. Pewter gray and rather corroded at the edges and reverse, though the all important mintmark and date are legible and the internal obverse design is nearly complete. Though salvaged, a very nice specimen of this first year of the new pillars-and-waves type and quite scarce ☆ Bolivia. Undated. (ca. 1575-1649). Eight reales. KM-5.3 (KM-C19.3 countermark). Potosi mint. Obverse AG, reverse VF. Revaluation countermark of 1650 bold VF. Pleasing medium gray surfaces though the obverse is nearly entirely corroded away by sea exposure. Mercifully, the rare revaluation countermark was applied to the reverse, which survives intact and with excellent eye appeal. A very nice example of this scarce and historical countermark ☆ Mexico. Undated (ca. 1634-1656). Eight reales of assayer P. KM-45. Mexico City Mint. Fine. Medium pewter gray with some splashes of darker toning and a small spot of encrustation. Though some corrosion is apparent, this survived in a far above average state for its length of submersion. A nice Mexican cob of this popular design type ☆ The *Maravilla* sank in 1656 in the Bahamas after leaving Havana laden on New Year's Day. These pieces are accompanied by documentation attesting to the fact that they were a part of this shipwreck. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est: $200-400)

In October 1650, King Philip IV of Spain recalled all eight real pieces struck at the Potosi Mint, as claims of debasement and corruption had proved accurate. Philip devalued all pieces from that mint struck under the previous administration (those responsible were executed) to 7-1/2 reales with the countermark of the name of the new assayer topped with a crown, noting the King's approval and authority. These countermarks are quite scarce today as most of the early Potosi eight reales simply went into hiding or abroad rather than being devalued by a half dollar.

3476 Bolivia. Undated (ca. 1575-1622). Two sea-salvaged cobs from the Spanish fleet: ☆ Four reales. KM-3.3. Potosi Mint. Saltwater VG. Corroded from submersion and cleaned after salvage to a metallic gray. From the wreck of the *Nuestra Senora de Atocha*, one of the most famous "treasure ships" in modern history, following its discovery and promotion by Mel Fisher in the 1970s and 1980s ☆ Undated. Eight reales. KM-5.2. Likely also from the Potosi Mint, though not properly identifiable. Heavily corroded and cleaned. From the wreck of the *Santa Margarita*, a sister ship of the *Atocha* that likewise sunk off Marquesas Key in 1622. An interesting pair of salvaged Bolivian cobs. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $100-150)

3477 Bolivia. Undated (ca. 1575-1650). A pair of cobs from the Potosi Mint: ☆ Eight reales. KM-5.2. Potosi Mint. Crude Fine. Pleasing natural light silver gray with traces of earthen tan encrustation ☆ Four reales. KM-4.3. Potosi Mint. Crude Fine. Color and surfaces are identical to the previous specimen. Discovered together as part of a hoard in the Chagres River Valley of Panama and accompanied by a certificate of authenticity to that effect from the hoard's original marketer. Two lovely cobs and excellent representations of the shield type struck prior to 1652. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $150-200)

As Gold Rush historians know well, the Chagres River was front-row center in the sea route to the Land of Gold.

3478 Canada. Selection of cents and silver five-cent pieces: ☆ Cents: ☆ Province of Canada. 1858 AU-58. A nice coin ☆ Dominion of Canada. 1905 MS-63 RD ☆ 1935 MS-63 RB. Five cents ☆ 1897 MS-60 ☆ 1902-H Small H. AU-58 ☆ 1903-H MS-60 ☆ 1911 AU-55 ☆ 1912 MS-60. The silver five-cent pieces are all toned in varying degrees. (Total: 8 pieces)

3479 Canada. Pair of large cents: ☆ Province. 1859 DPN-9#2. EF-40 ☆ Dominion. 1909 MS-60 RB. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $75-125)

3480 Canada. Set of nickel five-cent pieces, 1922 through 1963, plus a 1973 coin. VF and finer, many are choice Mint State or finer. The scarce 1926 Near 6 is EF-40, the rare 1926 Far 6 is VF-30. Extra examples of 1922, 1937, and 1953 are included; these were used to illustrate the various obverse types. In a custom plastic holder. A nice set that is certainly worthy of examination by prospective bidders. (Total: 51 pieces)

3481 Canada. 1880-H 10¢. MS-63 (ICCS). Richly toned and quite scarce at the assigned grade (as are virtually all of the silver issues of Victoria, in all denominations).

3482 Canada. 1880-H 10¢. MS-62 (ICCS). Richly toned.

3483 **Canada. 1891 ten cents. 21 Leaves variety. MS-63.** Delightful lustre on lilac-gray surfaces. Iridescent gold and rose adds greatly to the overall appeal of this lovely specimen.

3484 Canada. Selection of ten-cent pieces: ☆ 1910 MS-60 ☆ 1911 MS-63 ☆ 1935 MS-62 ☆ 1937 MS-65 ☆ 1947 Maple Leaf. MS-63 ☆ 1948 MS-64 Prooflike. All are delightfully toned and highly lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)

3485 **Canada. Province of Canada. 1858 20¢. MS-62.** Highly lustrous and chiefly prooflike on the reverse. Satiny surfaces show delightful shades of rich gold toning. A prize in this grade.

3486 Canada. Group of 25¢ issues ☆ 1874-H AU-55 ☆ 1902-H AU-55 ☆ 1935 MS-62 ☆ 1937 MS-65 ☆ 1947 Maple Leaf. MS-63, prooflike ☆ 1948 MS-65. All are lustrous and toned to varying degrees; all are still quite attractive overall. (Total: 6 pieces)

3487 Canada. 1871 50¢. EF-40. Brilliant and lustrous at the centers, with lively gold iridescence at the rims. As a rule, Canadian coins of Victoria are scarce in EF or finer.

3488 Canada. Pair of 50¢ issues, both AU-55: ☆ 1907 ☆ 1916. Both are lustrous and lightly toned. (Total: 2 pieces)

3489 Canada. Trio of 50¢ issues ☆ 1937 MS-65 ☆ 1947 Maple Leaf. Curved Left variety. MS-63, prooflike ☆ 1948 MS-60, prooflike. All are lustrous and all display delightful toning highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

3490 Canada. Group of silver dollars: ☆ 1935 MS-63 ☆ 1936 MS-60 ☆ 1937 MS-64 ☆ 1939 Parliament commemorative. MS-64 ☆ 1949 Newfoundland commemorative. MS-64, prooflike ☆ 1954 MS-64, prooflike. A delightful group of lustrous dollars, all with varying degrees of toning. (Total: 6 pieces)

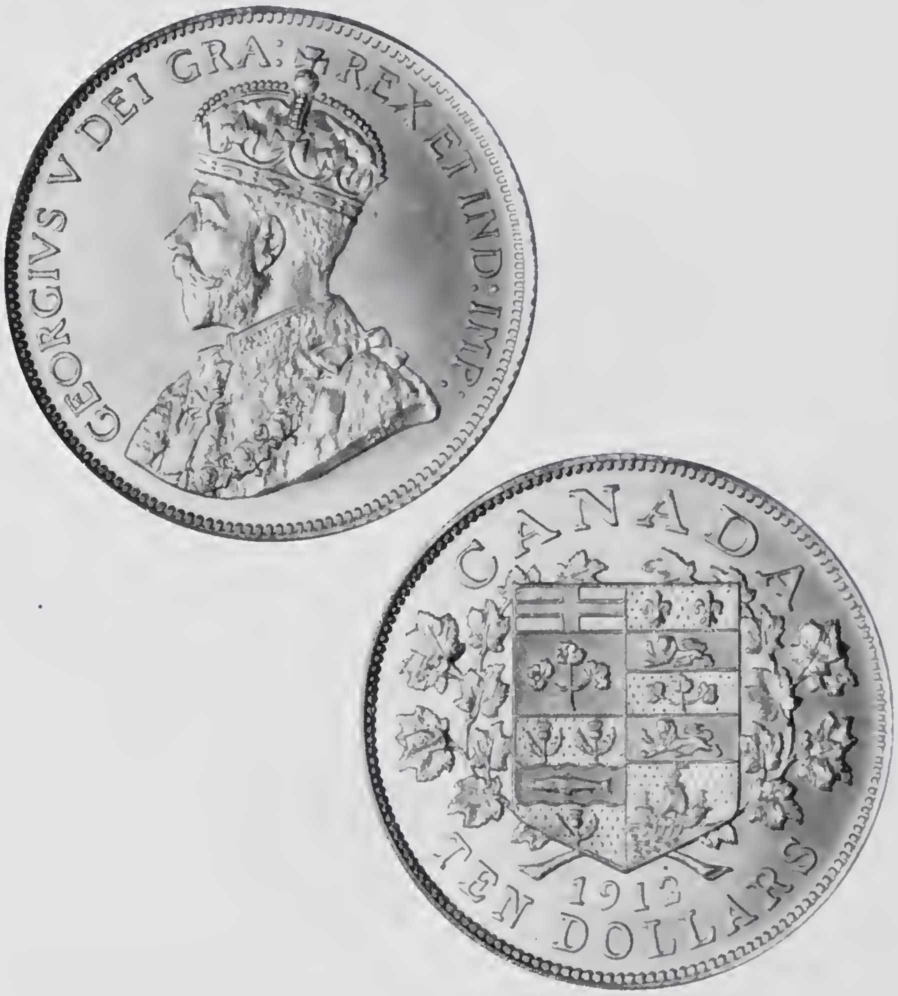
3491 Canada. 1947 Maple Leaf dollar. MS-64, prooflike. Brilliant and highly lustrous. The reverse devices are lightly frosted.

3492 Canada. 1947 Maple Leaf dollar. MS-60. Brilliant and highly lustrous.

3493 **Canada. 1948 dollar. MS-63, prooflike.** A lustrous and highly reflective example of the key date in the Canadian silver dollar series (not including, of course, the extremely rare 1911 issue). A whisper of golden iridescence at the rims and a hint of frost on the devices add considerably to the overall aesthetic appeal of this rarity.

Incredible Specimen 1912 Canada $10

Finest Known



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

3494 **Canada. 1912 $10. Specimen-68 (PCGS).** An extraordinarily splendid Specimen example of the first date in the Canadian $10 series (1912-14), and almost certainly the finest example of the date extant! Impressive matte-like surfaces glow with intense golden lustre and a nuance of pale rose and olive iridescence. According to the Krause-Mishler world coin reference, just *five* Specimen $10 gold coins of this date were produced, making the present coin an instant rarity in any grade. At Specimen-68, the rarity is absolutely undeniable. Here is a coin that could very well be the capstone of an advanced collection of Canadian gold coinage, a coin for the serious collector of Canadian rarities, a coin for the ages if you would. The odds are that such an opportunity will not present itself again in the foreseeable future!

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

3495 **Canada. Magdalen Island. 1815 one penny token. Breton-520. VF-20.** Medium brown with a few scattered marks present, including a tiny edge bruise above the N of

MAGDALEN on the obverse. The overall quality is decidedly attractive despite a few minor blemishes. A classic rarity among Canada's token issues, a type recognized as a great rarity for well over a century. Seldom offered in any condition, the present specimen has been out of the numismatic marketplace for decades. Its overall appeal and general quality–not choice, but by no means inferior–will be a strong drawing card where serious bidding activity is concerned. One of but a few we have handled in recent memory, and we suspect a good deal of interest will be sparked when this rare token crosses the auction block.

At the November 7, 1992 presentation of the annual Coinage of the Americas Conference at The American Numismatic Society, New York, lecturers Barry D. Tayman and Frank J. Katen presented a talk titled *The Magdalen Island Token*. The talk covered the history of this popular rarity in detail. At one point in their presentation, the narrators noted that "The most colorful description of a Magdalen Island penny is found in the 1884 H.P. Smith sale of the Alfred Sandham and George Cushing collection. Lot 148 of that sale which brought the sum of $2.10, contains the following entry: '1815 Magdalen Island penny: a seal on cake of ice: rev., a dried codfish: this is the finest specimen I have seen: but little circulated: the very bones of the cod are so distinct that one involuntarily grasps for his perfumed handkerchief.'"

CANADIAN ERROR COINS

3496 Canada. Province of Canada. Large cent obverse brockage. Obverse type circa 1858-59. EF-40. Attractive chocolate brown and choice for the grade. Full obverse with reverse mirror image. A grand opportunity for the error coin specialist.
From our sale of the Long Collection, May 1995, Lot 48.

3497 Canada. 1962 cent. Tab strike on reverse. MS-63 RB. Obverse details reversed on a portion of the reverse of the coin. Interesting.

3498 Canada. Selection of off-center cents, average grade MS-60 to 63 RB: ☆ 1964 25% off-center, K-6 ☆ 1965 15% off-center, K-5 ☆ 1967 commemorative. 10% off-center, K-9. (Total: 3 pieces)

3499 Canada. 1965 cent. Double struck die cap. MS-63 RB. Reverse struck at least twice, obverse details faintly present. An impressive example of a rare and popular die error.

3500 Canada. Undated cent, later style of Elizabeth II. Obverse die cap. MS-63 RB. An intriguing error. The obverse is intact from adhering to the die, the reverse is nearly completely smooth save for a small portion of detail at 9:00.

3501 Canada. 1969 cent on struck 1969 10-cents (nickel, attracted to magnet). MS-63. Reeded edge. Cent obverse shows on 10-cents reverse, cent reverse on 10-cents obverse. Rare and popular "eleven cents" error.

3502 Canada. Trio of five-cent piece errors, average grade MS-63: ☆ 1964 5% off-center to K-7 ☆ 1965 10% off-center to K-7 ☆ 1969 broadstruck with heavy railroad rim. (Total: 3 pieces)

3503 Canada. Quartette of 10-cent piece errors, average MS-63 to 64: ☆ 1963 10% off-center at K-7 ☆ 1964 10% off-center at K-2, partially broad struck with railroad rim ☆ 1965 10% off-center at K-12 ☆ 1968 Obverse tab strike at K-1. A neat group. (Total: 4 pieces)

3504 Canada. Selection of varied errors of different denominations: ☆ 1901 cent. EF-40. Broad-struck and off-center at K-7 ☆ 1964 cent on silver 10-cents planchet. MS-63 (2). One brilliant, one toned ☆ 1964 cent on probable foreign planchet, solid nickel (attracted to magnet). MS-63 ☆ 1966 dollar. Broad-struck out of collar. MS-63, prooflike. An interesting group. (Total: 5 pieces)

3505 Canada. Pair of popular errors: ☆ 1969 25¢. MS-63. 10% off-center at K-12 ☆ 1960 50¢. AU-55. Heavy planchet cutter mark has created a crescent that nearly cut the coin in twain. (Total: 2 pieces)

3506 Pair of world coin copper errors: ☆ Canada. Victoria. Large cent obverse brockage, style of 1876-1901. Fine, problem-free for the grade ☆ Japan. One sen reverse brockage. EF-40, chocolate brown. (Total: 2 pieces)

3507 Central American Republic. 1847-JB gold one escudo. CR mintmark (Costa Rica Mint). VF, a few light marks noted. Nice tree details. (Est: $125-150)

3508 **Colombia. Undated (ca. 1622-1656). Two escudos. KM-4.1. Bogota Mint. Lustrous EF.** Pleasing rich medium yellow gold with tiny vestiges of white coral encrustation. A bold and well centered strike, though the remnants of the legend are largely indistinct. Very nice eye appeal for this popular type. This piece is from the wreck of the *Maravilla*, which sank in the Bahamas in 1656. (Est: $550-750)

3509 Colombia. 1777-SF gold eight scudos. Popayan Mint. KM-50.2a. VF-20. Honey gold with deep orange toning in the recessed areas. (Est: $400-500)

3510 Columbia. 1792 Eight escudos. KM-62.1. Bogota Mint. EF-40, though perhaps lightly cleaned long ago. Bright olive-yellow gold with some reflectivity. Minor lamination at 9:00 obverse near rim. A pleasing specimen of this popular coin, one familiar worldwide at its time of mintage and still an icon today. (Est: $500-700)

3511 Denmark. 1900 20 kroner. KM-791.1. AU-50. Lustrous. Somewhat prooflike in the fields. (Est: $75-100)

3512 Ethiopia. Pattern. 1894-A one-eighth birr. Silver. KM-PS1. Specimen-64 (PCGS). Bust to right on obverse, lion and pennants to left on reverse. Lustrous and reflective with deeply mirrored surfaces. Only issued in Proof sets of 1894 that also included the one-quarter, one-half, and one birr issues. Rare. (Est: $200-300)

3513 Quintette of gem Uncirculated world gold issues, all graded by NGC. Finland: ☆ 1879-S 10 markkaa. KM-8.2. MS-65 ☆ 1913-S 10 markkaa. KM-8.2. MS-66 ☆ 1912-S 20 markkaa. KM-9.2. MS-66 ☆ 1913-S 20 markkaa. KM-9.2. MS-66. Russia: ☆ 1903 five roubles. KM-Y62. MS-67. A nice group. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est: $300-350)

3514 France. 1786-D gold two louis d'ors. KM-592.5. AU. A bright and lustrous example of a popular gold issue. Dies by Duvivier. Bee privy-mark below bust. A lovely coin overall.(Est: $400-600)

3515 France. Selection of gold 20 francs coins of Napoleon and Louis XVIII, average grade Fine to VF: ☆ 1812-W ☆ 1814-A ☆ 1818-A ☆ 1824-A ☆ 1847-A. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est: $250-300).

3516 France. Quartette of 20-francs pieces, average EF to AU: ☆ 1850-A ☆ 1864-BB (2) ☆ 1902. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est: $200-300)

3517 French Colonies. 1829-A 10 centimes. KM-11.1. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Medium brown with traces of red in the recessed areas. Typically found in circulated grades. (Est: $50-100)

3518 German States. Medieval. Pair of early silver issues: ☆ Magdeburg, circa 1200-1350. Fine, edge cracked, as made ☆ Pfalz. Bracteate pfennig. Arms issue. VF. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $100-150)

3519 German States. Lippe-Detmold. 1621 12 kreuzer. KM-37. EF-45 (PCGS). Attractive golden gray surfaces with medium gray high points. A rare issue. (Est: $200-300)

3520 Germany. 1883-F mark. KM-7. AU-58 (PCGS). Deep golden gray with gunmetal-blue iridescence. Rare. (Est: $200-250)

COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN

We are pleased to present a truly world-class offering of the coins of Great Britain, from early Celtic pieces to the issues of the 20th century, including coins of the Commonwealth and Great Rebellion era, as well as coins of Ireland and Scotland. This comprehensive collection has been off the market for decades while its owners, a married couple with an eye for quality and a flair for history, acquired the nicest examples of each reign that could be found. The series begins with several Celtic pieces, including a gold Norfolk Wolf stater and a gold Whaddon Chase stater. Coins of King Aethelwulf (839-858), King Eadgar (978-1016), first King of all England (and one of the rarest silver penny issues in British numismatics as well!), and others from the era are represented, as are nearly all of the British monarchs up to, and including, the 20th century. In fact, you can count on one hand the British monarchs in this collection that are not represented. There is also a phenomenal run of high-grade gold angels from several Kings (and Queens). Rarities abound from the Commonwealth era as well, including a lovely gold unite, and all of the silver types, plus a Cromwell crown restrike of Matthew Young, circa 1828. We are certain that this spectacular offering will long be remembered by enthusiasts of the coinage of Great Britain. Let the bidding begin!

3521 **Great Britain. Celtic. Iceni. Gold stater. Norfolk Wolf Type, circa 65-45 B.C. S-30, VA-610-1, Fr-7. VF.** Obverse with abstract head of Apollo to right, reverse with wolf to right, suckling child below (after the style of the Romulus and Remus issues of Rome). VF for the issue. Slightly oblong and slightly off-center, but still a wholly presentable example of this very rare early British coinage type. The Norfolk Wolf stater types are only seen infrequently, a fact worth bearing in mind when considering your bid on this rarity. (Est: $250-300)

3522 **Great Britain. Celtic. Trinovantes. Gold stater. Whaddon Chase type, circa 45-20 B.C. S-32, VA-1470. VF** for type. Obverse with abstract head of Apollo to right, reverse with horse to right, cog wheel below. Strong design details present. A pleasing design, somewhat less primitive in appearance than the Norfolk Wolf type in the preceeding lot. (Est: $200-300)

3523 **Great Britain. Celtic. Trinovantes and Catuvellauni. Epaticcus, circa A.D. 1-50. Silver unit. S-356. VF/Fine.** Obverse bust of Hercules to right, reverse with eagle facing in beaded circle. A tiny but impressive coin, sharp for the grade and attractive as well. (Est: $60-80)

3524 **Great Britain. Celtic. Trinovantes and Catuvellauni. Epaticcus. Silver unit. S-357. VF.** Obverse with Victory seated to right, reverse with boar running to right. A remarkable example of the type, sharp and attractive in all respects. (Est: $125-175)

Important Silver Penny of Aethelwulf

3525 **Great Britain. Wessex. King Aethelwulf, 839-858. Silver penny, Canterbury. S-1051. VF.** Obverse bust to right with legend around, reverse with +E_ELN/O_ MO in cross, NETA in angles. Pleasing deep gray with lighter high points, an attractive coin for the assigned grade. Rare and important, as are nearly all of the early silver pennies of the era. (Est: $800-1,000)

Aethelwulf was sub-king of Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex 825-839, becoming king of all Southern England 839-855. He was then king of Essex, Kent, and Sussex only during 855-858.

Silver Penny of Eadgar

First King of All England

A Prized Rarity

3526 **Great Britian. Eadgar, 959-975. Silver penny, Oxford. S-1141. Fine.** Obverse with bust to left in circle, titulature around, reverse with +PVLFREDMONOXNA around circle, small cross at center. Medium silver gray with strong design elements. Decidedly choice for the assigned grade. One of the rarest of all silver penny issues from the early kings of England (and parts thereof), and certainly a prime highlight of this offering. Years often elapse between offerings of choice examples of this king's pennies, and interested bidders should plan accordingly. (Est: $700-900)

Eadgar was the first King of all England.

3527 **Great Britain. Aethelred II, 978-1016. Silver penny, London. S-1146. EF,** some waviness to the flan, but the design is intact and sharp. Obverse with bust to right in circle, reverse with +PVLFSTANM-DLVN, hand at center. Second hand type, hand between A and W. Lively silver gray with deeper tones in the protected areas. (Est: $150-200)

3528 **Great Britain. Cnut, 1016-1035. Silver penny, London. S-1157. VF to EF.** Obverse bust left, reverse with +EADPINEONLVNDENE, cross on quatrefoil. Attractive lilac-gray with silver gray high points. (Est: $200-250)

3529 **Great Britain. Cnut. Silver penny, London. S-1158. VF,** natural flan crack, as struck. Helmeted bust to left on obverse, reverse with +EDPINEONLVNDE, cross with annulets in angles. Lovely lilac-gray with delightful golden iridescence. (Est: $150-200)

Choice Silver Penny of Harold I

3530 **Great Britain. Harold I, 1035-1040. Silver penny, Thetford. S-1165. VF.** Bust to left on obverse, reverse with RICOM_ETED around, long cross, fleurs in angles. An impressive silver penny both for physical quality and aesthetic appeal. Rare so fine. (Est: $500-600)

Elusive Silver Penny of Harthacnut

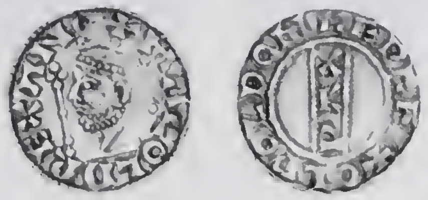
3531 **Great Britain. Harthacnut, 1035-1042. Silver penny. S-1170 (as S-1152). Bold VF+.** Armored bust to left on obverse, reverse with +O__ENCAROLV, long cross with trefoils in angles. Probably coined at Lund in Denmark rather than London. Deep rose gray with attractive surfaces and sharply rendered devices. An altogether pleasing example of a very rare issue; the rarity increases dramatically when found so finely preserved. Another splendid opportunity is presented to the bidding public. (Est: $600-700)

3532 **Great Britain. Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066. Silver penny, Stamford. S-1174. VF.** Obverse with bust to left, reverse with LEFPINEONSTANI, cross at center, pellets in angles. Choice for the grade. Medium gray with lighter high points. (Est: $300-400)

3533 **Great Britain. Edward the Confessor. AR Penny, Hastings. S-1182. VF to EF.** Obverse bust to right, reverse with +BRID:ONHAESTI, cross. Warm lilac-gray surfaces with lustre in the protected areas. Definitely choice for the assigned grade. This particular coin is the plate coin used to illustrate the design type in *Coins of the Sussex Mint* by H.H. King. (Est: $350-450)

3534 **Great Britain. Edward the Confessor. Silver penny, York. S-1184v. VF.** Obverse bust to right, reverse with +OV_GRIMONEOF, cross, three pyramids and an annulet in angles (another type has four pyramids). Lustrous lilac-gray with strong design elements and plenty of eye appeal. Rare so fine. (Est: $350-450)

Important Silver Penny of Harold II

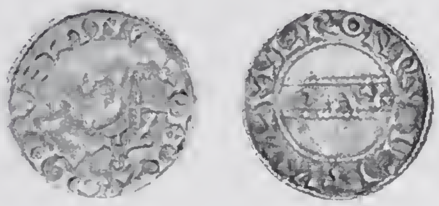


3535 **Great Britain. Harold II, 1066. Silver penny, Lewes. S-1186. VF.** Obverse with bust to right, reverse with OZPOLDONLEPEEI around, PAX across field. Silver gray with deeper highlights in the fields. Rare and desirable, especially when found so fine. (Est: $1,200-1,800)

Harold II (1066) was recognized as king upon the death of his brother-in-law, Edward the Confessor. Harold defeated and killed Harald of Norway when the Norwegians invaded the north of England. Later that same year, Harold II was himself killed and his armies defeated at the Battle of Hastings. His defeat at the hands of William of Normandy, "The Conqueror," set the stage for the Norman houses of France to rule in Great Britain.

Silver Penny of Harold II

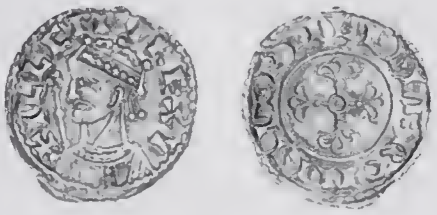
Scepter Omitted



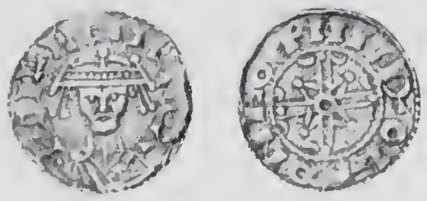
3536 **Great Britain. Harold II. Silver penny, Romney. S-1187. Fine or better** for sharpness, surfaces faintly and uniformly porous. Obverse bust to left, reverse with PVLM/ERONRVMEI, PAX across field. Rare type with scepter omitted from obverse. From the F.E. Elmore Jones Collection, Lot 684. (Est: $800-1,200)

Silver Penny of William I, the Conqueror

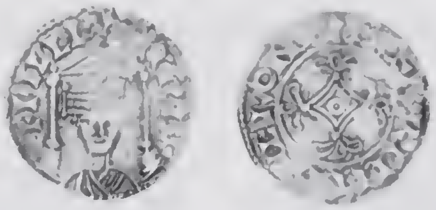
Profile Left type



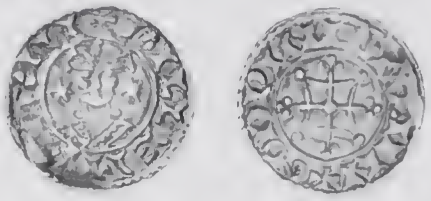
3537 **Great Britain. William I, the Conqueror, 1066-1087. Silver penny, Romney. S-1250, Br. I. EF for type,** and choice overall. Obverse bust to left, reverse with +PVLFMAERONRII around cross at center. Deep lilac-gray with lighter high points. Rare so fine. (Est: $800-1,000)



3538 **Great Britain. William I, the Conqueror. Silver penny, York. S-1251, Br. II. Bonnet type. VF.** Obverse bust facing, reverse with IIII_OLF (Harthoulf) ONEOF. Rich golden gray with slate highlights, altogether pleasing for the grade. (Est: $400-500)



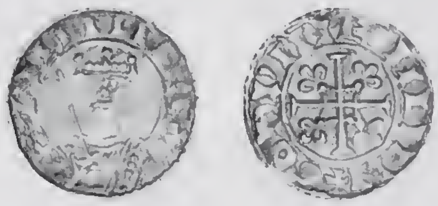
3539 **Great Britain. William I, the Conqueror. Silver penny, Wallingford. S-1252, Br. III. Canopy type. VF,** old, faint obverse scratches, mount removed at obverse top. Facing bust obverse, reverse with +BRIHTMAERONP/L. Medium gray with lilac highlights. (Est: $350-450)



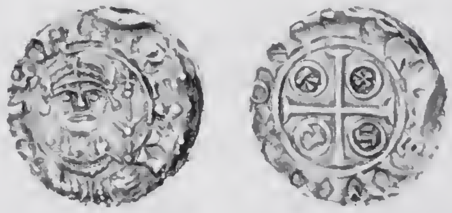
3540 **Great Britain. William I, the Conqueror. Silver penny, London. S-1254, Br. V. Two stars type. VF,** choice for grade and type. Obverse bust facing, a star to each side of bust, reverse with +GODPINEONLVN around cross on square with pellets. An impressive coin with strong details and eye appeal. Lilac-gray. (Est: $400-500)

Second Silver Penny of William the Conqueror

Sword Type



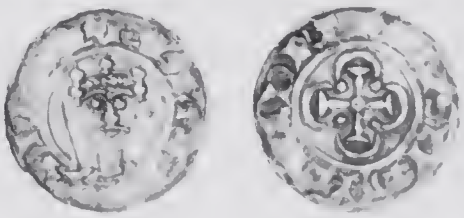
3541 **Great Britain. William I, the Conqueror. Silver penny, London. S1255. Sword type. VF.** Facing bust on obverse, with sword, reverse with +GODPINEONLVN., cross with lys at angles. Deep and attractive lilac-gray. Rare and desirable. (Est: $800-1,000)



3542 **Great Britain. William I, the Conqueror. Silver penny, Canterbury. S-1257, Br. VIII. PAXS type. VF.** Obverse bust facing, reverse with +SIMAERONCANT, annulets in angles, P, A, X, and S each in a separate annulet. A scarce variety. Lilac-gray and attractive for the grade. (Est: $400-500)

Silver Penny Rarity of William Rufus

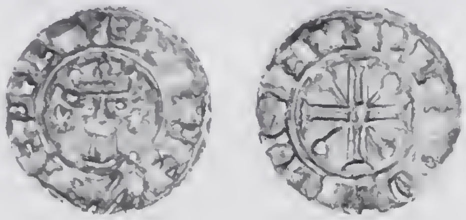
William II, Son of William the Conqueror



3543 **Great Britain. William II, Rufus, 1087-1100. Silver penny, Southwark. S-1259, Br. II. Cross in quatrefoil type. VF.** Obverse bust to facing, reverse with +IELDREDONSV_ around, cross in quatrefoil at center. Golden gray with slate highlights. Scarce and important. (Est: $1,100-1,500)

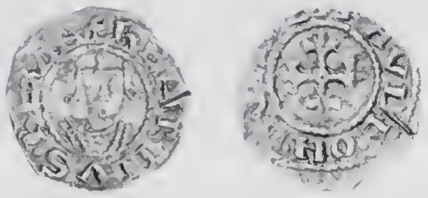
Another Silver Penny Rarity of William II

Cross Voided Type

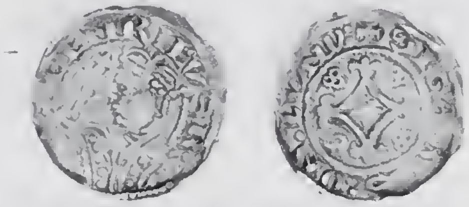


3544 Great Britain. William II Rufus. Silver penny, Chichester. S-1260, Br. III. Cross voided type. VF. Obverse bust facing, reverse with GODPINEONC'IC around, voided (hollow) cross at center. Lively golden gray surfaces with golden iridescence in the protected areas. Another rare silver penny of delightful quality. (Est: $1,100-1,400)

Ex: Locket and Carlton Britton Collection.



3545 Great Britain. Henry I, 1100-1135. Silver penny, London. S-1271, Br. X. VF. Obverse bust facing, reverse with +RAVLF:ON.LVNDE around, cross fleury at center. Steel gray with slate highlights. (Est: $250-350)



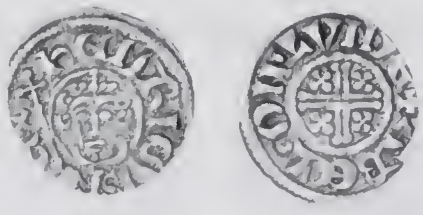
3546 Great Britain. Henry I. Silver penny, London. S-1274, Br. XIII. VF. Obverse bust to left, reverse with +SIGARVS:ON:LVND around star in lozenge fleury. Lilac-gray. (Est: $400-600)

3547 Great Britain. Henry I. Silver penny, Oxford or Winchester. S-1276, Br. XV. VF for type, curved and crude flan, details weak in places. Obverse bust left, reverse with [R or S]AWVLFON around quadrilateral on cross fleury. Light lilac-gray. (Est: $500-600)

3548 Great Britain. Stephen, 1135-1154. Silver penny, Norwich. S-1278. Watford type. Strong VF for type. Obverse bust right, reverse with AILWI:ON:N around cross moline with lis in angles. Light silver gray. Ex: Prestwich hoard. (Est: $500-600)

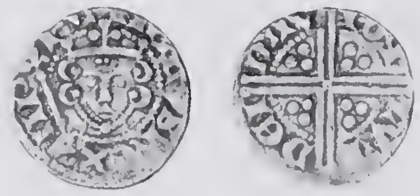
3549 Great Britain. Henry II, 1154-1189. Silver penny, Tealby type. S-1337, Class A. Fine to VF. Obverse bust facing, reverse with A...IENON...around cross with small crosses in angles. Better than the average quality typically seen for a Tealby penny. Lilac-gray. A difficult issue to locate with decent design details. (Est: $175-250)

3550 Great Britain. Richard I, the Lionheart, 1189-1199. Silver penny, Canterbury. S-1348, Class IV, crude portrait. Fine. Facing bust on obverse, reverse with +GOLDWINE.ON.C. around cross, quatrefoils in angles. A pleasing though somewhat crude silver penny of Richard the Lionheart, a popular name from the pages of early British history. Lilac-gray. (Est: $100-150)



3551 Great Britain. John, 1199-1216. Silver penny, London. S-1352, Class 5c. VF. Obverse with facing bust, reverse with +ABEL.ON.LVNDE around cross with pellets in angles. Lilac-gray. (Est: $125-150)

ABEL ON LVNDE (Abel in London) refers to a reportedly Jewish moneyer named Abel.

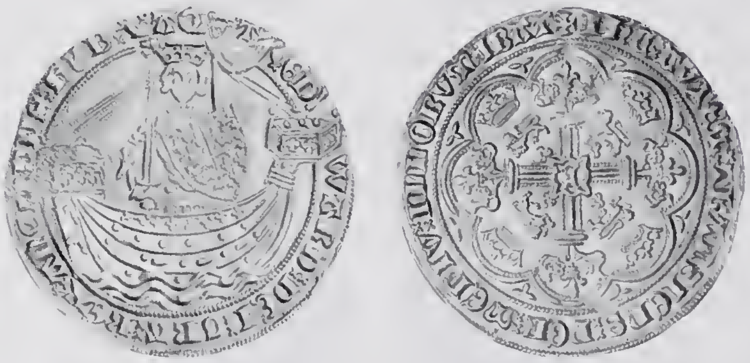


3552 Great Britain. Henry III, 1216-1272. Silver penny, London. S-1369, Class 5c. Long Cross type. Fine to VF. Facing bust on obverse, reverse with DAVI.ONLVNDEN, long cross with pellets in angles. Deep slate gray. (Est: $50-75)

3553 Great Britain. Selection of 14th century issues: ☆ Edward I, 1272-1307. Silver penny, S-1302-10, London, Class X. VF ☆ Edward II, 1307-27. Silver penny, S-1466, Canterbury, S-1466. Fine ☆ Edward III, 1327-1377. Silver half groat, S-1581, York. Fine, clipped ☆ Richard II, 1377-99. Silver penny, York, Ecclesiastical issue, S-1690. Fine, bit clipped. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est: $150-200)

Outstanding Uncirculated Gold Noble

Edward III



3554 Great Britain. Edward III, 1327-77. Gold noble. S-1502 for type. Treaty Period, 1361-69. Uncirculated, choice and lustrous. Obverse with Edward aboard ship of State, reverse with cross at center, lions at angles. A truly beautiful and impressive example of this popular gold issue. Rich yellow gold surfaces show attractive orange highlights in the recessed areas. An amazing coin where quality and aesthetic appeal are concerned. (Est: $800-1,200)

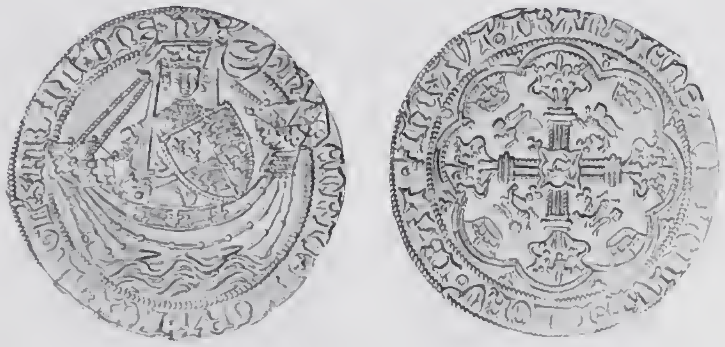
Purchased from Spink & Son's Numismatic Circular, January 5, 1957.

3555 Great Britain. Popular early silver issues of Henry IV, 1399-1413 ☆ Silver penny. Heavy coinage, York. Ecclesiastical issue. S-1722. Fine, a bit clipped, weak legends ☆ Silver halfpenny, London. S-1723. Fine, name weak ☆ Silver halfpenny, London. S-1724. VG. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est: $500-700)

3556 Great Britain. Henry V, 1413-22. Silver halfgroat, London. S-1774. VF. Facing bust on obverse, reverse with long cross, pellets in angles. Deep slate gray with lighter high points A pleasing example of a scarce issue. (Est: $250-300)

Superb Mint State Gold Noble of Henry VI

Fleur de Coin!



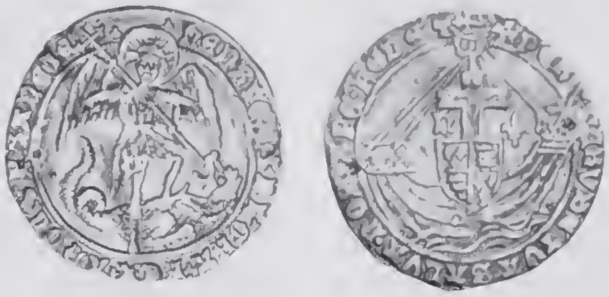
3557 Great Britain. Henry VI, 1422-61. Gold noble. S-1799 for type. First reign, annulet issue (1422-27). Uncirculated. Obverse with king aboard ship of State, annulet at sword arm, reverse with annulet in one spandrel (angle), cross at center. Lustrous yellow gold with strong design details and incredible aesthetic appeal. It is difficult to imagine a more enchanting example of hammered gold coinage form the era (although a lucky specialist or two may already be so fortunate as to have such a coin in their cabinet). Speculation aside, here is a truly beautiful numismatic link to the 15th-century British monarchy, a coin that would be an outstanding highlight in *any* collection! (Est: $900-1,200)

Purchased from Spink & Son's Numismatic Circular, January 6, 1957.

3558 Great Britain. Henry VI. First reign. Silver groat, Calais. S-1859. Rosette and mascle issue, 1427-30. EF, choice. Facing bust on obverse, long cross reverse, pellets in angles, rosettes and mascles (tiny crosses in pairs) in design elements and titles. A truly choice coin, nicely toned and nicely centered. The lovely lilac-gray surfaces are absolutely mark-free to the unaided eye, and the strike is remarkably sharp as well. A beauty; this cataloguer (Frank Van Valen) is sorely tempted to toss his own hat in the ring when the bidding begins! (Est: $200-250)

Important Gold Angel

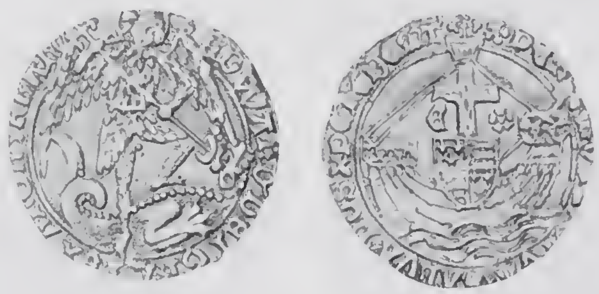
Henry VI Restored Issue



3559 Great Britain. Henry VI. Second reign, 1470-71. Gold angel. London, restoration cross mintmark. S-2078. VF, wavy flan. Obverse with Archangel Michael spearing demon, reverse with ship, cross and shield at center. Rich yellow gold with strong design details for the grade. A few scattered marks are present, but the overall integrity of the coin is still impressive. (Est: $1200-1500)

Gold Angel of Edward IV

Second Reign



3560 Great Britain. Edward IV, second reign, 1471-83. Gold angel (1480-83). London, cinquefoil mintmark. S-2091. EF. Obverse with Archangel Michael spearing demon, reverse with ship. Highly lustrous honey gold with deep yellow highlights. The strike is sharp; individual feathers on the archangel and scales on the dragon show nicely. A splendid coin in all respects. (Est: $1200-1500)

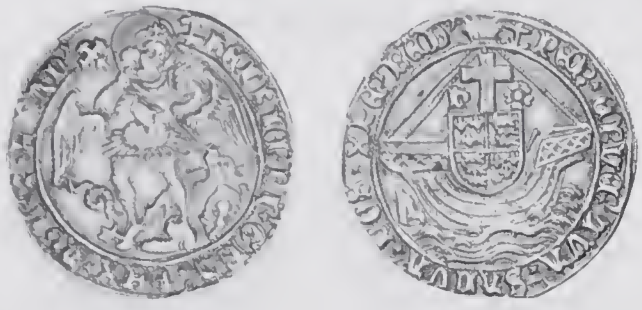
3561 Great Britain. Edward IV. Second reign. Silver groat. London, cross and pellet mintmark. S-2098. VF. Crowned facing bust on obverse, reverse with long cross, pellets in angles. Light silver gray with lilac toning in the recessed areas. (Est: $75-100)

3562 Great Britain. Richard III, 1483-85. Silver groat, London, boar's head mintmark. S-2156. About VF, lightly clipped. Deep golden gray with lighter high points. A rarity in nice condition such as offered here. (Est: $700-900)

The boar's head was a personal emblem of Richard III.

3563 Great Britain. Richard III. Silver penny, York. Archbishop Rotherham issue. S-2166-67. Fine, on a lightly clipped and wavy flan. Obverse with facing bust, reverse with long cross, pellets in angles. Deep lilac-gray. A rarity from the reign of Richard III. (Est: $400-600)

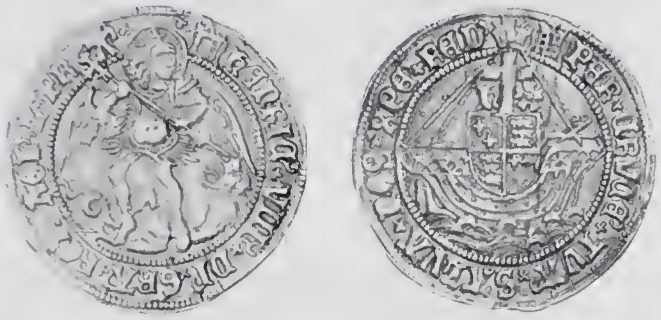
Lovely Gold Angel of Henry VII



3564 Great Britain. Henry VII, 1485-1509. Gold angel (1499-1502). S-2183. Anchor mintmark. EF. Obverse with Archangel Michael spearing demon, new dies, with both feet on dragon, reverse with ship. Medium orange gold with lighter high points. Nicely centered and nicely struck. Rare so fine. (Est: $1,200-1,600)

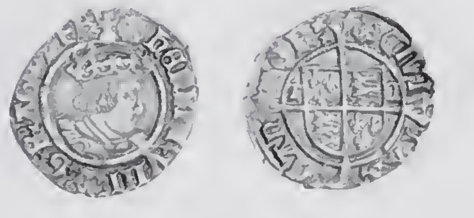
3565 Great Britain. Henry VII. Silver halfgroat, Canterbury. S-2211. VF, some light edge clipping. Obverse with crowned facing bust, reverse with long cross, pellets in angles. Pleasing lilac-gray. (Est: $50-75)

Gold Angel of Henry VIII



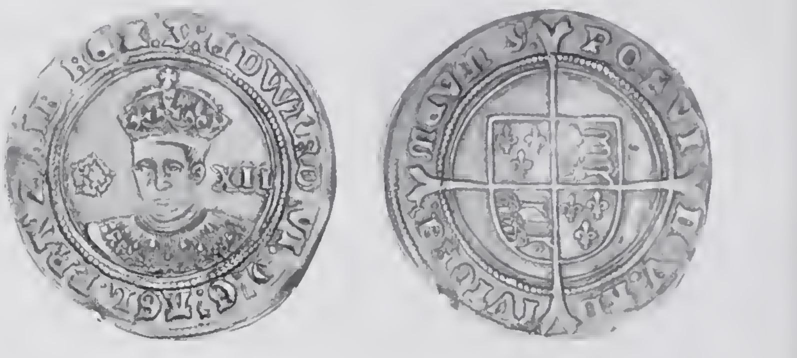
3566 Great Britain. Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Gold angel, First Coinage (1509-26). S-2265. Portcullis mintmark. VF. Obverse with Archangel Michael spearing demon, reverse with ship. Lively orange gold with bright yellow highlights in the recessed areas. Strong design details present for the grade. An attractive example of a scarce issue. (Est: $800-1000)

Henry's debasement of the silver coinage of the reign—firstly from .925 fineness to .750, then to .500, and finally to .333—earned him the nickname of "Old Coppernose." Evidently, his debased silver coinage displayed the copper in the mix as soon as light wear occurred on the high points, typically the king's portrait.



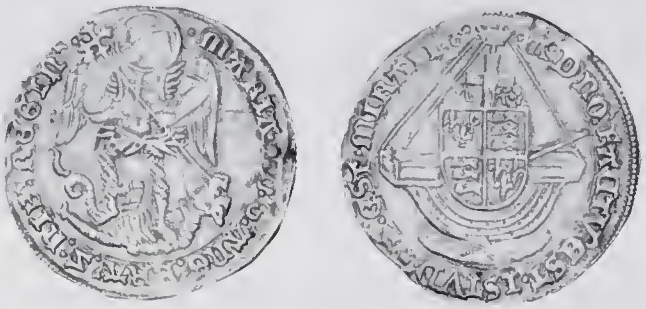
3567 Great Britain. Henry VIII. Silver halfgroat, Canterbury, Archbishop Cranmer. S-2345. EF. Obverse with young bust to right, reverse with long cross and shield. Medium slate gray with lighter high points. An attractive coin overall. (Est: $250-350)

3568 Great Britain. Pair of silver Tudor issues: ☆ Henry VIII, 1509-47. Penny, London. S-2380. VF/Fine. Obverse with bearded bust facing. Lightly clipped ☆ Edward VI, 1547-53. Threepence, London. S-2485. Fine +, with a natural flan crack. Obverse with crowned facing bust, reverse with shield on cross. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $175-225)

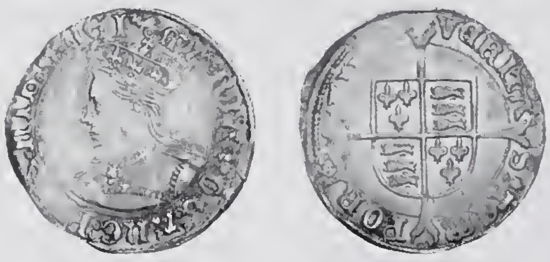


3569 Great Britain. Edward VI, 1547-53. Silver shilling. S-2482. VF, faint old scratches at face of Edward visible under low magnification. Obverse with crowned facing bust, reverse with Arms. Delightful lilac-gray with smoky slate. Choice. (Est: $200-300)

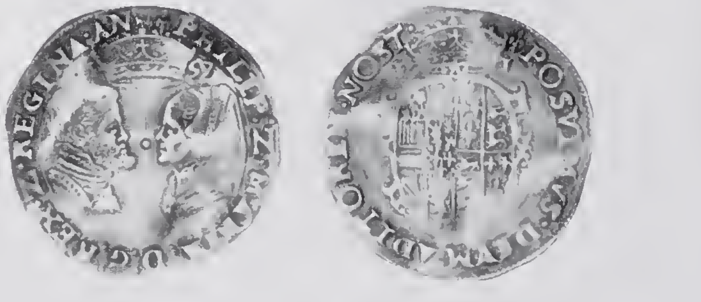
Impressive Angel of Queen Mary



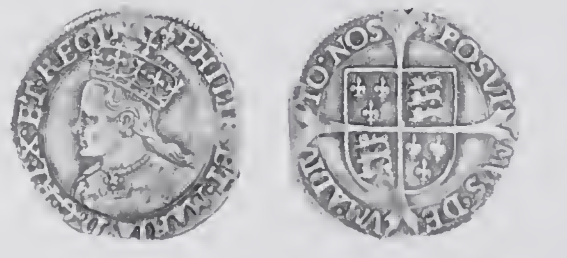
3570 Great Britain. Mary, 1553-54. Gold angel. S-2490A. Pomegranate mintmark. VF. Obverse with Archangel Michael spearing demon, reverse with ship. Bright yellow gold with deep orange highlights in the recesses. Nicely defined at the centers, a hint of weakness at the peripheries. A problem-free specimen of this rarity. (Est: $1,500-1,800)



3571 Great Britain. Mary. Silver groat. S-2492. EF for type. Obverse with crowned bust to left, reverse with shield on cross. A pleasing lilac-gray specimen with iridescent rose and violet present. Choice and attractive. Rare so fine. (Est: $500-600)

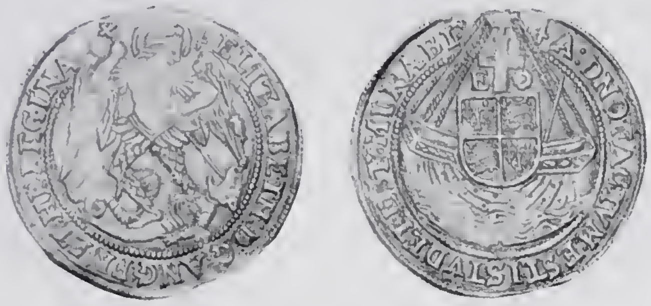


3572 Great Britain. Philip and Mary, 1554-58. 1557 silver sixpence. S-2506. VF. Obverse with facing busts of Philip and Mary, reverse with crowned shield. Light lilac-gray with deeper slate gray highlights. On a slightly wavy flan, but still with truly exceptional portraits for this scarce issue. (Est: $500-700)

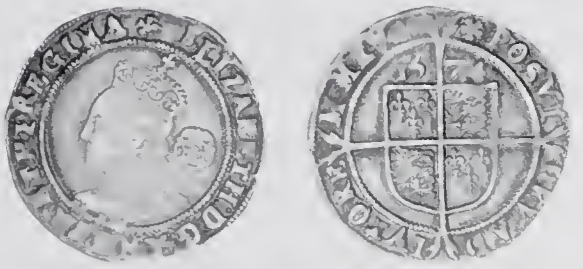


3573 Great Britain. Philip and Mary. Silver groat. S-2508. VF+. Obverse with crowned bust of Mary to left, reverse with shield on cross, POSIMVS type. Sharp for the grade. Light lilac-gray with attractive deep gray highlights. Rare. (Est: $400-500)

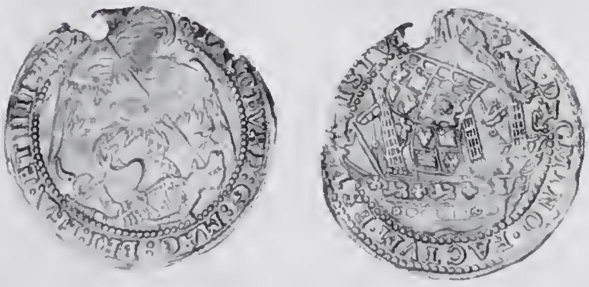
Gold Angel of Elizabeth I



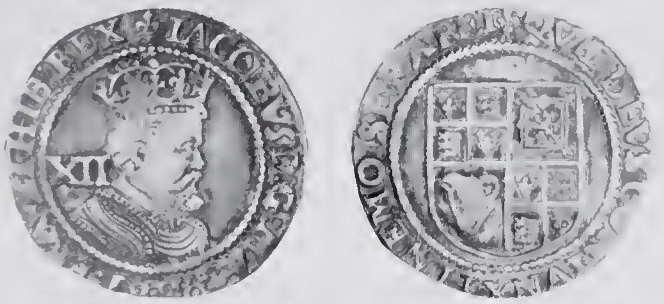
3574 **Great Britain. Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Gold angel, sword mintmark (1582). S-2525. EF.** Obverse with Archangel Michael spearing demon, reverse with ship, beaded inner circles. Lively orange gold surfaces. Sharp details on both sides. A rare type in a lovely state of preservation. (Est: $1500-1800)



3575 **Great Britain. Elizabeth I. 1574 silver sixpence. S-2562C, larger bust. VF.** Obverse with crowned bust to left, rose to right of bust, reverse with cross on shield, date above shield. Definitely choice for the grade. Smooth golden gray fields with slate gray highlights at the periphery. (Est: $150-200)

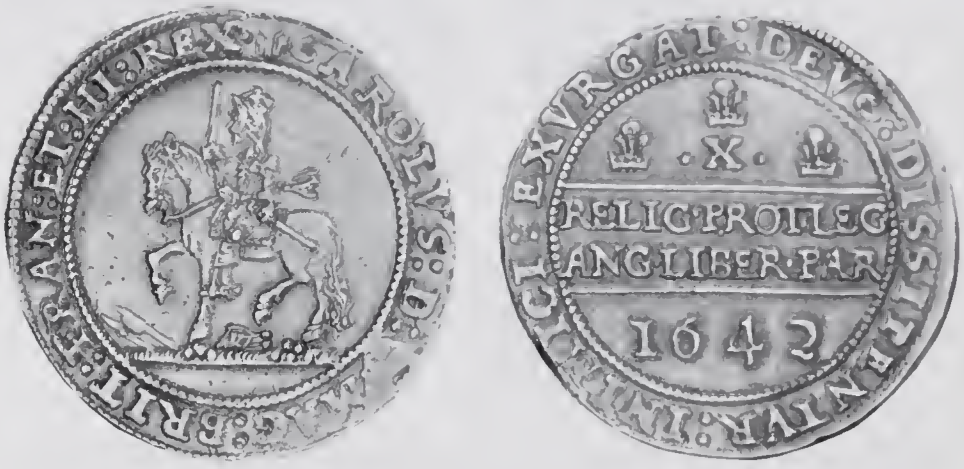


3576 **Great Britain. James I, 1603-1625. Gold angel (1623-24). Lis mintmark. S-2636. EF,** holed at 12:00 for use as a touch piece, hole breaks through at rim. Obverse with Archangel Michael spearing demon, reverse with ship. Deep yellow gold. Interesting. (Est: $400-600)



3577 **Great Britain. James I, 1603-1625. Silver shilling. S-2668. VF,** some light scrapes on portrait. Obverse with crowned bust right, reverse with shield in beaded circle. Slate gray with lilac high points. (Est: $100-150)

Desirable 1642 Shrewsbury Half Pound

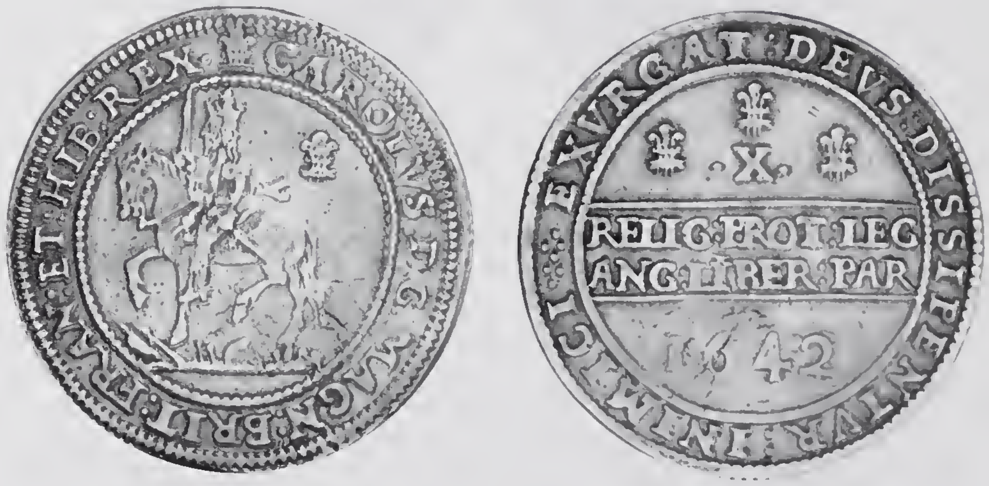


3578 **Great Britain. Charles I, 1625-49. 1642 silver half pound, Shrewsbury Mint. S-2924. VF to EF for type.** Obverse with Shrewsbury horseman to left, reverse with three plumes above declaration. Lovely lilac-gray with lighter high points. A touch of weakness at the peripheries is present, not an uncommon happenstance for this issue. A prominent and popular rarity, struck during the Civil War by Royalists in support of the King; he later lost his head and was supplanted by Oliver Cromwell. (Est: $1200-1500)

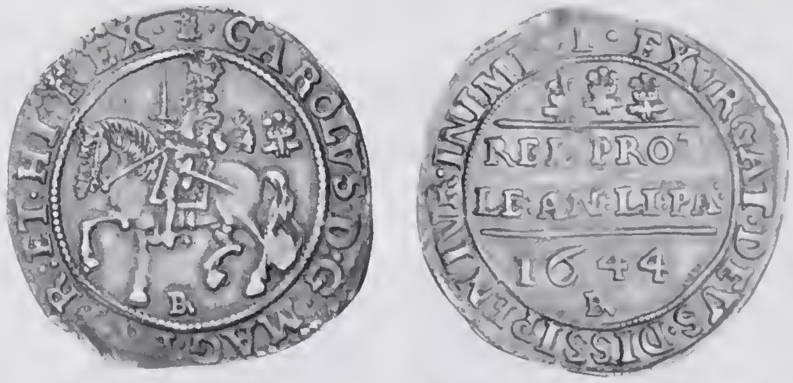
Our consignor notes that this specimen was from the Thorburn Collection, 1887; later from the Murdoch Collection, 1903.

Half Pound of Charles I

Oxford Mint Rarity



3579 **Great Britain. Charles I. 1642 silver half pound, Oxford Mint. S-2945. VF.** Obverse with Shrewsbury horseman to left, plume in field behind, reverse with three plumes above declaration. Lilac-gray with lighter high points. Another rare issue from the Civil War era, always popular and always in demand. (Est: $900-1,200)



3580 **Great Britain. Charles I. 1644 silver half crown, Bristol Mint. S-3009. VF+,** exemplary strike for the issue. Obverse with Oxford horseman to left, Br (for Bristol) below, reverse with three plumes above declaration. A truly impressive example of the issue, nicely struck and delightfully toned in shades of lilac and gray. Rare. (Est: $600-800)

Ex: Lockett Collection, Lot 3496.

3581 Great Britain. Charles I. 1645-46 silver half crown. Tower Mint under Parliament. S-2842. Fine, typical for type. Obverse with Charles I riding tall horse to left, reverse with oval shield. Somewhat rough and misshapen around the periphery, and a coin that should be seen before bidding judgement is passed. (Est: $100-125)

3582 **Great Britain. Charles I. 1646 silver groat, Bridgnorth Mint, traditionally attributed to Lundy Island. S-3041. VF,** edge lightly clipped. Obverse with crowned bust to left, plumelet before bust, IIII behind, reverse with three plumes above declaration. Attractive medium gray with strong design elements for the grade. Slightly off-center on the reverse, affecting the peripheral legends on the viewer's right. (Est: $300-350)

1646 Newark Obsidional Half Crown

Impressive Quality

3583 **Great Britain. Charles I. 1646 silver half crown, Newark Besieged. S-3140. VF,** choice for the grade. Obverse with crowned XXX, C to left, R to right of crown, reverse with OBS:/NEWARK/1646. Lozenge-shaped flan. Lovely lilac-gray with strong design details. Among the finest examples of this desirable issue that we have handled in some time; the typical example of the issue seldom approaches the quality offered here. British obsidional coinage at its nicest. (Est: $1,000-1,300)

Obsidional (siege) money has been minted over the course of the centuries by various towns and cities that have been besieged by invading armies. France, Germany, and Mexico, to name but a few issuing countries, have all seen obsidional coinage at one time or another. The siege coinage of the English Civil War era is among the most popular of these issues. The city of Newark was besieged by Cromwell's armies at various times during 1645-46, the city finally surrendering to its besiegers in May 1646.

Important Pontefract Besieged Shilling

Octagonal Flan

3584 **Great Britain. Charles I. 1648 octagonal silver shilling, Pontefract Besieged. S-3148. VF,** holed and plugged at 11:00. Obverse with crowned CR, reverse with castle, hand with sword to right of castle, date beneath. Rich lilac-gray with deeper highlights in places. Another popular rarity from the Civil War era, and thoroughly attractive despite the skillfully plugged flan. (Est: $900-1,200)

3585 **Great Britain. Charles I. 1648 silver shilling, Pontefract Besieged. S-3149. VF,** holed and plugged with brass at top. Lozenge-shaped flan. Designs similar to previous lot. Lilac-gray. Rare in any grade. (Est: $900-1,200)

Pontefract was besieged by the Parliamentary armies from June 1648 to March 1648/49, before capitulating to the besiegers.

Impressive 1648 Shilling

Pontefract Besieged

Octagonal Flan

3586 **Great Britain. Charles II as pretender, 1649-1660. 1648 silver shilling, Pontefract Besieged. S-3150. EF/VF.** Octagonal flan. Similar in type to the preceding lot. Deep lilac-gray with attractive toning. Another rarity from the era, a prize for the alert specialist. (Est: $1,500-2,000)

Splendid 1651 Commonwealth Gold Unite

3587 **Great Britain. Commonwealth, 1649-1660. 1651/0 overdate (unlisted as such) gold unite. Sun mintmark. S-3208. EF.** Obverse with English shield in wreath, reverse with English and Irish shields conjoined, XX above shields. Rare. A beautiful coin, a definite prize for the alert specialist. Rich orange iridescence glows warmly on honey gold surfaces. Nicely centered and thoroughly attractive despite a few tiny marks. (Est: $1,500-2,000)

The Commonwealth issues display legends in English rather than Latin, as Latin inscriptions were deemed to be too reminiscent of the Papacy in Rome.

1653 Commonwealth Crown

THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND
GOD WITH VS 1653

3588 **Great Britain. Commonwealth. 1653 silver crown, Sun mintmark. S-3214. VF,** minor edge clip at 11:00 on the obverse. Medium gray with some lilac highlights. Strong design elements and lovely appeal combine nicely in this delightful rarity. (Est: $800-1,000)

3589 Great Britain. Commonwealth. 1653 silver half crown, Sun mintmark. S-3215. VF/F. Similar in overall design to the crown in the previous lot. Pale lilac-gray surfaces. (Est: $250-300)

3590 Great Britain. Commonwealth. 1660 silver shilling, Anchor mintmark. S-3218. G/VG, bent long ago and straightened. Design type similar to previous lot. Scarce. (Est: $150-200)

3591 Great Britain. Selection of minor silver Commonwealth types, all of the typical Commonwealth design: ☆ 1652 shilling. S-3217. Sun mintmark. VF, minor flan flaws, perhaps skillfully holed and plugged at the 5 in the date ☆ 1654 sixpence. S-3219. Sun mintmark. Fine ☆ Undated halfgroat. S-3221. Fine, light edge flaws (2) ☆ Undated penny. S-3222. VF/F, slightly curved flan ☆ Undated halfpenny. S-3223. VF, weak strike. (Total: 6 pieces) (Est: $350-450)

1658 Silver Commonwealth Half Crown

Oliver Cromwell, Protector

OLIVAR·D·G·R·P·ANG·SCO·ET·HIB&PRO
PAX·QVÆRITVR·BELLO 1658

3592 **Great Britain. Oliver Cromwell, Protector, 1653-58. 1658 silver half crown. S-3227A. EF.** Obverse with laureated bust of Cromwell to left, reverse with crowned shield. Latin legends. Lively golden gray surfaces show lustre and rose iridescence. Rare so fine, and certain to attract serious bidding activity. (Est: $1,500-1,800)

3593 Great Britain. Selection of later House of Stewart sixpences: ☆ Charles II. 1677. S-3382, Fine ☆ James II. 1687. S-3413. VF. Late shields style ☆ William and Mary. 1693. S-3438. VF. A nice group overall. (Est: $400-500)

3594 **Great Britain. James II, 1685-88. Gold touch-piece. VG/Fine,** pierced. Obverse with ship, reverse with Archangel Michael spearing demon. (Est: $150-200)

Touch-pieces were made to hang from the hem of the monarch's garments so that the lowly of the kingdom could touch his or her highness's garments and gold pieces, and thus benefit from their nearness to the monarch. Theoretically, the monarch was considerably closer to God than the common man could ever hope to be.

3595 Great Britain. William III, 1694-1702. 1697 silver sixpence. S-3531. EF, late die state. Obverse bust to right, reverse with cruciform shields. Much brilliance remains. (Est: $125-150)

3596 Great Britain. Trio of early milled sixpences: ☆ Anne. 1711. S-3619. EF ☆ George I. 1723 South Sea Company. S-3652 (2). VF to EF, and VF. ((Total: 3 pieces) (Est: $250-350)

GEORGIVS · II · DEI · GRATIA

3597 **Great Britain. George II, 1727-60. 1738 gold five guineas. Young Head style. S-3663. EF.** Bust to left on obverse, crowned arms on reverse. Highly lustrous and somewhat prooflike in areas, perhaps delicately brushed at one time. Faint flan adjustment marks noted at reverse center. A delightful example overall of this rare issue of George II. (Est: $2,000-3,000)

3598 A interesting collection of pieces from various shipwrecks from 1627 to 1922. Included are cobs of one, two, four, and eight reales; each are heavily corroded and cleaned. Also, a heavily corroded Mexican Pillar dollar, a Dutch Lion daler, Dutch East Indian duit, a 1745 English "Lima" half crown, and a 1907 English sovereign. All except the half crown show evidence of salvage and cleaning; still an interesting lot for those interested in shipwrecks and their history. Accompanied by documentation describing each shipwreck. A fascinating grouping. (Total: 9 pieces)

3599 Great Britain. Quartette of House of Hanover sixpences ☆ George II. 1758. S-3711. VF ☆ George III. 1787, with hearts. S-3749. EF ☆ George IV. 1821. S-3813. AU/choice EF ☆ William IV. 1834. S-3836. VF, once cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est: $150-200)

3600 Great Britain. George III, 1760-1820. 1782 gold guinea. S-3728, Fourth Head style. AU, choice. Bright and lustrous yellow gold. (Est: $75-125)

3601 **Great Britain. George III. 1820 gold sovereign. S-3785C. Uncirculated,** choice. Bright and lustrous yellow gold with frosty motifs and reflective fields. An enticingly beautiful example of the popular "Bull Head" sovereign from the final year of George III's rule. (Est: $400-500)

Gold £2 of George IV

3602 **Great Britain. George IV, 1820-30. 1823 gold £2. AU,** probably mounted at one time; tiny holes on the rim at 3:00 and 9:00 support this theory. Still a bright and pleasing example of the issue. (Est: $600-800)

3603 Great Britain. Three pieces from the Wreck of the *HMS Douro*, a luxury steamer sunk off the coast of France in 1882: ☆ Victoria. 1854 sovereign. KM-736.1. AU-50. Medium yellow gold with nearly full lustre and excellent eye appeal. Some richer orange highlights apparent on the reverse ☆ Victoria. 1880 sovereign. KM-752. AU-58. Light yellow gold with reflective surfaces and bright mint lustre. A lovely and visually appealing coin that looks just as it did in 1882 ☆ Brazil. 1853 500 reis. KM-464. VF, cleaned to a bright and unnatural metallic silver gray. Not heavily corroded as one would expect of a silver coin found in saltwater ☆ The *Douro* was a Royal Mail Steamer that carried mail and luxury passengers and was on the return trip from Brazil in April 1882 when it was struck by the Spanish ship *Yrurac Bat*. Both ships were a loss and 36 people died. These coins are accompanied by documentation attesting to their origin from that wreck's salvage operation that took place in 1995. (Total: 3 pieces)

3604 Great Britain. Selection of Victoria sovereigns, average VF to EF: ☆ 1868 ☆ 1874 ☆ 1889 ☆ 1892. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est: $300-400)

3605 Great Britain. Group of sixpences ☆ 1885 EF ☆ 1887 AU, cleaned ☆ 1895 Uncirculated ☆ 1906 AU ☆ 1911 Proof ☆ 1945 AU ☆ 1953 Proof. A nice group. (Total: 7 pieces) (Est: $125-150)

3606 Great Britain. Sovereign mix: ☆ 1904 AU ☆ 1913 Uncirculated (2) ☆ 1980 Proof, in case of issue. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est: $350-450)

3607 Great Britain. Pair of Edward VIII "issues": ☆ 1936. Fantasy silver crown. Proof. Bruce-XM5b, Lobel series (1984). Just 500 pieces struck ☆ New Guinea. 1936 Penny. Uncirculated, RB. (Est: $50-100)

3608 Anglo-Gallic. Edward the Black Prince, 1362-76. Silver demi-gros, Poitiers Mint. Elias-179b. VF. Obverse half-figure with sword to right, reverse with long cross, three pellets in each angle. Medium gray with lighter high points. Strong design details evident for the grade. A pleasing example of a scarce and desirable issue. (Est: $300-400)

3609 Anglo-Gallic. Edward the Black Prince. Silver hardi d'argent. Elias-208a. Fine, clipped. Obverse with facing half-figure with sword, reverse with long cross, leopards and fleurs in angles. Medium gray. (Est: $50-75)

3610 **Great Britain. Ireland. Hiberno-Norse, c.1035-60. Silver penny, Phase III. S-6132. VF.** Obverse with bust to left, two pellets before face, reverse with long cross, crude hands in two angles. Deep slate gray with lighter high points. An attractive example of this rare early Irish issue. (Est: $350-500)

3611 Great Britain. Ireland. John, as Lord of Ireland, 1172-1199. Silver halfpenny, circa 1190-98, Dublin. S-6205.EF. Obverse with face of John, reverse with +ADAM . . . DWE, voided cross with annulets at angles. Deep steel gray with delightful golden iridescence and strong eye appeal. Rare so fine. (Est: $300-400)

3612 Great Britain. Ireland. John as King, 1199-1216. Silver penny, circa 1207-1211, Dublin. S-6228. EF. Obverse with bust in triangle, reverse with ROBERD ON DIVE around, with sun, moon, and stars in triangle. Deep golden gray with strong design details and extraordinary visual appeal. Rare so fine. (Est: $300-350)

3613 Great Britain. Ireland. Edward I, 1272-1307. Silver penny, circa 1297-1302, Dublin. S-6251. VF, clipped in places. Obverse bust in inverted triangle, reverse with long cross, pellets in angles. Attractive lilac gray. (Est: $75-100)

3614 Great Britain. Ireland. Henry VII, 1485-1509. Silver groat, circa 1496-1505, Dublin. S-6455. Fine. Obverse bust facing with arched crown, legend error hEnRID (for hEnRIC), reverse with long cross, pellets in angles. Lilac gray, attractive overall. Rare. (Est: $175-225)

3615 Great Britain. Ireland. Henry VIII, 1509-47. Billon sixpence. Posthumous issue, circa 1547-1550. Boar's head mintmark. S-6486. Fine, edge flaw, as struck. Obverse with facing bust of local style, reverse with shield on cross. Smoky gray with a few faint scratches present. Scarce. (Est: $150-200)

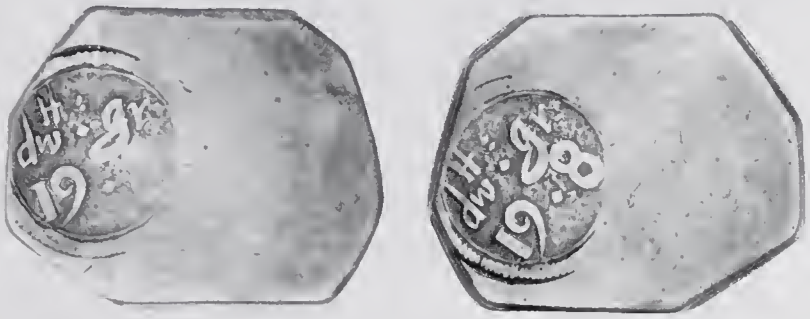
3616 Great Britain. Ireland. Philip and Mary, 1554-58. 1555 silver groat. S-6501. VF. Obverse with facing busts of Philip and Mary, reverse with crowned harp. Bright silver gray with deeper toning highlights in places. Some striking weakness and a few stray marks present, but the overall quality is still quite strong. (Est: $250-350)

Outstanding Irish Shilling of Elizabeth I

3617 **Great Britain. Ireland. Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. 1561 silver shilling. S-6505. VF.** Obverse with crowned bust to left, reverse with three harps on crowned shield. An exceptional example of this type. Pleasing lilac gray surfaces show a touch of striking weakness in places. A few tiny edge bruises are present, but other extraneous marks are at a minimum. Decidedly rare in the assigned grade. (Est: $1500-2000)

(1642) Inchiquin Silver Crown Rarity

Great Rebellion, Lords Justices Coinage



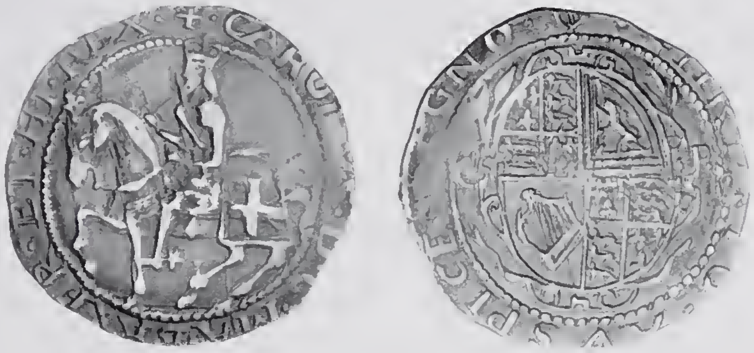
3618 **Great Britain. Ireland. (1642) silver crown. The Great Rebellion, Lords Justices. Inchiquin Money. S-6532. VF/Fine.** Obverse with "dwtt gr 19.8" counterstamped in circle on otherwise blank flan, reverse similar. Struck on hammered silver plate that was cut to specified weights. On a nearly octagonal flan, reminiscent of the cob coinage of the Spanish New World. A pleasing gray specimen of this great and popular rarity. Certainly one of the highlights of this offering, and a memorable coin in all respects. (Est: $2000-2500)

The Civil War in England involving King Charles I and the forces of Oliver Cromwell spread, as might be imagined, to Ireland and Scotland as well. Irish Lord Inchiquin, for whom this rebellion coinage is named, was appointed to command the Protestant forces in Munster during the open rebellion that started in October 1641.

Ex: Limerick Find.

Confederate Catholics Half Crown of 1642-43

"Blacksmith's Half Crown" Rarity

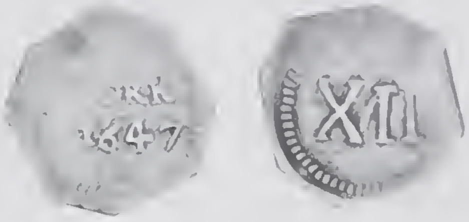


3619 **Great Britain. Ireland. Confederate Catholics, 1642-43, Kilkenny issue. Silver 'Blacksmith's' half crown. S-6557. VF,** well struck for type. Lilac gray surfaces. Obverse with king riding horse to left, reverse oval shield. Crude copy of London issue. Rare and desirable in all grades, the present coin is a delightful example of the type and grade. (Est: $1,500-2,000)

The Catholics in Ireland set up their own council during the Great Rebellion. Their Catholic Confederacy was founded at Kilkenny in 1642, where they proclaimed their loyalty to King Charles I. They issued their own coinage of half crowns, the so-called Blacksmith's half crowns, which crudely copied the designs of the King's regal issues.

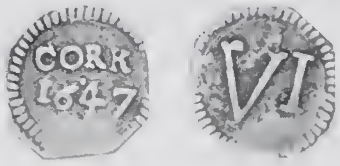
1647 Cork Shilling Rarity

Southern Cities of Refuge



3620 **Great Britain. Ireland. Southern Cities of Refuge, Cork. 1647 silver shilling. S-6561. Fine/VF.** Obverse with CORK/1647, reverse with XII at center. Deep golden gray with lilac highlights. A prized rarity from the Great Rebellion, and easily one of the highlights of this offering. (Est: $1,500-2,000)

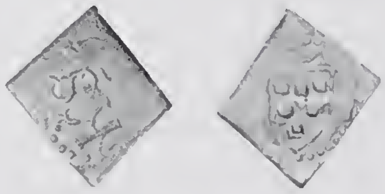
Rare 1647 Cork Sixpence



3621 **Great Britain. Ireland. Southern Cities of Refuge, Cork. 1647 silver sixpence. S-6561A. VF** for issue, choice for the grade. Obverse similar to shilling issue, reverse with VI at center. Deep lilac gray with richer highlights in the recessed areas. Another great rarity from the Great Rebellion, a piece that will almost certainly see spirited bidding from specialists. (Est: $1,500-2,000)

Important Kinsale Farthing Issue

A Prominent Rarity



3622 **Great Britain. Ireland. Southern Cities of Refuge, Cork. Kinsale. Undated bronze farthing. S-6563. VF,** decidedly choice for the grade and issue. Obverse with KS in beaded circle, reverse with checkered shield. Deep olive brown with strong design details present. A very rare coin in an equally rare grade. Superior to the Seaby/Spink plate coin in all respects, and certain to attract strong bidder interest as such. (Est: $750-1,000)

3623 Great Britain. Ireland. Southern Cities of Refuge, Cork. Kilkenny. Undated bronze halfpenny. S-6563A. Fine or better counterstamp on Good host coin. Castle with K below, counterstamped on halfpenny of Confederate Catholics (S-6555). Medium chocolate brown. Rare. (Est: $250-300)

3624 **Great Britain. Ireland. Southern Cities of Refuge, Cork. Youghal. 1646 bronze farthing. S-6565. VF/F.** Obverse with bird above YT, date beneath, reverse with ship. Olive brown with mahogany highlights. A very rare and equally desirable issue. Choice for the assigned grade and important as such. (Est: $400-500)

3625 Great Britain. Ireland. James II, 1685-91. 1690 Gunmoney crown. S-6578. VF with clear undertype. Obverse with king riding to left, reverse with cruciform shields. Overstruck on large size gunmoney half crown of December 1689 (S-6579h). Deep golden brown with lighter high points. (Est: $175-250)

The so-called "gunmoney" emergency issues were made from brass or latten from old cannons, bells, and other scrap metal. Originally called "brass money," the term "gunmoney" is now favorably applied to the issues. The coins were originally intended to be redeemed in sterling silver by James I, a plan that was called for when James I and loyal Catholic supporters invaded Ireland in 1689. The issue was recoined into lower denominations as late as 1691 in Limerick, which continued to hold out in favor of King James I over William and Mary.

3626 Great Britain. Ireland. James II. 1690 Gunmoney crown. S-6578. VF. Similar to preceding lot for type. Overstruck on large size gunmoney half crown of 1689 (S-6579). Attractive golden brown surfaces with some deeper toning in the recessed areas. A popular type. (Est: $150-200)

3627 Great Britain. Ireland. James II. 1690 Gunmoney crown. S-6578. EFD, sharp for grade and type. Similar to previous type. Overstruck on large size gunmoney half crown (S-6579). Deep golden brown. Strong design details present. A most pleasing example of this popular issue. (Est: $300-400)

3628 Great Britain. Ireland. James II. 1690 Gunmoney crown. Similar to preceding. AU. Deep golden brown with delightful eye appeal. Struck on a fresh flan. (Est: $300-400)

3629 Great Britain. Ireland. James II. Gunmoney pair: 1690 crown. S-6578. Fine. Overstruck on large size gunmoney half crown (S-6579): ☆ February 1689 half crown. S-6579k. VF. Obverse with laureated bust to left, reverse with crown, crossed scepters behind. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $150-200)

Gold Lion of Robert III

Heavy Coinage, Circa 1390-1403

3630 **Great Britain. Scotland. Robert III, 1390-1406. Gold lion. Heavy coinage. S-5154. EF.** Obverse crowned shield, reverse with Saint Andrew on saltire cross. Bright yellow gold. Strong design elements for the grade, nicely centered and highly pleasing. A prized rarity. (Est: $1,200-1,500)

3631 Great Britain. Scotland. Robert III. Edinburgh, silver groat. S-5166. VF for type. Obverse with crowned facing bust, reverse with long cross, pellets in angles. Pleasing lilac gray with strong design details. (Est: $200-250)

Gold Demy of James I

3632 **Great Britain. Scotland. James I, 1406-37. Gold demy. S-5192. EF.** Obverse with lozenge-shaped arms, titular error with DE:IGRACIA: for DEI:GRACIA:, reverse with saltire cross in fleured tressure. Lustrous orange gold with plenty of eye appeal. A lovely example of this treasured rarity. (Est: $1,200-1,500)

3633 Great Britain. Scotland. Edinburgh, silver groat. S-5195. Fine. Obverse with crowned facing bust, reverse with long cross, pellets and fleurs in alternate angles. Lilac gray. A natural flan flaw is noted at the edge. (Est: $150-200)

3634 Great Britain. Scotland. James III, 1460-88. Edinburgh, silver groat. S-5289. Fine. Obverse with crowned half-left bust, reverse with long cross, pellets and crowns in alternate angles. Deep silver gray. This important and rare issue displays the first use of a realistic portrait on Scottish coinage. (Est: $300-400)

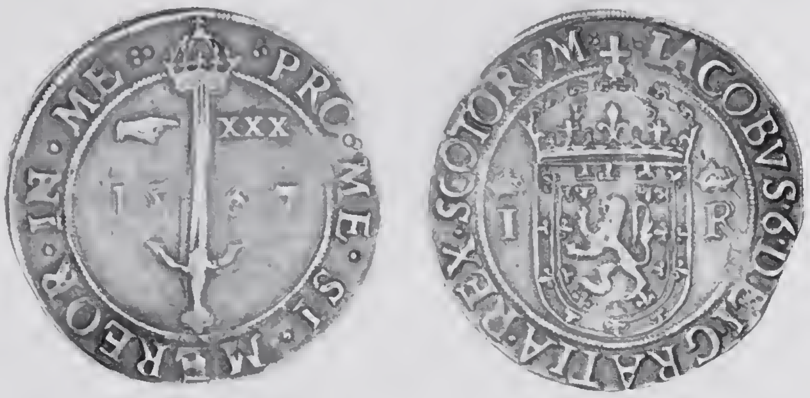
Ex Dundee Collection:79.

3635 Great Britain. Scotland. James V, 1513-42. Edinburgh, silver groat. S-5378. F/VF. Obverse with crowned bust to right, reverse with shield on long cross. Medium gray with some deeper highlights. (Est: $150-200)

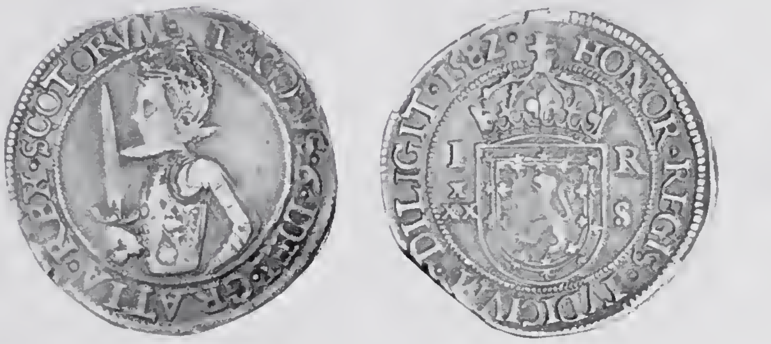
3636 Great Britain. Scotland. Mary. 1558 silver testoon. S-5406.F/VF. Obverse crowned shield, reverse with cross potent, cross in each angle. Pleasing steel gray. A tiny, natural flan split, as struck, is seen at the edge. (Est: $250-300)

3637 Great Britain. Scotland. Mary and Francis, 1558-60. 1559 silver groat of 12 pence or "nonsunt." S-5448. VF, lightly clipped in places. Obverse with crowned monogram, reverse with inscription. (Est: $150-200)

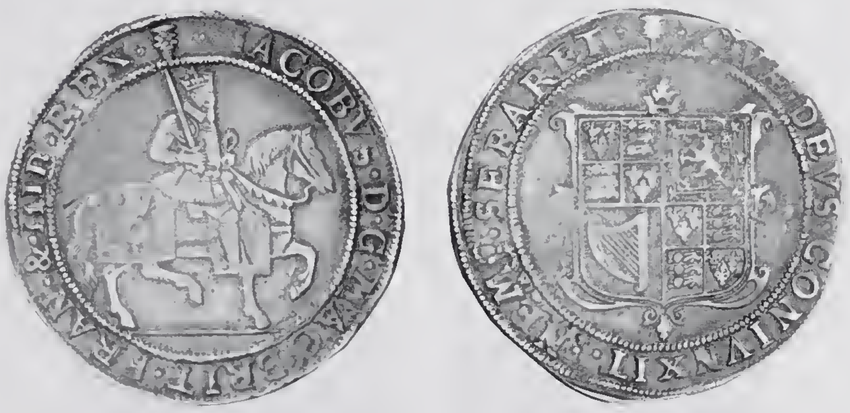
3638 **Great Britain. Scotland. Mary and Henry Darnley, 1565-67. 1566 silver ryal. S-5425. VF.** Obverse with crowned shield, reverse with tortoise climbing crowned palm tree. Deep slate gray with lilac toning. Possibly holed and plugged long ago at the bottom of the obverse, reverse fields smoothed long ago as well. (Est: $350-450)



3639 Great Britain. Scotland. James VI, 1567-1625. 1567 silver ryal or "sword dollar." S-5472. VF. Reverse with crowned shield, obverse with crowned sword that splits date, hand left of sword, XXX to right. Lilac gray with lighter high points. Choice for the grade. Rare. (Est: $600-800)



3640 Great Britain. Scotland. James VI. 1582 silver 30 shillings. S-5487. VF. Obverse half figure left, reverse with crowned shield. Deep lilac gray with lighter high points. Scarce so nice. (Est: $600-800)

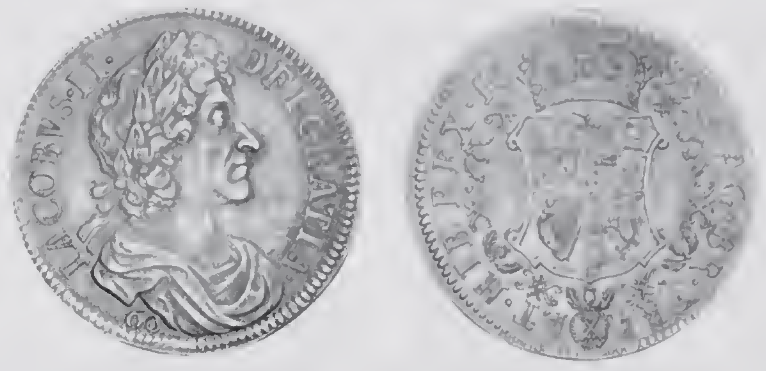


IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN & HIB REX
QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET

3641 Great Britain. Scotland. James VI. Silver 60 shillings, circa 1604-25, after accession to English throne. S-5501. VF. Obverse with king riding horse to right, reverse shield with arms of England in first and fourth quarters. Smoky lilac gray. Rare so fine. (Est: $700-1,000)

3642 Great Britain. Scotland. Charles I, 1625-49. Silver 60 shillings. Third coinage, 1637-42. S-5552. Briot issue. Fine, worn but highly presentable. Obverse with king riding horse to left, reverse with crowned shield. Lively lilac gray. (Est: $200-250)

3643 Great Britain. Scotland. Charles II, 1649-85. 1682 silver dollar. Second coinage. S-5618.VF. Obverse with laureated bust to left, reverse with cruciform shields, thistles in angles. Lilac gray with lighter high points. (Est: $450-650)



3644 Great Britain. Scotland. James VII (James II of England), 1685-89. 1688 silver 60 shillings. S-5634. Plain edge, Matthew Young restrike circa 1828. AU. Obverse with laureated bust to right, reverse with crowned shield. Delightful smoky gray with lighter high points. Lustrous and lightly prooflike. (Est: $800-1000)

Ex Dundee:326.

3645 Great Britain. Scotland. William and Mary, 1689-1694. 1692 silver 60 shillings. S-5642.VF. Obverse with conjoined busts to left, 60 below, reverse with crowned shield. A nice coin in all respects. Lilac gray with some lustre. (Est: $500-700)

3646 Great Britain. Quintette of error coppers, all Elizabeth II. All are struck out of collar with high lip at rim in places, and all are MS-63 RD; a few have light spots: ☆ Halfpenny. 1964 (2) ☆ Penny. 1965 (3). A great group of classic errors. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est: $50-100)

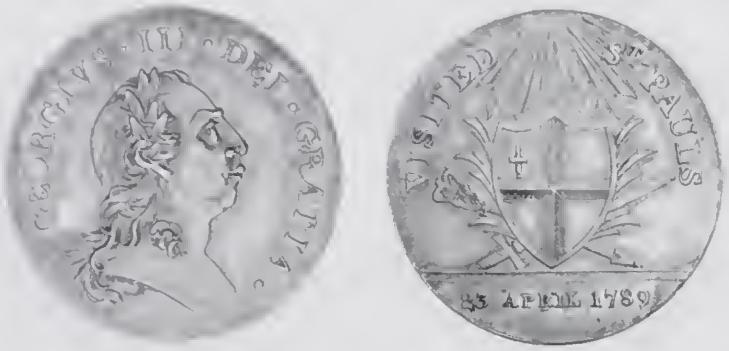
3647 Great Britain. Quintette of 1965 threepence coins, all broadstruck and off-center to some degree. All are MS-63. A neat group. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est: $50-100)

3648 Great Britain. Five two shillings pieces, all MS-63. Four coins are broad struck out of collar and off-center, while the fifth coin displays a tab strike at the rim and also displays a "railroad" edge, partly reeded. A grand group. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est: $50-100)

3649 Great Britain. Trio of half crowns, all off-center and all MS-63: ☆ 1964. 10% off-center at K-6 ☆ 1965 (2). One 5% off-center at K-2, the other 5% off-center at K-4. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est: $50-100)

3650 Great Britain. Selection of conder tokens, all halfpennies unless noted: ☆ Cambridgeshire: ☆ 1795 farthing. D&H-36. Choice AU. Gloucestershire: ☆ 1796 D&H-51. Uncirculated, R&B, prooflike. Scarce ☆ 1796 D&H-52. EF ☆ 1797 D&H-63. VF ☆ 1796 D&H-64. Uncirculated, RB. Hampshire: ☆ 1793 D&H-11. Choice Uncirculated, RB ☆ 1791 D&H-89. AU. Kent: ☆ 1794 D&H-16. Uncirculated, RB. Lancashire: ☆ 1794 D&H-58. Uncirculated, prooflike ☆ 1793 D&H-134. EF ☆ 1793 D&H-135e. VF. A nice group all told. (Total: 11 pieces) (Est: $350-450)

3651 Great Britain. Quartette of Middlesex conder tokens: ☆ Pennies: ☆ Undated. Bank of England. D&H-46. Uncirculated, BN. Prooflike ☆ Undated. Montague House. D&H-62. Uncirculated, BN. Farthings: ☆ 1794 D&H-1113. Three Toms issue. Uncirculated, BN ☆ 1793 D&H-1151. Choice EF. Another nice group. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est: $ 75-150)



3652 **Great Britain. Conder token. Undated. Middlesex, National Series. D&H-177. Silver. Visited St. Pauls. EF.** Pleasing lilac gray with strong iridescence in the protected areas. Choice for the grade. (Est: $75-150)

Bust of George III to right, titles around on obverse, reverse with VISITED St. PAULS above shield, 23 APRIL 1789 below. This token was struck in silver (as offered here), copper, copper gilt, and white metal.

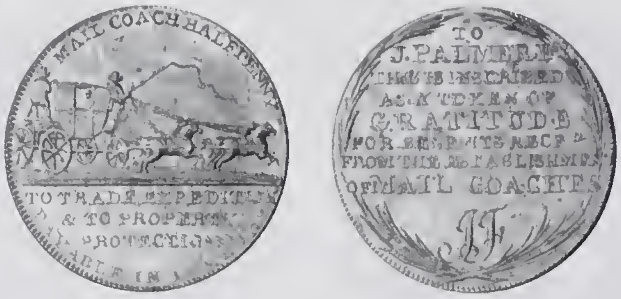
3653 **Great Britain. Conder token. 1789 Middlesex, National Series. D&H-179. Silver. Sanity Restored issue. EF,** choice for the grade, prooflike. Lovely golden gray with strong gold and lilac iridescence in the protected areas. Reverse die crack runs from 12:00 to 6:00. (Est: $75-150)

Bust of George III to right, titles around, reverse with serpent around lighted torch, branch and orb at base, FELICITAS PUBLICA around, SAL. REG. REST./ 1789 below torch. Dies by J. Pierre Droz. This type was struck in silver and copper.

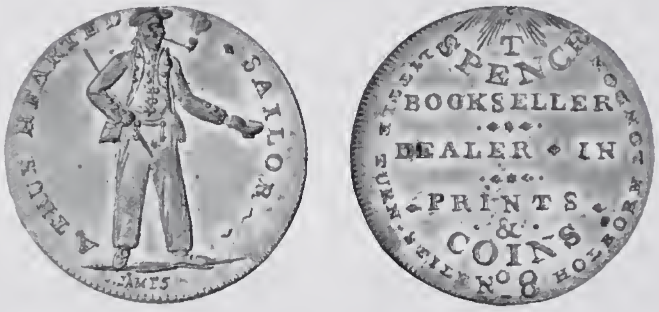
3654 Great Britain. A baker's dozen of attractive conder tokens, all halfpennies from Middlesex: ☆ Undated. D&H-282. Uncirculated. Dipped, now retoning. Ching's ☆ 1794 D&H-297. Choice EF. Baker's ☆ 1795 D&H-313. EF, cleaned long ago. T. Hall's ☆ Undated D&H-336b. AU. Hesslop's ☆ Undated D&H-370b. EF. Prince of Wales. Scarce ☆ Undated D&H-372a. EF. Prince of Wales ☆ 1795 D&H-389. MS-60, prooflike. Dipped, retoning. Moore ☆ Undated D&H-454. Uncirculated, BN. Toucan ☆ 1795 D&H-729. Choice EF. British Liberty. Scarce ☆ Undated D&H-804c (2). Large flan, Uncirculated, cleaned, and Small flan, AU. Odd Fellows ☆ 1789 D&H-932. VF. George III ☆ 1795 D&H-989. VF. Fredrick, Duke of York. (Total: 13 pieces) (Est: $250-350)

3655 **Great Britain. Conder token. Undated Middlesex halfpenny. D&H-362. Uncirculated, BN.** Lyceum Strand London issue. Obverse with man balanced on point of sword, sword balanced on table, reverse with Hermes standing on back of galloping horse. Pleasing red highlights in the recessed areas. (Est: $40-60)

3656 **Great Britain. Conder token. Undated Middlesex halfpenny. D&H-363. Uncirculated, RB.** Mail Coach issue. Frosty red and brown, seldom seen this fine. (Est: $50-100)



3657 **Great Britain. Conder token. Undated Middlesex halfpenny. D&H-414. Uncirculated, RB.** Pidcock's Exibition. Lion obverse, eagle reverse. Plenty of mint red adorns the satiny surfaces. A beauty. (Est: $50-100)

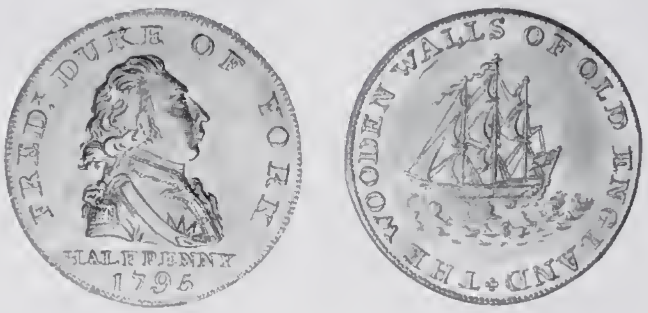


3658 **Great Britain. Conder token. Undated Middlesex halfpenny. D&H-713. Uncirculated, RB.** Prooflike. T. Spence. Generous amounts of mint red remain. Sailor on obverse, T. Spence advertisement on reverse. Nice! (Est: $50-100)

The reverse is of particular interest, as T. Spence was an 18th-century coin dealer. The full reverse reads T. SPENCE/BOOKSELLER/DEALER IN/PRINTS/&/COINS at the center, with LITTLE TURN-STILE No. 8 HOLBORN LONDON around.

3659 **Great Britain. Conder token. 1796 Middlesex halfpenny. D&H-740. Uncirculated, RB.** Prooflike. T. Spence. Lustrous red and brown with nice eye appeal. Pugilists on obverse, coinage press on reverse. (Est: $50-100)

3660 Great Britain. Conder tokens. Pair of Middlesex halfpenny issues: ☆ Undated D&H-952a. Prince of Wales. Uncirculated, RB ☆ 1795 D&H-977. Princess of Wales. Both are lustrous with generous mint red. A nice pair. (Est: $75-150)



3661 **Great Britain. Conder token. 1795 Middlesex halfpenny. D&H-985a. Uncirculated, RB.** Duke of York. Lustrous brown with intense red highlights. A beautiful example of the variety. (Est: $50-100)

On the reverse, THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND surrounds a three-masted Man O' War sailing to left. The "Wooden Walls" spoken of hereon refers to the fleet of wooden warships that plied the Seven Seas under England's flag, a "wooden" wall that surrounded the empire for centuries.

FREDK. DUKE OF YORK
HALFPENNY
1795
THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND

3662 Great Britain. Conder token. 1794 Middlesex halfpenny. D&H-1011. Uncirculated, RB. Prooflike. Erskine and Gibbs. Lustrous brown with a plenitude of red highlights. A gorgeous example of the variety. (Est: $50-100)

3663 Great Britain. Conder token. 1794 Middlesex halfpenny. D&H-1017e. Uncirculated, RB. A Map of France variety. Lustrous brown with frosty red highlights. A lovely token. (Est: $50-100)

3664 Great Britain. Selection of halfpenny conder tokens from Middlesex: ☆ 1794 D&H-1017f. Choice EF ☆ 1793 D&H-1033. EF ☆ 1793 D&H-1035a. EF ☆ Undated D&H-1039b. AU, some weakness at center, as nearly always seen ☆ Undated D&H-1048. VF. A nice selection. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est: $100-200)

3665 Great Britain. Selection of conder tokens from various locales: ☆ Norfolk: ☆ 1796 Yarmouth halfpenny. D&H-54. Choice Uncirculated, BN. Scarce ☆ Oxfordshire: ☆ Undated Banbury halfpenny. D&H-1. Uncirculated, BN ☆ Somersetshire: ☆ 1794 Biblical halfpenny. D&H-26. Choice Uncirculated, RB ☆ 1795 Teas farthing. D&H-112a. Choice EF ☆ Undated Bladud farthing. Uncirculated, RB ☆ Staffordshire: ☆ 1793 Leek halfpenny. D&H-10. Choice Uncirculated, RB ☆ Suffolk: ☆ Undated R. Loder penny. D&H-15. Choice EF ☆ 1795 Bungay halfpenny. D&H-21. Uncirculated, BN ☆ 1795 Auction halfpenny. D&H-30. EF ☆ Sussex: ☆ 1794 Elizabeth I halfpenny. Uncirculated, RB. A grand group. (Total: 10 pieces) (Est: $250-450)

CARDINAL WOLSEY BORN AT IPSWICH 1471
JAS. CONDER IPSWICH 1795

3666 **Great Britain. Conder token. 1794 Suffolk halfpenny. D&H-10. Uncirculated, RB.** James Conder issue. Medium glossy red and brown with plenty of eye appeal. Rare! (Est: $75-150)

James Conder, a draper of Ipswich, was also an early researcher and cataloguer in the field of 18th-century British trade and merchant tokens; his early work on the subject was so well respected and referred to that his name became synonymous with the series, hence today's "conder" tokens.

3667 Great Britain. Conder token. 1795 Suffolk halfpenny. Guest's. D&H-30. Uncirculated, RB. Satiny brown with traces of red. Nice. (Est: $50-100)

3668 Great Britain. A dozen conder tokens, all halfpennies unless noted: ☆ Warwickshire: ☆ 1793 Birmingham. D&H-50. Uncirculated, BN ☆ 1791 Birmingham Mining & Copper Co. D&H-82. EF ☆ 1792 Godiva. D&H-235. EF, cleaned ☆ 1792 Godiva. D&H-237. EF, light scratches ☆ 1790 J. Wilkinson. D&H-426. EF ☆ 1792 J. Wilkinson. D&H-448. VF, natural edge clip ☆ Undated Lutwyche farthing. D&H-482. Choice AU ☆ Worcestershire: ☆ 1790 Dudley. D&H-7. VF ☆ Yorkshire: ☆ 1793 Sheffield. D&H-56. EF. Struck from worn obverse die, reverse off-center at top. Interesting ☆ North Wales: ☆ 1793 North Wales farthing. D&H-18. Choice EF ☆ Scotland: ☆ Undated. W. Croom, Dundee. D&H-12. Uncirculated, BN. Prooflike ☆ Ireland: ☆ 1789 Cronebane. D&H-8. EF. A nice group overall. (Total: 12 pieces) (Est: $200-300)

NORTH WALES

3669 **Great Britain. Evasion copper. 1787. Atkins-450A. W. Williams, North Wales. EF** for type. Pleasing chocolate brown with no distractions. Struck from clashed dies. Tops of obverse legends off flan (dies too large for flan), bottoms of date numerals off flan. (Est: $50-100)

3670 Haiti. 1855 pattern 10 centimes. Brass. KM-Pn69a. Specimen-64 (PCGS). Reflective golden surfaces with some deeper toning. (Est: $75-150)

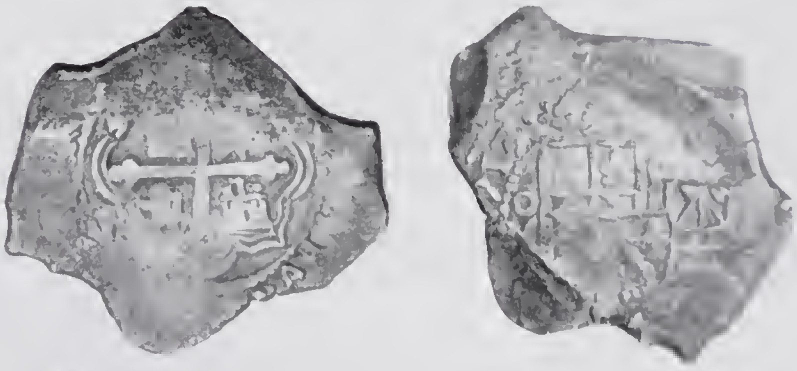
3671 India. British India. William IV, East India Company. 1835 gold mohur. KM-451.1. EF. Lustrous yellow gold. Popular stalking lion motif on reverse. (Est: $ 200-250)

3672 Iran. Undated gold 2,000 dinar. AU-58 (PCGS). Shah on obverse. From a cracked obverse die. Lustrous yellow gold. (Est: $100-150)

3673 Mexico. Colonial. Carlos y Johanna, 1516-1556. Silver four reales. KM-18. VF/EF. Obverse with arms between Mo and L, reverse with crowned Pillars of Hercules. Deep slate gray. A lovely coin for the grade and type. (Est: $200-300)

3674 Mexico. Undated (ca. 1634-1682). Eight reales. KM-44. Mexico City Mint. Saltwater VG. Heavily corroded by exposure and lightly cleaned to a bright silver gray. While the assayer is not readily apparent, from its shape and style it is most likely the P assayer and dated 1634 to 1665. Cross and shield still visible on an oblong planchet. Recovered from the wreck of the *Joanna*, a British East India Company ship which sank off the southern tip of Africa in 1682. In a custom holder enclosing a certificate of authenticity as to its origin from that wreck. (Est: $80-120)

3675 Mexico. Undated (ca. 1618-1622). Eight reales. KM-44.3. Mexico City Mint, D assayer. Seawater VG, harshly cleaned to a bright metallic silver gray. Few details are visible, save for a mintmark and assayer serendipitously placed and easily legible. An appealing specimen of the "piece of eight" from the 1622 wreck of the *Atocha*. (Est: $80-120)



3676 **Mexico. Colonial. Philip V, 1700-46. 1713 cob eight reales. KM-47. Fine.** Light silver gray at the centers, deep slate at the edges. Cobs such as this with clear dates are rare. (Est: $200-300)

Gold Cob Set from Fleet of 1715

3677 **Set of gold cobs salvaged from the famed wreck of the Plate Fleet of 1715,** each struck at the Mexico City Mint ☆ 1713 eight escudos. KM-57.1. VF. Bright light yellow gold with typical surfaces. Boldly struck with a complete mintmark visible (a vertical formation of 0 X M J) and scarce as such; the bottoms of the figures of the date are also visible at the edge of the struck area. Partial legends also visible. A very nice specimen ☆ Undated (ca. 1681-1713). Four escudos. KM-54/55.1. VF. Bright light yellow gold with typical surfaces. Some planchet cracks and a partial mintmark. Attractive and well centered ☆ Undated (ca. 1690-1713). Two escudos. KM-52/53.1. VF. Bright light yellow gold with typical surfaces. Partial mintmark and very pleasing style ☆ Undated (ca. 1690-1714). One escudo. KM-50/51. VF. Bright light yellow gold with typical surfaces. Full mintmark and a bold strike. A very appealing set of gold cobs, representative of one of each denomination found as part of the treasure of the Fleet of 1715, in a custom plastic holder for display. A quality collection of these fascinating pieces. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est: 2,750-3,500)

The Fleet of 1715 left Havana for Spain, making its first journey in years, now made possible by the ending of the War of Spanish Succession by the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht. Stockpiles of gold and silver coins bound for the Continent from Mexico and Peru had built up over this period of time, and this massive hoard of precious metal cobs and bars departed en bloc. A cataclysmic hurricane hit the Florida coast on July 31, 1715, destroying 10 Spanish galleons heavily laden with gold and silver coins and dispersing the ships and their cargo across a wide area of deep water and upon the beaches and sand bars of central Florida. Hundreds perished at sea; some were lucky enough to wash up on the Florida coast and await help there from Spanish forces in the area. Spanish salvage operations began after a single surviving ship returned to Havana; the late Frank Sedwick, one of the great researchers of cob coinages, estimated that the Spaniards retrieved as much as half the value of the wreck. The wreck was rediscovered by Kip Wagner in the early 1960s, and the cobs entered the numismatic market soon thereafter.

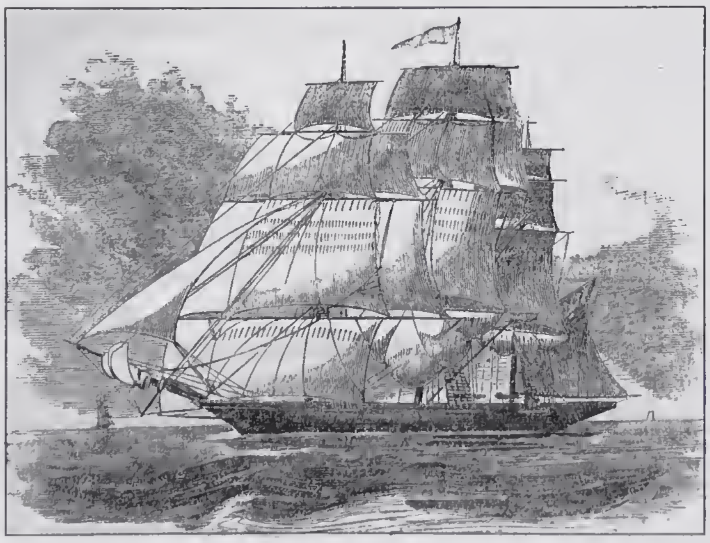
3678 Mexico. Three Pillar dollars from the 1745 wreck of the *Reygersdahl*: ☆ 1739. KM-103. Mexico City Mint. Saltwater Fine or better. Pewter gray and steel with light surface corrosion. Overall, the detail and eye appeal are quite nice and all devices and legends are bold and fully present. A worthy specimen ☆ 1742. KM-103. Mexico City Mint. Saltwater VF or better. Pewter gray with subtle iridescent highlights and some light corrosion in the fields. The designs and lettering are intact and the preservation is excellent. A smooth and pleasing survivor ☆ 1743/2. KM-103. Mexico City Mint. Saltwater VF or better. Silver gray with some subtle coloration. Another very pleasing example with basically smooth surfaces and only minor corrosion. A very acceptable coin of the type that was likely Uncirculated when it was lost ☆ The *Reygersdahl* was a ship of the Dutch East India Company that sank in stormy weather off South Africa in 1745 and was salvaged beginning in 1979, yielding a large number of Pillar dollars in good states of preservation. The present specimens are fairly typical of this wreck's cargo and are among the nicest Pillar dollars found in any major shipwreck to date. An excellent opportunity. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est: $275-350)

3679 Mexico. Colonial. A half dozen eight reales issues, all from the Mexico City Mint unless noted: ☆ 1798-FM (2). AU-50, and VF-20 ☆ 1799-FM. EF-40, brushed ☆ 1809-TH. VG-8 ☆ 1818-JJ. F-12 ☆ 1821-RG. Zacatecas Mint. EF-40, obverse dig, otherwise choice and sharp. A decent selection of popular Spanish colonial issues. (Total: 6 pieces) (Est: $200-300)

3680 Mexico. Colonial. Pair of early issues: Philip II 1556-98 Two reales. KM-31. Fine ☆ Carlos IV. 1807/6 overdate one real. KM-81. VF. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $75-100)

3681 Mexico. An interesting duo of Cap and Rays denominations from a hoard found In New Orleans: ☆ 1829 two reales. KM-374.10. Mexico City Mint. EF-45, lightly cleaned but with some vestiges of lustre. Light silver gray with reflective surfaces ☆ 1838/7 eight reales. KM-377.13. Zacatecas Mint. AU-55 with nice lustre and some light splashes of toning. Reflective and exhibiting full cartwheel. A very pleasing specimen ☆ Both coins were discovered as part of a cache found while digging the foundation of the Meriden Hotel at Canal and Camp streets in New Orleans in October 1982 and are accompanied by certificates of authenticity attesting to that fact. A very interesting sample of typical coins circulating in New Orleans in the 1840s and worthy of a premium bid. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $75-100)

About 1,000 pieces were discovered by workmen on October 29, 1982 including the typical cross-section of American circulating specie during this period: French, Mexican, Spanish, and United States coins, the most recent of which were various quarter dollars of 1841-O. A detailed discussion of this find is found in Dave Bowers' book, *American Coin Treasures and Hoards.*



3682 Mexico. 1847 Eight escudos. KM-383.7. Guanajuato Mint. VF-30. Rich medium yellow gold with excellent lustre at peripheries and in protected areas of the design, but quite softly struck at the centers as often seen. Nice eye appeal with only a minor planchet flaw at 3:00 on the reverse noted. A splendid example of this scarce date. (Est: $400-600)

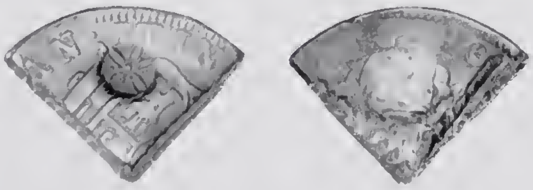
3683 A splendid selection of silver and gold world trade coins dating from the 16th through the early 19th centuries. Examination is recommended for interested bidders: ☆ Netherlands. Holland. 1576 Lion daler. D-8837. F-12, lightly cleaned ☆ India. 1808 10 cash. KM-319. VG, sea-salvaged ☆ Mexico. 1786 eight reales. KM-106.2. Mexico City Mint. VF-20, cleaned long ago and heavily chopmarked ☆ Peru. 1806 eight reales. KM-97. Lima Mint. MS-60, perhaps dipped but lustrous and reflective. A nice specimen ☆ Spain. 1788 half escudo. KM-51.1a. Madrid Mint. F-12, lightly cleaned ☆ Spain. 1797 one escudo. KM-73. Madrid Mint. VG-10 ☆ Spain. 1793 two escudos. KM-74.1. Madrid Mint. VF-30, polished (Total: 7 pieces) (Est: $350-450)

3684 Netherlands. A trio of Dutch coins from the 1711 wreck of the *DeLiefde:* ☆ Spanish Netherlands. Flanders. 1670 ducaton. KM-67. Saltwater VF. Dull pewter gray from sea exposure, but remarkably rather free from corrosion. Well detailed and centered with full legends. A nice specimen of this scarce type ☆ Utrecht. 1711 ducaton. KM-92. Saltwater Fine. Dark gray with some light porosity and shallow pitting. Detail is excellent and the overall visual appeal is very good. This coin was struck the year this wreck went down and was presumably Uncirculated or close to that state when the ship descended ☆ Utrecht. 1711 gold ducat. KM-7. EF or better. Rich medium yellow gold with bright lustre and charming eye appeal. Very light reverse roughness is mentioned for accuracy. One of the most popular trade coins on earth during its economic heyday and the coin that composed the bulk of the *DeLiefde's* cargo. Interesting, popular, and nearly pristine. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est: $275-350)

The *DeLiefde* was a ship of the Dutch East India Company which sank in October 1711 off the Shetland Islands on its way to Indonesia. Taking a northerly detour to avoid British ships in English Channel during the War of the Spanish Succession proved this ship's demise when it ran into foul weather in the North Sea. Three interesting relics of this fascinating period of world history.

3685 Netherlands. Holland. A pair of ducatons from the wreck of the 1735 wreck of the *Vligenhart*: ☆ Gelderland. 1733. KM-95. Lustrous AU, only lightly effected by saltwater and exhibiting inoffensive porosity near the peripheries. Boldly struck and full of eye appeal; a splendid specimen of this early trade coin ☆ Utrecht. 1734. KM-83.1. EF or slightly better, but displaying very light even corrosion. Nice pewter gray with all legends and devices bold. A second pleasing example. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $300-400)

Rare Counterstamped "Two Bits" of Curacao



3686 **Netherlands Antilles. Curacao. Three Reaals, circa 1810. KM-7. VF or finer for host and counterstamp.** Five-petalled rosace countermark on cut quarter of Spanish colonial eight reales. Deep slate gray with truly extraordinary eye appeal. Beautiful and rare, an unbeatable combination where numismatic endeavors are concerned. (Est: $1,200-1,500)

3687 Nicaragua. 1887-E pattern two centavos. KM-Pn3. Specimen-64 (PCGS). Arms of Nicaragua on obverse, denomination and date in wreath on reverse. Satiny deep red and brown. (Est: $150-200)

3688 Peru. Colonial. Carlos II, 1665-1700. 1688-LR cob eight reales. Sedwick-L7. VF. Obverse with pillars over waves, reverse with castle and lions in angles of cross. Deep lilac-gray with lighter high points. Choice for the assigned grade, with strong design elements present. (Est: $250-300)

3689 Puerto Rico. 1896-PGV 40 centavos. KM-23. AU-50 (PCGS). Deep slate gray with splashes of lighter gray in areas. A prominent rarity in all grades. (Est: $300-400)

3690 **Puerto Rico. 1895-PGV peso. KM-24. AU-58 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver gray with a hint of pale champagne toning. Choice and attractive. Scarce in all grades. (Est: $300-400)

3691 **Puerto Rico. 1890 pattern 10 centavos. Copper. KM-Pn1. MS-64 RB (PCGS).** Reflective red fields with hints of brown. Attractive. (Est: $300-400)

3692 South Africa. 1927-SA gold sovereign. MS-63. Lustrous. (Est: $75-100)

3693 **Spain. Juan II, 1406-1454. Gold dobla de la Banda. Sevilla Mint. C-1428. EF,** choice for grade. Obverse with shield with diagonal band, reverse with cross, castles and lions in angles. S at top. Lustrous yellow gold with pleasing orange highlights. Nicely struck for the issue, with only a touch of weakness in places. A rarity that will see strong bidding support from specialists in Spanish hammered coinage. (Est: $1,500-2,000)

3694 Spain. Ferdinand y Isabella, 1474-1506. Silver four reales. Seville Mint. VF. Lustrous silver gray. Strong design elements present. (Est: $300-350)

3695 Spain. 1878-DEM 25 pesetas (18 and 78 on stars at date). VF+. Lustrous orange gold. (Est: $100-150)

15
64
16
E:R
OR:

3696 **Sweden. Erik XIV. Silver 16 ore, klippe. VF-20,** cleaned long ago. Obverse shield with three crowns divides date, reverse shield with ER divides 16 and OR. Medium silver gray with some detritus on the obverse. Rare. (Est: $100-200)

3697 Sweden. Plate money. 1715 half daler. KM-PM32. Fine. Dark chocolate brown with smooth surfaces. Not sea salvaged, though there is some light verdigris present. A nice specimen of this smallest denomination of Plate Money. (Est: $200-300)

3698 Sweden. Plate Money. 1731 half daler. KM-PM65. Very Fine. Deep brown patination on microscopically rough surfaces, with some lighter highlights inside individual stamps. A few minor reverse scratches, but really very nice in terms of wear and eye appeal. Not sea-salvaged. A pleasing example of this popular type. (Est: $200-300)

3699 Sweden. Plate money. 1716 one daler. KM-PM38. Fine. Dark chocolate and mahogany brown with relatively smooth surfaces. Some ancient scratches and light verdigris noted. Not sea-salvaged. Overall quite pleasing. (Est: $150-250)

3700 Sweden. Plate money. 1747 1 daler. KM-PM68. Very Fine. Tan and medium brown with relatively smooth surfaces. Some microscopic surface corrosion in areas, but very attractive for the type. Not sea-salvaged. A superb example of plate money for the curious or the specialist. (Est: $300-400)

3701 Sweden. Plate money. 1747 1 daler. KM-PM68. Choice Very Fine. Smooth tan and light brown surfaces. Stamps deeply impressed and detailed. Some tiny residue of verdigris in intricacies of design. Not sea-salvaged. A delightful specimen of this interesting monetary form. (Est: $275-350)

3702 Sweden. Plate money. 1755 1 daler. KM-PM84. Very Fine. Glossy tan retoning from an ancient cleaning. Relatively smooth with only the typical inborn pits and striations, though we note some old scratches. Not sea-salvaged. Well struck and still very attractive. (Est: $200-300)

3703 Sweden. Plate money. 1721 2 daler. KM-PM71. Choice Very Fine. Mahogany and dark chocolate brown with smooth pleasing surfaces. Some cabinet rub on reverse has made high points a bit bright, and some very minor verdigris is mentioned simply for accuracy. Not sea-salvaged. This is a remarkably nice specimen of plate money and would fit nicely in any advanced collection. (Est: $350-450)

3704 Sweden. Plate money. 1727 2 daler. KM-PM71. Very Fine, but neatly holed (for suspension?). Dark brown surfaces with minor light green verdigris , mostly on reverse. Relatively smooth and still very pleasing, with boldly punched and well detailed stamps. Some reverse high points a bit bright. An acceptable non sea-salvaged specimen. (Est: $175-275)

3705 Sweden. 1750 Two daler. KM-PM71. Saltwater Fine or slightly better. 170 x 195 mm. Mottled medium brown with ruddy tones and some verdigris with only minor peripheral corrosion at right edge. Stamps are bold and clear, only lightly effected by underwater exposure. A nice piece of this popular type which survived in a serendipitously splendid state. (Est: $125-150)

Like the previous lot, the present specimen was salvaged from the wreck of the *Nicobar*.

3706 Sweden. 1721 Four daler. KM-PM74. Saltwater VG. 227 x 351 mm. Mottled light and medium brown with patches of light verdigris. Left and top extremities effected by corrosion due to submersion, but two stamps are easily read and identifiable and the overall eye appeal is quite pleasing. Salvaged as part of the wreck of the *Nicobar*, a vessel owned by the Danish East India Company that sunk in 1783 off the coast of South Africa. Its cargo of Swedish plate money specimens was found in 1987. An attractive and above-average specimen of plate money from this popular shipwreck. (Est: $200-250)

Swedish plate money, a creative currency which capitalized on its country of origin's bounty of copper but relative dearth of more precious metals, actually circulated in Scandinavia and throughout those nations' colonial spheres of influence. The *Nicobar* was bound for India when it ran aground on a reef in July, 1783.

The collecting of sea-salvaged coins can be a fascinating numismatic specialty in itself. Thomas Sebring, for one, has written some fascinating articles in *The Numismatist* and elsewhere with regard to the stories that these coins evoke. For relatively little cost in the antiquarian book market it is possible to acquire a modest but meaningful library of books on treasure hunting and ship recoveries—as these topics have been in the forefront for recent decades.

3707 **Sweden. Plate money. 1724 4 daler. KM-PM74. Very Fine.** Mottled medium and dark brown. Some minor surface corrosion typical of the issue, and some brightness on high points noted for accuracy. One tiny rim nick. Stamps mostly well-impressed and bold. Not sea-salvaged. This large denomination is most in demand and difficult to find nice, and this example has very nice visual appeal which would make it a centerpiece in any collection. (Est: $400-600)

3708 Switzerland. 1875-B 10 rappen. KM-6. EF-40. Medium gray. A rare low-mintage issue. (Est: $200-300)

3709 Switzerland. Pair of gold issues: ☆ 1913 10 francs. EF, scratches ☆ 1901 20 francs. EF. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est: $100-150)

3710 Turkey. Selection of gold issues of Mahmud II (1808-39), Mahmad V (1909-18), and Republic (1923-), along with miscellaneous gold coins. All Fine to Uncirculated. Four pieces are holed for suspension. A lot that should be seen by prospective bidders. (Total: 7 pieces) (Est: $150-250)

3711 Uruguay. 1840 20 centavos. KM-2.1. AU-55 (PCGS). Chocolate brown with a burst of brightness at the central devices. Rare so fine. (Est: 200-300)

3712 Vatican City. Pope John XXIII, 1958-63. 1961 40 mm gold medal by Mistruzzi. Proof, essentially as struck. Obverse with bust of Pontif to right, reverse with cross above book and hammer. (Est: $300-400)

Weight: 35 grams. Fineness: .900.

3713 Vatican City. John XXIII. 32 mm gold medal by Giampoli for Numismatica Italiana. Proof, essentially as struck. Obverse with bust of Pope to left, reverse with depiction of Jesus in cloud, council below. Struck to commemorate the Second Vatican Council. (Est: $150-250)

Weight: 17.4 grams. Fineness: .900.

3714 Vatican. Paul VI, 1963-78. Official Coronation medal, gold. Proof, essentially as struck save for some light hairlines and handling marks. Obverse bust to left, reverse with Papal Arms.

In the original leatherette case of issue.
(Est: $400-600)

Weight: 59.48 grams. Fineness: .900.

3715 Venezuela. 1876 2-1/2 centavos. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and brilliant with a splash of pale golden iridescence.
(Est: $75-125)

3716 World gold coin selection: ☆ Belgium. 1875 20 francs. AU-50 ☆ German States. Prussia. 1895-A 20 marks ☆ Hungary. 1870 ducat. Restrike. Proof-60 or finer ☆ Russia. 1899 five rubles. EF-40. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est: $200-250)

END OF SALE

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10 The auctioneers reserve the right to postpone or cancel the sale without notice, should they in their sole discretion determine that such action is warranted. Any lot may be withdrawn without notice prior to the sale. Neither the auctioneer nor the consignor will have any obligation to the intended bidders as a result of any postponement, cancellation, or withdrawal.

11 Grading is a subjective description that represents the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation of a particular coin or lot. A split grade, such as Proof-63/65, refers to a coin which in our opinion has a Proof-63 obverse and Proof-65 reverse. "Proof" is used to describe a method of manufacture and is not a grade or condition. All such terms, including adjectival and numerical descriptions of coins and other numismatic items, are the opinion of Bowers and Merena and are not an attribution. No warranty, whether expressed or implied, **including the warranty of merchantability**, is made with respect to such adjectival or numerical descriptions, which can and do vary among experts; nor is any warranty or representation made that any other expert, grading service or other entity will grade a given piece the same as we do; nor is any warranty or representation made that a coin or other numismatic item has not been cleaned, or that the toning of any item is natural, or that there is the absence of any other defect which would render it unsuitable for encapsulation by any grading service or the acceptance by a third party. References to population reports and grading service census figures are as of the cataloguing time, which may be several months prior to the sale date. All such comments are subject to revision; consult recent data issued by the grading services. Certain items that are described as restrikes, or patterns, or colonials, may be struck at dates other than those on the coin, but they are described in accordance with prevailing numismatic custom at the time the sale takes place. Comments concerning the rarity of a given item are the opinions of a particular cataloguer and may or may not be correct given the difficulty and time constraints in many instances of verifying the rarity of any given coin. If given, pedigree listings are developed by a particular cataloguer using readily available resources, but may or may not be correct given the difficulty and time constraints in many instances of verifying the pedigree of a given item. All warranty disclaimers in this Terms of Sale apply to comments related to rarity and pedigree. By bidding in this sale, the buyer agrees to hold Bowers and Merena harmless for any numismatic item graded and described by a third party grading service and presented as any lot within this catalogue. The buyer further acknowledges that the opinion of Bowers and Merena on any such item may be different than that described by a grading service. Further, the buyer agrees to accept the grade, attribution, pedigree, authenticity or any other designation as described by a grading service. In general, with the exception of those lots described by a grading service, descriptions are the Bowers and Merena interpretation of standards in the *Photograde* book, with the addition of certain intermediate grades, such as MS-64 and Proof-64, as determined by the opinion of our staff. Bowers and Merena Galleries is a Collectors Universe™ company which owns PCGS.

12 **This paragraph is intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue.** Bowers and Merena acts as agent for the various consignors. For this reason, no claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date (45 days following the date of the sale) is strictly between the bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of Bowers and Merena and/or the cataloguers. Cash advances have been made to some consigners in anticipation of sale proceeds. Bowers and Merena, or any affiliated person or company, reserves the right to consign items to this auction sale, and to participate as a bidder. The auctioneer, consignors, employees, assignees, and agents for Bowers and Merena or the consignor may bid for his or her own account at any auction and may have information not otherwise available to the public regarding reserves, values or other material facts relating to the articles which are the subject of the auction. When an item is sold to the book, it may be sold, passed, withdrawn, returned to the owner or bought in. Certain terms pertaining to this sale and consignments to it are subject to negotiation. In the event of a typographical error or attribution error, the cataloguer reserves the right to withdraw any item from the sale without notice, to correct the error orally at the sale, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's money without further obligation. The maximum obligation of Bowers and Merena to any bidder shall be the sum paid for any lot in dispute or for which a refund or adjustment is made for any reason. While every effort will be made to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means, Bowers and Merena assumes no liability for any errors in this regard or failure to enter bids.

FLOOR BIDDER REGISTRATION

will begin 30 minutes before the session at the entrance to the auction room.

NEW BIDDERS

If you have not participated with us before, be sure to send your credit information: **Attn: Natalie Smith,** at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction.

13 By placing a bid in this sale, you agree that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire. Any dispute, claim or controversy (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., as if both parties to the dispute were members, at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, or another suitable location at the option of Bowers and Merena. In the event of non-payment, at its option, Bowers and Merena may refer the matter to the PNG arbitration or elect to proceed judicially, in which case the buyer consents to jurisdiction in the courts of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

14 In the event of unsuccessful litigation, the plaintiff shall pay Bowers and Merena's legal costs, counsel and witness fees, and all other costs incurred by it in defense against such suit, together with interest at the prime rate from the date of actual disbursement.

SPECIAL SERVICES

15 If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE line at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and a Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of $1,000 or more. MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE and ONE LOT ONLY bidding can be combined.

16 Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a ONE LOT ONLY purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

17 We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

18 **Bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of the foregoing terms of sale.**

Please note: *Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT for long-term storage.*

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and a numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you have been bidding in our sales for many years, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. In the event that you wish to ask further questions, phone Cynthia LaCarbonara.

Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!

As the sale date draws near, fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-5319]. Or, telephone your bids to our Auction Department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with written confirmation.

We've found it best to use a work sheet to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please be careful!

Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.

Please keep current price levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for $500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than $400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the $500 to $600 range will be competitive. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30%, actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.

Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.

Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction (except for large or bulk lots, or other multiple-coin lots). Please write or call for further information. Mail inspection requests must be received sufficiently early to permit return to us in time for general lot viewing prior to the sale. The person requesting mail inspection agrees to pay postage and insurance both ways and to insure and be responsible for the pieces in his or her possession

IMPORTANT!

- ◆ Credit cards will not be accepted for auction deposits or payments.
- ◆ The Prices Realized list will be published approximately 30 days after the auction. Prices realized will be posted on the Internet soon after the sale at bowersandmerena.com

When Great Collections are Sold,
Bowers and Merena Sells Them.

BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES
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